The Times

LOS ANGELES

XLIXTH YEAR | SINGLE PART—SIXTEEN PAGES AT THE OFFICE COUNTER..... PRICE 3 CENTS | TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1900. | ON STREETS AND TRAINS AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

...HEATERS—
With Dates of Events.

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HORSES PERISHED IN THE SNOW.

40 Canadian Telegraph Line Abandoned by the Imperiled Workers.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

VANCOUVER (B. C.,) Oct. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A passenger on the steamer from the north today was J. B. Charleson, superintendent of the all-Canadian telegraph line to Dawson, with his gangs of men, aggregating over four hundred workers. The line, Charleson said, had been abandoned for the winter, although but thirty-three miles intervene between the two ends, working north and south. This was due to an unprecedentedly severe winter, which had come upon them suddenly.

In a few days, the gang working south had lost seventy horses, and they were dying at the rate of six a day, while the snow was five feet deep, fodder gone and victuals running low. To save the men's lives they had to abandon work just on the threshold of success, so that the animals remaining alive could be used to bring out the party.

Charleson says that after the elections in Canada, Indian runners will be put on the thirty-three miles dividing the two ends, and in this way direct communication will be established with Dawson for the winter.

RACE FOR CONTRACTS.

Northwestern Road to Compete With Burlington for Privilege of Carrying the Pacific Mail.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It was given out in local railroad circles today that the Northwestern management was preparing to race with the Burlington for next year's contract for carrying Pacific mails between Chicago and Omaha. At present, the Burlington handles about twice as much of the mail between this city and Omaha as the Northwestern does, receiving this year $677,000 for its services. The Northwestern's contract calls for $270,000. The Union Pacific is allowed $1,020,000 for handling the mails between Omaha and Ogden, where connection with the Southern Pacific for the Coast is made. The New York Central gets $1,450,000 for carrying mails between New York and Buffalo, and the Lake Shore gets $1,100,000 for its services between Buffalo and Chicago.

Next spring, it is said, the Northwestern will extend its double track which now connects Chicago and Colo, Iowa, to Carroll, Iowa, a distance of eighty-five miles. With an extension to Carroll, the road will have 196 miles of double track, and the fast run will be made still faster.

Baptists at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, Oct. 29.—Many delegates have already arrived for the annual session of the Baptist Association which meets in this city tomorrow. The first meeting of the association was held in this city forty-eight years ago. About two hundred and fifty delegates are expected from different parts of the State. The convention will remain in session all the week.

GREATEST EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK'S HISTORY.

Tarrant's Mammoth Drug House Shaken Down With the Loss of Many Lives.

A Dozen Other Buildings in Ruins and a Score Damaged—Property Destroyed Valued at Over a Million Dollars—Frightful Scenes.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] By a series of terrific explosions following a fire, a few minutes after noon today, in Tarrant's wholesale and retail drug store at the southeast corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, hundreds of men and women were injured and many killed; both sides of Warren street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, were laid in ruins, and buildings for blocks around were wrecked in all degrees.

For half a block to the north and south of Warren street the east side of Washington street is almost as helplessly wrecked as is the short Warren-street block of 160 feet frontage. In all, something like forty places of business are either wholly or partially destroyed.

Never in the history of New York has there been an explosion which wrought such havoc, so far as mere property loss is concerned. As to instant loss of life, there are indications that lead to the belief that it will prove to be much less than in some other similar disasters, as, for instance, the Park Place calamity of several years ago. Many of the injured, however, will not recover.

Of the number of those killed outright, there is at present no possibility of making even an approximate estimate. The blasts of fire which followed the explosion, and which were with difficulty gotten under control late in the afternoon, left the wide area of ruins so hot that search for the dead was impossible. All that is known is that in the Tarrant building, as well as in all others in the street, there were a number of people, and that many of them are under the great mass of debris that fills the street for over a block is considered beyond question. The list of missing, so far as reported, is comparatively scanty.

There were several circumstances which combined to make the loss of life smaller than might have been expected from so awful and wide-spread a disaster. In the first place, Tarrant's big seven-story drug house had been long regarded by the entire neighborhood as little better than a powder magazine. At the first rumor that the dreaded event had come, that Tarrant's was actually on fire, the people poured from all near-by houses and fled. Furthermore, the time of the accident was just the hour when many of the employees were out at their noonday meal, and this also undoubtedly saved many lives. In addition to this, there was an interval between the first explosion, which was comparatively light, and the second one, which was terrific and did the most damage.

The second and third explosions, which followed the other in quick succession, were the most terrific in their violence ever felt in New York. Great buildings as far away as the east side of the City Hall Park and down to Wall street and beyond, as well as for a corresponding distance to the north and westward to the river, were shaken to their very foundations. The movement was more like the swaying of an earthquake than anything caused by a mere explosion.

At 2 o'clock this morning it was estimated that not more than forty-five had perished, and the property loss is between one and two millions of dollars. It is thought the dead will not exceed fifty and the property loss not be over $2,000,000 at the outside.

LIKE THE CRACK OF DOOM.

Death Came in a Blast of Flame and Upheaval of Big Blocks.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the city of New York was added to today by a fire and explosion which shook the lower end of Manhattan Island like an earthquake, buried a seven-story building into the air, and set fire to two blocks of buildings, with a loss of life that only the efforts of hundreds of men who were rushed to the work of digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished will reveal.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medical specialties, standing at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known at about a quarter after 12 o'clock this afternoon. It was sixteen minutes after noon that a citizen rushed into the house of fire engine No. 29, on Chambers street, near Greenwich, and shouted that the Tarrant drughouse was on fire. He had seen a volume of black smoke coming from the third-story windows. An alarm was turned in. Soon afterward second and third alarms were turned in.

One fire company had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine crew down the stairway. The firemen, realising the danger of their position, rushed from the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small débris, which rent the crowd which had gathered on the opposite side of the walks. Engineer Rocksbury and Fireman Brown were injured by falling glass, as was another fireman belonging to the company.

Capt. Devanney of the company ordered his crew back into the building again. They were dragging the line to the doorway for the second time, when there came another explosion, more terrific than the first, and the whole crew was hurled across Greenwich street. Devanney was so badly injured that he was sent to a hospital.

In the emantime the other engines that had responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. Firemen had already taken many girls down the only fire escape upon the building, and more persons had been carried down the escape of the Home Made Restaurant, next door, and the buildings adjoining upon Warren street.

SECOND EXPLOSION.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first. From the accounts of witnesses, the building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick walls, timbers and stone were falling into the street. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission storehouses fronting on Washington street and caused them to collapse, falling all at once in a mass of timber, boxes and barrels, from which the flames, which burst out from the Tarrant building like the belching of a cannon, broke forth.

Across Warren street to the opposite buildings the flames leaped, setting them afire at once, the work of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structures about the houses. In a moment, Warren street was choked with a mass of débris, and the whole place was aflame. The great explosion was followed by half a dozen more, scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones. By this time the fire apparatus was arriving from every direction. Deputy Chief Ahearn came about two minutes after the second series of explosions, and he at once ordered a fifth alarm sent out, followed by a general call for ambulances. The explosion and fire together had now assumed the proportions of a great catastrophe, and it was thought that hundreds of lives had been lost. Throngs of people were running about in the near-by streets, many of them panic-stricken, fleeing from the fire. They mingled in the crowd that was rushing down from Broadway to see what had happened.

Half an hour after the explosion the streets for blocks around the fire were crowded with fire apparatus, with a score of ambulances, while hundreds of policemen were being rushed from all the lower precincts of the city to form lines, and many priests from near-by parishes were going here and there in the smoke-obscured thoroughfares, seeking for injured who might need their aid. From the burning buildings a column of smoke was rising high in the air, mingled with flames that could not be controlled by hundreds of streams thrown upon them. The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost ten minutes' warning came after the first cry of fire, and fully five minutes occurred between the first and minor explosion, which warned every one within hearing, and the second one.

Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the building, a down-town-bound train stopped at the Warren-street station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated road. It passed on in time to escape the explosion, and the few people who were left on the platform of the station are thought to have all escaped before the great explosion came. The station master fled across the structure, carrying with him the receipts of the day, and his unused tickets, while two women who had stopped on the platform to watch the fire, frightened by the first explosion,

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

WENT DOWN TOO SOON.

Three Montana Miners Asphyxiated by Powder Gas After Blasts Had Been Fired.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BUTTE (Mont.,) Oct. 29.—William Whitmore, Robert Campbell and Charles Blake, three miners employed in the Smokehouse mine, were asphyxiated this afternoon by powder gas.

They had fired twelve shots and went down too soon afterward. The three bodies were found by the foreman of the mine in four feet of water at the bottom of the shaft. All of the men had lived many years in Montana, and had been prominent in mining circles.

AT THE M'KINLEY HOME.

More Than the Usual Number of People Call to Pay Their Respects to the President.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CANTON (O.,) Oct. 29.—Today brought more than the usual number of callers to the McKinley home. They were largely people who called to pay their respects, or to shake hands with the President.

TEMBLOR IN VENEZUELA.

Deals Death to Fifteen Persons and Injures Many Others.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CARACAS (Venezuela,) Oct. 29.—[By South American Cable.] At 4:46 o'clock p.m. today Caracas was visited by a severe earthquake. Fifteen persons were killed and many others injured. Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and the churches. The United States legation was badly damaged, but all the occupants escaped unhurt.

President Castra, who leaped from a balcony on the second floor of the government house, had one of his legs broken. William Henry Doveton Haggard had a narrow escape, the second floor of the British legation having fallen upon him and buried him in the debris.

Reports from the interior show that the effects of the earthquake were widespread. The disturbances were felt as far as the region of the Andes.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF ARMY.

Gen. Leonard Wood is Given Chief Command in Cuba. Other Changes.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—An order was issued today by direction of the President, discontinuing the division of Cuba and the eastern and western departments of that division, and establishing the Department of Cuba. Gen. Leonard Wood is placed in command of the new department. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is ordered to command the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. Gen. Elwell S. Otis has been ordered to Chicago to command the Department of the Lakes. The Department of the Missouri has been under command of Gen. Merriam, and the Department of the Lakes under command of Gen. Wade, both of whom have had the command temporarily.

[POLITICAL.]

ALLIANCE JUBILATES.

Big Morgan Foundry Dedicated.

Old McKinley District Out in Force.

The President Sends Letter to the Meeting.

Claims for California — San Jose's Largest Rally—Assault on Roosevelt.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ALLIANCE (O.,) Oct. 29.—This city tonight was the scene of one of the biggest political meetings ever held in the old McKinley district. The meeting embraced the dedication of a mammoth foundry building of the Morgan Engineering Company, one of the chief products of which is the disappearing gun carriages used in the coast defenses. Temporary seats were provided for 20,000 persons and nearly every one was occupied. All the surrounding towns contributed delegations and banda, Canton, the President's home, sending about four thousand people. A parade more than a mile long preceded the meeting.

Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain, was the chief speaker. He spoke chiefly of the war with Spain and its issues.

Congressman R. W. Taylor followed Mr. Woodford. A letter from President McKinley was read in the meeting, and was the occasion for a tremendous demonstration. The crowd gave round after round of cheers. The letter follows:

"My dear sir: Your favor of recent date is received, inviting me to be present at the Republican mass meeting to be held this evening in the new foundry building of the Morgan engineering Company. I recall that for more than twenty years it was my habit to meet annually the people of Alliance and vicinity in political discussion. Many times in that period I have addressed workingmen in the old shops of the company.

"With the memories of these meetings, I deeply regret to find that my engagements will prevent me from being present, for it would be a real pleasure to greet my old friends on an occasion like this, which marks the industrial progress of Alliance, secured through adherence to the principles of the Republican party, for the indorsement of which you meet tonight.

"This great addition to your company's plant is a happy omen for American labor and a practical demonstration of a prosperous business. Such extension of industry indicate widening markets and increasing prosperity, while they insure a larger demand for the labor of the workingmen and additional comforts for their homes. American labor and capital working hand in hand, are of mutual advantage, and in friendly co-operation will secure industrial triumphs as yet unknown. I have no sympathy with those teach-

News Under to The Times This Morning

1. Awful Catastrophe at New York. Monster Meeting at Alliance, O.
2. Striking Miners Resume Work. Bryan Breaks His Own Record. Roosevelt Assaulted at Elmira. Thanksgiving Day Proclamation.
3. Figures On San Pedro Harbor.
4. Miss Fraser gains freedom. Absconder Alvord Captured. Pacific Cable a Requisite. Germans Slay Fifty Boxers. Knox Inflicts Loss On Dewet. Citizen Sunday at London. London Welcomes City Volunteers.
5. Germans Slay Fifty Boxers. Chicago ball club coming West.
6. Liners: Classified advertising.
7. The Times Home Study Circle. Our Daily Story.
8. Editorials: Editorials Paragraphed.
9. Bryan's Hollow Inconsistencies.
10. The Great Battle of 1900. Vital Camuaign Issues.
11. Events in Society.
12. The Public Service: Official Doings. Opposition to the New Charter. Hotel Owner Sued for Damages.
13. The Oil Industry: Drilling Notes. At the Playhouses.
14. Financial and Commercial. Produce and Live Stock Markets.
15. Southern California by Towns. Personal Mention: Men and Women.
16. The City in Brief. Record of Marriages and Births. Jail-Breakers Murder Keeper.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Plant for Methodist corner-stone laying in Pasadena....Orange county Republicans preparing for a rattling campaign wind-up....San Diego shipping notes....Fullerton Democrats meet, Senator Bard in Riverside....New Catholic school at Santa Monica. Burglars' rich haul at Santa Barbara.

PACIFIC COAST. Saloon-keeper robbed and beaten....Steamer Gipsy almost wrecked....Missing Arizona girl found....Mary Fraser gains her freedom....Proposed Stanford amendment.

CHINA. German detachment slays Boxers at Tsai Yu Chang....United States' reply on Anglo-German agreement forwarded....Count Cassini says Russia is deeply interested in Manchuria....Yang Yu favors arbitration.

POLITICAL. Bryan makes thirty speeches, breaking his own record. Roosevelt stars on his last week's campaigning—Governor assaulted in streets of Elmira....Greetings to Californians....Mammoth political demonstration in old McKinley district.

GENERAL EASTERN. Explosion causes a big loss of life at New York. The President issues Thanksgiving day proclamation....Figures on San Pedro Harbor work....Fatal train wreck at De Haven, Mont....Mother murders her boy....Miners resume work throughout the anthracite region. Absconder Alvord captured at Boston. Lieut. Hood argues for a Pacific cable....Germany seeking a coaling station from Venezuela....Deaths in the Philippines....Jail breakers kill keeper.

FOREIGN, BY CABLE. Wild scenes at reception of returning City Imperial Volunteers at London....Knox inflicts loss on Dewet....Death-dealing earthquake in Venezuela....Silvela challenges Almenas to a duel....Carlists repulsed by gendarmes at Badalona.

SPORTS. Hesper wins Morrisiana Stake at Empire City....Racing in mud at St. Louis....Results at Cincinnati and Lakeside....Course for yachting races not to be changed....Chicago horse show opened.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Judgment for heavy damages against Llewellyn Iron Works....Sherman Page intimates that he will fight proposed city charter. Strange case in Receiving Hospital. Charles Sumner Marching Club rebukes a Democratic candidate....Savage divorce case on trial....Hotel owner sued for damages....Street-lighting sparks before City Council....Big foreclosure in United States Circuit Court....Delegates to important conventions appointed....Luncheon for naval officers tomorrow....Mrs. Parker, who used her fists, fined....Plea for home manufacturers before City Council....Two Chinamen charged with murder.

tings which incite envy and hate among our people and would divide them into hostile camps.

"May this great meeting stamp its disapproval of the wicked doctrine of class distinction, which has no place in our free government, and mark a distinct advance in good relations between employer and employed. Permit me to congratulate the Morgan Engineering Company, its great body of workers and all gathered at this meeting, upon the encouragement which such an assemblage gives to the cause of sound money, protection and national honor. Very sincerely, yours,

[Signed] "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

"Col. W. H. Morgan, President Republican Mass Meeting, Alliance, Ohio."

ROOSEVELT MAKES THREE STOPS.

Great Political Demonstration at Elmira—Governor in Good Health.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ELMIRA (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt finished the first day of his second week's campaigning in his State by an invasion of the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor, John M. Stanchfield. At Ithaca the Governor's reception was of a most friendly nature, and he paid a compliment to one of the college men, a son of Richard Croker, by refusing to do as he has generally done at other stops, make a personal attack on the Tammany leader. At Van Netten he made a short address.

His welcome in Elmira was a great political demonstration. There were nearly a thousand mounted Rough Riders and the Lyceum and new Tivoli theaters were crowded with people eager to hear the Governor speak, and overflow out-door meetings were held. Fully 20,000 people were in town.

The Governor today at all three of his stops, devoted himself principally to a defense of the national administration.

ENTHUSIASM AT ITHACA.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ITHACA (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—The Roosevelt train arrived here a little behind time. The greatest enthusiasm of the entire trip was manifested in the city and at the train. This was due partly to the presence of Cornell College students.

In speaking of the probable enfranchisement of negroes in Porto Rico and of disfranchisement in North Carolina the Governor said: "Mr. Houghton, your coach, there, will remember and perhaps some of you who know the conditions of the past will remember how one of the best, if not the best centers the Harvard team ever had, was a colored man. Now, gentlemen, it would have been perfect folly to put him on the team because of his color and it would have been equally as foolish to have kept him off on account of his color. Is not that so?"

The Governor's question was met with a volley of "yes."

"Now, all I want," said the speaker, "is that when a man in civil life proves himself to be as good a man as this man showed himself to be at football, you give him the same kind of show."

In closing he said: "I want you to apply this football motto to civil life. Don't foul; don't shirk, but hit the line hard. In other words, act decently and honestly but don't commit any act of trickery. Don't do anything of any kind whatsoever for the purpose of political gain that will smirch the name of American citizenship. If there exists a class in the community for which I have little use, it is the class of the timid good, the good people who are mighty good in their own parlors but don't come out to do a man's work in the world. You have got to have not merely virtue but you must have virile virtue; you must be a man."

"You're the stuff," said a man in the audience.

DISCUSSES ADMINISTRATION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

COURTLAND (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt made his first stop here at 11 o'clock. He discussed the administration of President McKinley and then turned his attention to Bryan, who, he said, had declared that he would hurt the trusts by taking off the tariff. Gov. Roosevelt asked his auditors if they considered that admitting goods manufactured abroad by cheap labor would in any way insure to the betterment of those in this country engaged in the production of the articles now made more valuable by a protective tariff.

TEDDY IN GOOD HEALTH.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

BINGHAMTON, (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt started his last week of campaigning this morning, the special train leaving here at 10 o'clock. He is in excellent health. His throat was in good condition today. He has not lost flesh with his travel of 15,200 miles, but in fact has gained. The trip for the day was arranged to include only three stops, one at Courtland of an hour, one at Ithaca of three hours, and the final stop of the night at Elmira.

When Gov. Roosevelt finishes his trip on Saturday next he will have made 650 speeches and have traveled over twenty thousand miles, a record equal to the combined record of all other candidates for national offices in the past fifty years, exclusive of Bryan.

ASSAULTED IN ELMIRA.

Roosevelt Pelted With Eggs and Vile Epithets—Club Attacked.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ELMIRA (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—For the first time in New York State and in the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt was assaulted on the streets of Elmira on his way to the place of meeting. He was in a carriage with former Senator Fassalt and at several points along the route was pelted with eggs and vegetables and greeted with the vilest epithets. He sat in dignified silence, while the police looked on quiescently.

The campaign club from Corning was also assaulted personally and a bitter fight ensued. In the place of meeting the Governor had no interruptions. After it was over he said: "It was nasty conduct, the conduct of hoodlums."

Six men from Corning were badly hurt, being severely bruised.

"The fight at Victor," said Secretary Loeb of the Governor's staff, "was not half so bad as that here tonight. At Victor no blood was shed, but here blood flowed quite freely."

TEDDY SENDS GREETING.

Tells Californians He Believes in Expansion, Especially for Them.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—John Barrett, Ex-Minister to Siam, delivered a political address at Metropolitan Hall tonight. He read the following message, which was received with applause:

"ELMIRA (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—Convey my greeting to the people of the wonderful State of California. I believe in expansion for the whole country, but above all for the Pacific Slope, for I wish to see the United States the dominant power on the Pacific Ocean.

"Our people are neither craven nor weaklings, and we face the future high of zeal and confident of soul, eager to view the great work of a great world power.

[Signed.]

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

BRYAN BREAKS WIND RECORD.

Made Thirty Speeches Yesterday and Said He Felt Tolerably Well.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—"And I am feeling tolerably well, I thank you." This was Bryan's response when told last night that he had made thirty speeches during the day and thus broke his own record for speechmaking. As a rule the speeches were not so long as on most occasions, but they exceeded in number by nine or ten those of any previous day during the present campaign, and by three the highest number made in the campaign in any one day in 1896.

Beginning at Bainbridge, in the interior of the State at 9 o'clock in the morning, he spoke in succession at Sydney, Unadilla, Onoenta, Otago, Schenevus, Cobleskill, Voorheesville, Delanson, Ravena, Covsackie, Catskill, Saugerles, Kingston, Highlands, Mariborough, Cornwall, High Falls, Haverstraw, West Nyack, and Little Ferry. In New York city he made one speech, at Hamilton Fish Park on the east side, and in Brooklyn during the day he made eight speeches, making thirty in all for the day and the night.

The day's tour was first along the headwaters of the Susquehanna River and then back through the Catskills and down the Hudson on the west side of that river, to Weehawken, thence across the river and across Manhattan Island into Brooklyn. All the speeches except one were made in the State of New York, the exception being that at Little Ferry, which is in the State of New Jersey.

Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband during the day and received almost as much applause as he did when she appeared before the crowds assembled to hear him. She was also presented during the day with many handsome boquets of roses and chrysanthemums. Elliott Danforth and Mrs. Danforth were also aboard the train during the day.

As a rule greater enthusiasm was manifested that at the smaller places on Bryan's first tour of the State, and the crowds were generally large in proportion to the population. Of the day meetings, that at Kingston was the longest, as it was one of the most enthusiastic. Haverstraw and West Nyack also received Bryan most cordially.

BEGAN AT BAINBRIDGE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

BAINBRIDGE (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—Bryan began the last week of his campaign with a brief speech here. His train had been run from New York during the night and arrived here at 7 o'clock. There was a large throng at the railroad station and Bryan was compelled to respond to their calls. He had not yet risen, but he dressed promptly and went to the rear platform of the "Rambler," where he was soon joined by Mrs. Bryan, who will remain with him during the week. There were loud cheers for Bryan and his wife and a general demand for a handshake, which was acceded to by both. The resident population had been reinforced by trainloads of people from other places.

Bryan announced at the breakfast table that he was never in better condition for the campaign, and said he wanted to make the thirty speeches scheduled for the day, so as to break his own record, the highest number which he had hitherto made in one day being twenty-seven.

While the crowd was waiting at the depot for Bryan and clamoring for him to appear, James C. Dahlman, Nebraska National Committeeman, stepped out to explain the situation. There he made a speech, telling the people that he had been with Bryan from the beginning of the campaign, and he was sure there would be a landslide in his favor. There are gains everywhere, he said, even in Canton, the President's own home, where Bryan received only thirty-seven votes in 1896, there is now a Democratic club of 800 members, and he concluded "Canton is only a small part of what is going on."

Bryan was greeted by a fine crowd at Bainbridge. He said: "I extended the time of my stay in New York in order to come up into these parts of the State. I am glad to talk to farmers, for it seems to me that if the people of this country who are making their living out of the soil will examine public questions, very few farmers would be able to give a reason for voting the Republican ticket. The Republicans started out with the assertion that the country was prosperous and that, therefore, everybody would vote the Republican ticket, and yet today the Republicans are not mentioning the full dinner pail anymore."

Proceeding, Bryan said the Republicans had abandoned the idea of carrying the cities and were now appealing to the farmers.

TAKES TO ASKING QUESTIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

ONONTA (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—Bryan spoke for five minutes at Sidney. The address took on an interrogative form. He asked if the Republican party really condemned trusts, as its platform declares, how it is trusts grew so in the past three years, with the Republicans in executive and legislative control of the government. Subsequent questions took Bryan's auditors over the subject of the effect of trusts on wages and the cost of manufactured articles.

The subject of increase of the standing army was touched upon in a similar way and the allegation was made that "The Porto Rican bill is built upon the same theory that England built her colonial policy a century and a quarter ago." He passed on to consideration of the right of the United States to govern the Philippines without consent of the people. The train stopped at Otego only a moment, and Bryan did not speak.

BROOKLYN MEETINGS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The demonstration in Brooklyn was one of the largest political outpourings in the history of the borough. Over 100 bands furnished music, and it is estimated that over 100,000 people in Brooklyn heard and saw the Democratic candidate speak tonight. There were eight different parades in the borough, and it is estimated that altogether 40,000 people were in line.

The academy was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, and thousands of people who wished to hear the candidate could not be admitted. When Bryan appeared on the platform the crowd went wild with applause, and it was fully ten minutes before sufficient quiet was restored to allow the speaker to proceed. Bryan spoke for thirty minutes, being frequently interrupted by applause. Senator Wellington of Maryland followed Bryan, who as soon as his speech was ended started for the Park Theater, where he addressed another large gathering.

After leaving the Park Theater Bryan made a dash for the eastern district of Brooklyn, arriving at the Palace Park rink at about 9:15 o'clock. Before his arrival there was a parade of 6000 Democrats with twenty bands. At 9:45 o'clock Bryan arrived at Liederkranz Hall, where there was another parade and more bands. At Military Hall, the next stopping place, there was a parade and twenty-seven bands to greet Bryan. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the candidate reached Arion Hall. This was a labor meeting, and Edwin Markham, the poet, and Controller Coler had addressed the gathering before Bryan arrived. From Arion Hall Bryan was driven to Schwaben Hall.

Bryan and his party left for Hornellsville at 12:15 a.m., on the Erie Railroad.

GUFF FOR THE HEBREWS.

Bryan's meeting in Hamilton Fish Park under the auspices of the Hebrews of the East Side was a great success. The attendance was enormous, and the people were so enthusiastic in their applause that it was difficult to secure quiet sufficient to allow Bryan to proceed.

Bryan addressed himself especially to the Hebrews, saying that he was glad to have the chance to address that race, which had produced Solomon, the wisest, and Moses, the greatest, lawgiver. He discused briefly the issues of the campaign, saying the Republicans were breaking all the Ten Commandments. As for himself he wanted the land filled with happy homes, and not with Rachels weeping for their children. He was, he said, glad to see so many loyal Democrats, for, he said, Democracy teaches us the quality of all men, and inculcates civil and religious liberty. This country had drawn to itself the best blood of the Old World, and Bryan said he did not want those who had come to feel that they had made a mistake.

From the park meeting there was another mad rush to the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where the longest speech of the night was made. There was another great throng in the vicinity of the academy and the interior was crowded until there was room for no more. At the meeting in the academy, Mrs. Bryan occupied a seat in a private box. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, which, as an organization, supported the Palmer and Bucker ticket in 1896.

Discussing the trusts, Bryan referred to the letter of acceptance of Gov. Roosevelt as the Vice-Presidential nominee. On mention of the Governer there were loud hisses from all parts of the house, which did not cease until Bryan made a special request to that effect. He held his hand aloft in deprecation of the demonstration and asked the people to desist out of respect for the office.

The speech covered all the issues of the campaign, and was applauded as each point was made.

SAN JOSE'S LARGEST RALLY.

REPUBLICANS EN MASSE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, Oct. 29.—The Republican rally this evening was the largest ever held in this city. The auditorium was packed and hundreds were turned away. The speakers were Congressman Loud and Hon. S. M. Shortridge. Prior to the meeting there was an illuminated parade by the Alliance and Young Men's Republican Club of Oakland, and the Rough Riders and Army and Navy League of this city.

WOOLLEY AT SYRACUSE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SYRACUSE (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—When the Prohibition special train reached Syracuse early today, over a thousand persons, including a large delegation of students from Syracuse University, gave Candidate Woolley a warm reception. The speaking was held on the steps of the City Hall to an enthusiastic crowd.

CLAIMS ON CALIFORNIA.

BOTH PARTIES CONFIDENT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] California for Bryan by 10,000 majority was the substance of a telegram received by Senator Jones today from State Chairman Sims. Across the street at Republican headquarters, Secretary Heath had a letter from Secretary William M. Cutter of the Republican State Central Committee, asserting that California would give McKinley 25,000 majority. Secretary Cutter said that a business man of San Francisco was anxious to bet $100,000 that the State will go Republican, and was willing to give odds of 2 to 1.

R. H. Lannan, proprietor of the Salt Lake Tribune, is of the opinion that McKinley will carry Utah. In a letter written October 25, he says: "Everything here looks as if we would carry the State." Four years ago Lannan was supporting Bryan.

[THE COAL STRIKE.]

MINE WORKERS LABORING.

Collieries Reopen After Weeks of Idleness.

Few Companies Decline to Grant Demands.

Five Thousand Men Refuse to Return to Work in the Lackawanna Valley.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Today witnessed an almost general resumption of work in the anthracite region, where, for six weeks, the mine workers have been on strike for an advance in wages, a reduction in the price of powder, and in several districts an abolition of the sliding scale of wages. In a few instances collieries operated by individuals and small companies have failed to resume. The Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which controls over 20 per cent. of the output of the anthracite region, and which is the largest operating company in the hard coal field, today received word from General Superintendent Luther at Pottsville that thirty-seven out of the thirty-nine collieries operated by that company are working.

The two collieries not in operation today are the West Shenandoah and the Henry Clay. The former, according to local authorities, did not resume, owing to the construction of a new breaker. The Henry Clay, it was said, is idle because the abandonment of that mine is contemplated.

With the resumption of the Reading collieries, it is admitted that further opposition to the demands of the mine workers is useless, and it is the belief of the officials that within a few days those operators who have not yet acceded to the demands of the Scranton Mine Workers' Convention will have done so.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company, which is operating nine collieries, also received favorable reports today. But one of its mines failed to resume, the William Penn, in the Schuylkill region.

HAZLETON OPERATIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

HAZLETON (Pa.,) Oct. 29.—Operations were resumed this morning at a majority of the collieries in the Hazleton district. The strike is still on at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, located at Audenreid, Honeybrook and Green Mountain. The company informed the men it would abolish the sliding scale and pay 10 per cent. increase until April 1. The mine workers say they want a written guarantee. The Oneida and Derringer collieries of Coxe Bros. & Co. are also idle because of some misunderstanding. All hands will probably be at work tomorrow. The only other colliery that did not resume is the one at Minesville, where no demands have been granted at all. Before the strike began this company threatened to abandon this mine, and it seems the threat will be carried out.

The fifty men employed at Tyler & McTurks Stockton washery refused to work because they allege they were offered only a 5 per cent. increase in wages. M. Pardee & Co., having filled the places of six "lokie" runners, the miners refused to go back to work at Cranberry until their runners were reinstated, and in consequence the colliery is idle. General Superintendent Pardee received a committee of the men and has the matter of reinstatement under consideration.

HITCH IN LACKAWANNA.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SCRANTON (Pa.,) Oct. 29.—Over 5000 mine employes in the Lackawanna Valley refused to return to work this morning because the companies for which they had mined coal failed to comply with the terms of the Scranton miners' convention. The companies affected are the Ontario and Western Railroad Company's ten mines, employing 4000 men; the Forest Mining Company at Archbald, employing 800 men, who have been on strike since last July; Green Ridge Coal Company, employing 400, and the Clark Tunnel Coal Company, employing 100. At all the other mines there was a complete resumption, even at those of Jermyn & Co., in Old Forge, where it was believed yesterday the men would not go back until they were assured that the grievances because of which they struck last March will be adjusted.

The Ontario and Western employes will hold a mass meeting at Peckville this afternoon, at which they will insist upon the company putting up a supplemental notice conforming with the notice posted by the Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania companies. They will insist upon the positive announcement that the powder will be sold to miners at $1.50 a keg and that the wage increase per car be 2½ cents. They will give the companies a reasonable time to post the notice, and the leaders say if this is not done the men will seek work in other mines where there is reported to be a scarcity of help.

It is believed the union can tie up the mines that show a disposition not to comply with their demands. The labor leaders say they will insist upon the enforcement of the mine laws, which provide that miners must be qualified workmen and have certificates to that effect. This would prevent the bringing in of emigrants and miners from other States.

THREE COLLIERIES IDLE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SHAMOKIN (Pa.,) Oct. 29.—When the colliery whistles blew this morning 15,000 men and boys between Trevorton, this place and Mount Carmel reported for work. The only collieries idle are Henry Clay, Excelsior and Corbin. They will be in operation in a few days.

HART A SURPRISE.

MAKES DRAW WITH LEWIS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

STOCKTON, Oct. 29.—Ben Hart of Stockton surprised even his most ardent supporters tonight by fighting a draw with Henry Lewis of San Francisco. If anything, Hart had slightly the best of it, as he landed the most telling blows, and in two rounds had Lewis groggy, but the bell kept him from landing a knockout blow. It was a very pretty exhibition.

Tommy Gilfeather knocked out "Kid" Howard in the third round, and Bill Kennedy received the decision over Mike McClure on a foul in the ninth round.

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State Department today issued the following:

"By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

"It has pleased Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. All commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our peole in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities, and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States or abroad as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nation in the hollow of His hand. I recommend that the people gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity wherewith He has endowed us, for seed time and for the harvest, for the valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies, and for all His benefits to us as individuals and as a nation; and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for the righteousness and peace in all our ways.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[Signed] "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

[SPORTING RECORD.]

GOLDEN STATE FOR PROFIT.

Chicago Ball Club to Come West.

Series of Games With Picked Nine.

Windy City Horse Show—Ben Hart Draws With Lewis, Eastern Racing.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] James A. Hart, president of the Chicago Baseball Club, arrived here from the East today, accompanied by his family. Hart came into town quietly and took every precaution to keep his presence secret, even avoiding the usual formality of attaching his signature to the hotel register. The purpose of his visit is well known, however. He has come to California to secure winter quarters for the Chicago team, and it is presumed that all the mystery which he is attaching to his movements is with the idea that necessary quarters can be obtained better by keeping his plans from the public.

Just what Hart's plans and ideas are in respect to training quarters is not known. He refused to be seen and interviewed on the subject. It is known, however, that he has about perfected all arrangements for bringing the team to California for the winter. Hart expects to make his ballplayers pay expenses of their vacation trip to the Coast. A series of exhibition games will be arranged between the Chicago team and a picked nine of California players.

It is said that another purpose of President Hart's trip to the Coast is to insure the services of Billy Lange, who is now married and in business in this city, and declares that he has permanently retired from the game. Hart has hopes, however, of inducing him to sign for another season. Lange was one of the best outfielders and heavy hitters that ever shed luster on Hart's aggregation of ball-tossers, and his peculiarity did much to swell the gate receipts every time the team played.

HESPER WINS MORRISIANA.

First Whip Was a Favorite for the Stake—Annoy Makes the Pace.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A card of the consolation order was run off at the Empire City track today, and there was little to recommend it. One stake, the Morrisiana, was decided. First Whip closed a slight favorite over Annoy, with Hesper the best backed of the other. Onesque made the running past the stand, but Black took Bell of Orleans out and led the field up the back stretch. Annoy gradually moved up on the outside and went to the front, when Belle of Orleans tired on the far turn. He showed the way into the stretch, but swerved to the outer rail, which lost him the race. Hesper came through and won cleverly by a length and a half. Summaries:

Five and one-half furlongs: Mistress won, Helen O'C second, Autumnton third; time 1:07¾.

One mile and fifty yards: Gen. Margery won, Betty G. second, Bariak third; time 1:45¼.

About six furlongs: My Addie won, The Rhymer second, Servilia third; time 1:18¼.

Morrisiana stakes, mile and a sixteenth, selling: Hesper won, Carbuncle second, First Whip third; time 1:48.

About six furlongs: Ralston won, Huitstiohocbtie second, Tryllo third; time 1:10.

Mile and seventy yards: Lancewood won, Angie second, Leon Ferguson third; time 1:46¼.

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW.

OPENED WITH GRAND PARADE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—With the blowing of a bugle this afternoon, 200 beautiful horses pranced from a richly-decorated stable on Wabash avenue, entered the Coliseum and proclaimed the opening of Chicago's second horse show. Parading the tan bark ellipse were kings of the road and turf and those who are to compete for prizes aggregating in value $30,000.

COURSE FOR YACHTS.

SANDY HOOK GOOD ENOUGH.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—While there is talk in some quarters of transferring the America's cup races to Newport, the Journal states on the best authority that there is not the slightest chance of the races being held there. While the course off Brenton's Reef lightship is good, it is not as good a one for a fair test as the Sandy Hook course. Off Point Judith, Block Island and Vineyard sounds, four tides would have to be encountered during a race, against one or two at Sandy Hook.

For this, if no other reason, it would be unfair to ask Sir Thomas Lipton to accept such a handicap, and there is not the slightest chance of his being asked to do so. So far as winds go, there is quite as much chance of a breeze off Sandy Hook in August as at Newport, for they have calm days there just as they do at Sandy Hook.

Sport in a Quagmire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The Kinloch Park track was turned into a quagmire by last night's and today's heavy downpours. Three favorites, one second choice and two long shots swept the card. The meeting [illegible] Wednesday. Summaries:

Six furlongs, [illegible] won, Sidtilla second, [illegible] time 1:21.

Six furlongs, selling: [illegible] Robert J second, [illegible] time 1:21½.

Six furlongs, selling: [illegible] won, Harry Thebore second, [illegible] third; time 1:18.

Mile and a sixteenth: [illegible] won, Go Out second, [illegible] time 1:54.

One mile, selling: Gotch won, Maude Wallace second, [illegible] third; time 1:48.

Mile and three-sixteenths: Steadman won, Innendo second, Del Rio third; time 2:38.

In a Sea of Mud

LAKESIDE TRACK (Oct. 29.) The track was a sea of mud. Results:

Six furlongs: Sir Christopher, Dagmar second, Jim Gore third; time 1:17 4-5.

Five furlongs: Emilene, Lady de Altar second, Kazan third; time 1:02 3-5.

One miler: Alaho II won, Ben Ond, Brownie Anderson third; time 1:46 3-5.

Mile and a sixteenth: [illegible] won, Olmet second, [illegible] third; time 1:50 3-5.

One miler: Kentucky won, Ben Ond second, Norfolk third; time 1:42 3-5.

Mile and three-sixteenths: [illegible] won, Tom Ryan second, Pyrrhus third; time 2:03 1-5.

Cincinnati Oct. 29.—[illegible] Mr. Brown won, Pollard second, Olcott third; time 1:47.

Five furlongs: Fortune won, Grand Sachem second, Bobbie third; time 1:02¾.

One mile: Ollie won, Ben Ond second, Rosterville Belle third; time 1:46.

One mile, handicap: Bonnie Branch second, Ben Ami third; time 1:46.

Four furlongs: Sunnyside won, Alfaza second, Miss Jessie third; time 1:00¾.

Mile: Sandow won, Rio Chico second, The Shamrock third; time 1:46¾.

OBITUARY.

Capt. E. S. [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—E. S. Morse, one of the best known masters on the Pacific Coast, died today at a private sanitarium, where he has been in the institution for several weeks, suffering from a bad throat. He leaves a widow.

George [illegible]

WOODLAND, October 29.—George North, an old resident of this county, died at his suburban home here, this county, today. He was a native of New York, 69 years old, was a pioneer whaleman, came to Marysville, came to Los Angeles in 1878 and resided near Whittier, where he was before the Republican convention for the nomination for Governor, but was defeated by the late Henry T. Booth by two votes. He leaves a widow, one daughter and one son, Hon. Hart North of Los Angeles and Hon. A. W. North of Woodland.

GASKILL INVESTIGATION.

APPOINTS A COMMISSION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.—[Exclusive dispatch.] Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has issued the following dispatch, dated at Pao Ting Fu, from the latter: "I have appointed a commission to investigate the murder of the missionaries [illegible] with a view of [illegible] responsibility."

In a dispatch dated from Pao Ting Fu, October 24, Gen. Gaselee announces that in pursuance of instructions from Marshal Count Von Waldersee, the British troops will remain at Pao Ting Fu and Tien-Tsin, reaching Pekin about November 6. The dispatch states that he expects to withdraw himself October 31.

STOPS THE COUGH AND [illegible] COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine [illegible] in one day. No cure, no pay. [illegible]

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

NATICK HOUSE—Cor. First and Main Sts., Hart Bros., [illegible] Popular Hotel," remodeled, 75 additional rooms, all newly furnished throughout strictly first-class. Elevator. American plan, $1.25 to $2.50 per day; includes suites, with private baths. European plan, 50 cents up.

HOTEL BEACON, 720 Hoscon street. Strictly first class. Newly and handsomely furnished. Fine location, near Westlake Park. S. L. BOWER. Tel. John 2111.

THE CALIFORNIA, Cor. Second and Hill St., City—A select family hotel, [illegible] recently renovated; under new management, THOS. FARRELL.

RESORTS

Silver Service

$13,000 Silver Service FOR Hotel del Coronado

Samples to be seen in store of Parmelee-Dohrmann Co. [illegible] elegant service is worth [illegible] Do not fail to see it [illegible] this week.

Hotel del Coronado Always Leads

SUMMER RATES STILL IN [illegible]

ALBATROSS SAN DIEGO.

A cool and delightful [illegible] resort. Furniture and appointments entirely new. Single rooms and separate houses and apartments with home comforts and conveniences.

DIGGING FOR BURIED VICTIMS IS GOING ON.

ed down the downtown tracks in safety. The big explosion completely carried away the station.

INDESCRIBABLE WRECKAGE.

Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams, window casings and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building all at once. The force of the explosion below had thrown the debris back across the street, so that they were not caught, but their escape from the rain of debris across the street was almost miraculous. The wreckage was thrown across through the windows of the building in which the Irving National Bank is, on the southeast corner of the street. The offices in the Irving bank and of Meckler Bros., bankers and brokers, were badly wrecked.

Capt. McCluskey of the detective bureau, who hurried every available man on his staff to the fire, was appealed to to protect the funds of the bank, it being told that they were in the vault, the door of which was supposed to be unlocked. When the capt. and his men went in, however, they found about $10,000 scattered in confusion over counters and floors. This was hastily thrown into the vault and the door was locked. The bank will be open for business tomorrow.

In Mecklem Brothers' offices in the basement there were H. H. Mecklem and his brother William, with Frank Heckenberry, a boy; Thomas Hackett, a clerk; another man named Bruce and some girls, among them Ellen Nielsen and May Dunklemann. When the fire broke out, $90,000 in money lay upon the counter. Heckenberry was stationed at the door while this was gathered together for putting in the vault. The first explosion filled the place with sulphurous smoke that nearly asphyxiated everybody. The second explosion blew in the windows and cut the two Mecklems seriously. The boy, Heckenberry, found the two men lying in a heap, they having crawled away. They were carried to a place of safety. The others, when they came to their senses, gathered the money from the floor, put it in cigar boxes and carried it to safety. The other tenants of the building, a number of lawyers and brokers, all escaped injury.

The explosion tore down the buildings to the west, the walls of those on the Washington-street side being buried outward to the streets. The immense buildings of J. H. Mohlman & Co., fronting on Washington street, simply collapsed, a deluge of barrels and boxes, filled with fruit, rolling out and forming a pile that stretched half way across the street. At the time of the explosion, blazing barrels were hurled clear across Washington street and set fire to the buildings to the west, threatening an extension of the conflagration in that direction, but the firemen deluged the buildings and saved them.

The first news of the fire sent out was that the Tarrant building in its fall had crushed down two crowded restaurants and buried a hundred or more in each. Subsequent examination showed that if any persons were caught in these places, it was the kitchen help, and very few outsiders, if anybody.

THE VICTIMS.

Outside of a few who were injured in the streets, the loss of life by the fire and the explosion must have occurred in the Tarrant building mainly, and possibly in the other buildings destroyed by the fire. The number of persons in the Tarrant building was estimated to be in the neighborhood of fifty. Secretary Allen of the company said there were forty-five employés, and he thought all got out with the exception of one. People who saw the fire declare, however, that more must have been lost.

The only person known to have been killed, up to 8 o'clock tonight, was a man who died in one of the hospitals from the result of an injury received in the street. Chief Croker says no firemen are missing.

Another explosion from this drug house was not unexpected, as it was believed in the neighborhood that there were explosive chemicals in the place.

George Murphy, inspector of combustibles for the fire department, said after the fire that the Tarrants had a permit for the storing of one barrel of turpentine, one barrel of benzine and 100 pounds of collodion with alcohol. He could not say that this amount had been exceeded.

At 3 o'clock, the fire was completely under control, the flames still burning fiercely in the interior of the burned area, but danger of spreading being over. At 4 o'clock the flames had been extinguished in the buildings south of Warren street, and crowds of men from the building department were put to work tearing down walls.

The most seriously injured are:

JOSEPH BRUNER, Hoboken, face, hands and head burned; will die.

CARL BURDENWALD, Brooklyn, both legs broken.

DANIEL CARMODY, legs crushed.

JOSEPH DAMEN, burned and cut; condition critical.

HENRIETTA, a German, Brooklyn; cut, internally injured; may die.

JOHN MYERS, New York, both legs broken.

W. S. TEMPLE, New York, leg broken.

Following is a list of the missing:

P. R. ARMSTRONG, Rutherford, N. J., employed at No. 270 Greenwich street.

MILO BELING, New York.

MARY BRADLEY, New York, employed at No. 49 Murray street.

MRS. BISHOP, and two daughters, wife and children of proprietor of Home-made Hotel.

JOSEPH BASSO, borough of the Bronx.

IRA C. BARNES, New York.

FRANCIS BARNES, Summit, N. J.

JOHN CREIGHER, Brooklyn.

MICHAEL COUGHLIN, New York, street-cleaning department employé.

KATE CALLAHAN, New York, employed by Tarrant & Co.

ISAAC COHN, New York, truck driver.

HENRIETTA CLARK, Hoboken, employed by Tarrant & Co.

—— DWORKWITZ, New York, employed at No. 23 Greenwich street.

GEORGE DONNELLY, New York, truckman.

ERNEST FLATMAN, New York, employed by Acker, Merrill & Condit.

MOLLIE GOLDEN, employed by Tarrant.

MISS GRIFFITH, employed at No. 20 Greenwich street.

HARRIET THOMAS, Brooklyn, employed by Tarrant.

WILLIAM HALSEY, Brooklyn, employed at No. 162 Warren street.

LOUISA JOSEKELL, New York.

BENJAMIN MOOREHOUSE, Mont Clair, N. J., employed by Tarrant.

JULIA MURPHY, New York.

HENRY MUH, Brooklyn.

JULES OPPENHEIM, address not known.

MARY RUSCH, Weehawken, N. J., employed by Tarrant.

FRANK SCOTTER, Rosell, N. J., employed by Electric Supipy Company.

KATE SMITH, Jersey City, employed at 153 Chambers.

GEORGE SCHUYK, Brooklyn, employed by Tarrant.

MORRIS SPIELKOFF, New York.

MARY SMITH, New York, employed by Tarrant.

JAMES WILKINSON, New York, street-cleaning department.

PATRICK HENNESSEY, Hoboken.

MORRIS KWAVER, New York.

V. H. MATTHUEK, New York, employé of piano firm on Broadway.

FREDERICK PETERS, Hoboken, plumber.

GEORGE W. SULKER, Brooklyn, employed at 168 Chambers street.

OTHER INJURED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A representative of the firm of Tarrant & Co. called at the Hudson-street Hospital this afternoon to inquire as to the condition of persons injured. He said that all the Tarrant employés had been accounted for except one man, who is known as "George." Frank Sigler, employed by M. J. Breitenbach & Co., said that the fire was known five minutes before the first explosion. He is sure that all the employés of Tarrant & Co. and of Breitenbach had plenty of time to escape.

The following injured persons have been attended to at the Hudson-street Hospital:

PETER WILSON, porter, cut about head and face.

FIREMAN MASON, about face, hands and arms.

ANTONIO MASSA, legs crushed.

JAMES DENNISON, cashier of the Irving National Bank, cut about face, injured in the back.

E. I. ACKERMAN, messenger at Irving National Bank, cut about face and hands.

MICHAEL SCHNEIDER, in the Tarrant building, cut about face and hands.

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, arm cut and crushed; was in building.

FRANK CASE, face, hands and arms cut.

OTTO KINDLER, cut by flying glass.

WILLIAM T. TENNYSON, in Irving National Bank, cut by falling glass.

HENRY HACKEY, cut about head, face and body.

WILLIAM A. CORBETT, hurt in Irving Bank by falling glass.

POLICEMAN M. E. KELLEY, burned about hands and legs while rescuing people at No. 280 Greenwich street.

JOSEPH MASKEY, burned about hands and face.

JOSEPH FERRIN, cut on hands and head.

JOHN L. ALLEN, JR., cut about head, arms and body.

MORTIMER JONES, burned about head and face.

MADELINA HANNAN, cut about face and hands.

FRANK LANG, burned about arms and body.

JOHN DUFFERIN, cut about head.

FRANK SCHUMAN, cut about head.

JOSEPH MILLER, cut about head.

ANDREW RYAN, burned about arms and body.

LENA DOUGLASS, burned about face and hands.

MOSES ABRAHAM, cut on head.

FRANK BROWN, cut on head.

JOSEPH MULKERN, cut about arms.

JOSEPH DAKEN, waiter in the Home-Made Hotel, No. 284 Greenwich street, badly burned and cut about the face, arms, hands and entire body; condition critical.

MRS. BISHOP and two daughters, wife and children of a hotel proprietor, are missing. It is believed they were killed.

PAYING TELLER DUNLAP of the Irving Bank was seriously cut about the face and head.

WILLIAM T. TEMPLE, 58 years old, a butter broker, when crossing the street was run into by a runaway team of fire-truck horses. He was knocked down and received serious injuries.

E. FRANK, book-keeper for Breitenbach & Co., who was in the Tarrant building, said that Thomas A. Main, president of the Tarrant Company and secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy, and Mr. Amen, a member of the firm, were in the building, but escaped with slight injuries. He says that the majority of Tarrant & Co.'s employés also managed to get away.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

BODIES SEEN TO FLY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The fire department which responded to the call from Tarrant's had not reached the scene before three explosions occurred, more violent than the first. A column of débris and smoke and flame shot upward 300 feet. Persons in the vicinity say they saw human bodies thrown up in the column of débris, when the explosion occurred. The four explosions occurred in rapid succession.

At 1 o'clock it was said that there were fully 150 persons in the building at the time of the first explosion, and that few if any of them had time to escape. Harry Ross, a young man, was standing on the corner when the explosion occurred. He was blown ten feet. When he picked himself up, he said he saw bodies flying through the air and landing in the flames. Three fire horses were cut by flying glass and will probably have to be shot. The fire engine was almost completely demolished by falling walls.

It was said that 100 of the employés in the building were girls. They were on different floors when the fire broke out, and the explosion occurred. It was reported that in a restaurant next door to the drug store there were about 200 people eating their luncheon, and that of these many were injured, and a score or more lost their lives.

John Mellcott of Brooklyn was sitting on the roof of the seven-story building at No. 66 West Broadway, a block and a half away from the explosion. He says the force of the first explosion was directly upward for a matter of thirty feet, when the column of débris spread and fell downward. It took the roof off the building, and he heard the cries and screams of injured people. Three minutes later, the third explosion which, he said, was the worst of all, came. It shook the building where he was, and débris fell about it.

POLICEMAN'S STORY.

Policeman Galvin was in the immediate vicinity of the fire when the first of the explosions occurred. He said a number of firemen were blown to death on the Warren-street side of the building. He said that he rescued one of them, but no living being could have rescued the others. He said that in his belief not less than 200 persons would be found to have lost their lives.

This was on account of the suddenness of the explosions, which rendered it impossible for anybody who was in the building at the time to escape.

The force of the explosion was heard and felt clear down to Wall street, and heavy plate-glass windows were smashed, and people thrown to the street, a distance of four blocks. The employés of Irving National Bank, whose building stands directly across the street from Tarrant's place, were busily engaged at their desks at the time of the first explosion. There was not a clerk or official of the bank but was thrown to the floor by the force of the concussion. Thinking the building was about to fall, several officials ran for the cash, and had it taken out of the building, and to a place of safety. The clerks and other employés then made their way to the sidewalk and ran for places of safety. Every available physician and ambulance surgeon who could be reached was called into service, and the various stores, which were not damaged by the explosions, were turned into temporary hospitals for the care of the wounded.

Superintendent Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company hurried to the scene with a gang of employés. The damage was so great to the elevated roadway that traffic cannot be resumed for some time to come.

John Wiegand, who keeps a store at No. 48 Park Place, three blocks from the scene of the explosions, said his windows were not only blown in, but he was lifted clear from the ground by the concussion. The crowds which gathered about the scene were so great that the police were for a time unable to keep them in order. Several lines were established, but the people appeared so beside themselves that they broke through and swamped the police. All the available reserves from neighboring station-houses were called out, and even then the crowds appeared for a time to get the better of them. Reserves were then ordered from half a dozen or more stations.

The streets for several blocks were strewn with broken glass and other débris, and blood was spattered in every direction, showing that there must have been many persons in the vicinity at the time who were injured by falling glass.

Joseph Beck, an employé of Tarrant & Co., was seen after the explosion. His head was swathed in bandages and his right arm hung limp. He said that there were about two hundred girls in the building. Many of them escaped on the fire escapes. At least seventy-five, he said, could not possibly have gotten away. He said the girls were all eating their lunch at the time the fire started.

MARTIN LUTHER'S ESCAPE.

Rev. Martin Luther of the Wilson Memorial Chapel, who was within a block of the place when the explosion occurred, had a remarkable escape. He was on his way from the Franklin-street ferry to attend the noon meeting at the John-street Methodist Church. He was suffering from a wound in the head as a result of trying to aid a horse which had been knocked down by a truck. He was kicked in the head.

"My experience," he said, "was one which I will never forget. I had just turned the corner of Washington into Warren street when the first explosion occurred. When the second and terrific crash came I was in the middle of the block and between Greenwich and Washington, on the south side of the street. Just before the first explosion I had been directly opposite the burning building looking at the fire and the people escaping down the fire ladders. Had I remained in that position a few minutes longer I would have been killed.

"When I first arrived on the scene there was a dense black smoke coming from the windows in the building. Men and women were being assisted out by the firemen and were coming down the ladder; then there was a noise from the interior of the structure and a white smoke began to put out. Just before that I left the front of the building and went down that block. Every one on the fire escapes seemed to have been rescued, and so far as I could see there was no one on the escapes when the explosion occurred.

"As I looked, one man appeared at one of the upper windows. His face expressed both agony and fear. The smoke almost shut him out from the view of those on the street.

"'Go up to the roof; for God's sake go up,' the crowd shouted.

"The man left the window. A few moments later the big explosion occurred, and I believe he perished. It seemed to me that the whole building was carried up into the air only to break into a thousand pieces to come down again on the people and houses, bringing death and destruction. There was a slight sound before the explosion, and then with a flash and noise that shook the ground, the building went up.

"I was standing near a building, and as there was a break in the crowd I darted through and got just inside the shelter of the doors when the glass in the windows of the building crashed in and the glass fell upon all about me.

"The crowd stampeded down the street. Women and men fell over each other, and to add to the excitement, the truck horses stampeded. There were a great number of trucks in the vicinity, and as it was the noon hour, many of the horses had their feed-bags over their heads. At Greenwich street, they blocked the street. Those who had fallen were kicked and run down by others. I tried to get to one of the horses which was not injured, but which had fallen. I made an effort to get him on his feet, but was kicked in the head."

THE FIRST DEATH.

The first death officially reported was that of Dennis Sullivan, a laborer. He was injured in the explosion, and died in the hospital.

T. M. Congiln, employed by W. O. Sexton & Co., said he saw two men and a woman on the top floor of the Tarrant building just after the fire broke out, frantically appealing for help. They were at the window when the building collapsed, and fell back into the ruin. There is no doubt of their fate.

It was reported that Lena Spritt, one of Tarrant's employés, was killed in the street by falling brick.

Edward Bradley and wife, employed by J. Carroll, printer, No. 49 Murray street, were on their way to lunch when the explosion occurred. They were in the doorway of the building. His wife was a few feet back of him. He heard her shriek for help, and looked around, but the place where she had been was covered with débris. He is certain she was killed.

THE PROPERTY LOSS.

LIST OF RUINED BUILDINGS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—As the result of the fire and several explosions at Tarrant's a dozen buildings were blown down and a score badly damaged. Chief Croker of the fire department said tonight that the loss is fully $1,500,000. The buildings destroyed were:

Seven-story brick and stone structure occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists, the F. T. Witte Hardware Company, and Breitenbach & Co., manufactures of patent medicines.

Seven-story brick building occupied by Eppens, Smith & Weinman Company, coffee-roasting house.

Five-story brick building, occupied by Locke & Conkling, produce dealers; Douglas & Co., cheese; Kahn, bakers' supplies, and Hopping & Canfield, broom-sticks and broom straw.

Six-story brick, occupied by Aller, dried fruits; Havens, drug store and spice company, and Flake & Co., Peodora & Zenlins, and Cuneo, fruit dealers.

Five-story brick used as a hotel.

Five-story brick occupied, by the Morris Jackson Flag Company and Hart & Co., butter and cheese.

Five-story brick, occupied by Shieveley, printers' materials; O'Keefe & Shieveley, printers; Morris Jackson & Flag Company, and Boerne, butter and eggs.

A four-story brick, unoccupied.

Four-story brick, occupied by Behrnan, produce, and Kornaheens, storage and screens.

Four-story brick, occupied by Ernest, saloon; Hesse & Ohla, apples; Granalto, bananas.

Seven-story building, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Co., teas and coffee.

Five-story brick, occupied by Hartman, embossing and stamping cardboard factory; Koerdner Nut Bread Co.; Lifsitch, cigars; Rosenberg, saloon.

The work of the firemen saved the buildings fronting on Chambers street from total destruction, and the fire was halted after it had eaten about one hundred feet southward into the block below Warren.

There are thirty-five persons reported missing, and 100 men, women and children are on the list of the injured. Search for bodies is going on and will be continued all night.

W. L. Sergeant, who occupies an office on the twenty-second floor of the Syndicate building, the tallest skyscraper in this city, watched the fire and subsequent explosion from the window of his office. He gave the following account of his impressions:

"I had been watching the fire for five or six minutes when the first explosion occurred. This was weak compared to those which followed. In all there were three explosions. The third one, which was the strongest, fairly took us off our feet, and after it was over I felt us all in shiver. It seemed to sweep into the office through the open windows and then out again.

"From here it looked like a huge black mass rising into the air. Then it broke, and for several minutes the débris was flying in the air as far as Veabey street. The black mass, when it broke, discharged a perfect shower of twisted beams, lumber, parts of tin roofing and other objects. As long as fifteen minutes after it occurred piles of wrapping paper kept coming down."

The force of the explosion was distinctly felt in Wall street, where the accompanying noises made people think that an earthquake had happened on the lower east side. In the vicinity of Trinity Church there was much alarm, and it was feared that the lofty spire of the old edifice was about to topple over.

GEN. WILSON GIVES FIGURES.

Report on San Pedro Harbor Work—Plenty of Funds Seem Assured.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The report of Chief of Engineers Gen. J. M. Wilson was made public today. It contains a complete report of the condition of every river and harbor improvement in the United States, with the estimated cost for completion.

The portion relating to San Pedro Harbor contains the annual report made by Capt. Meyler, which heretofore has been telegraphed to The Times. It is estimated that $2,050,493 will be needed for the completion of this great work, and the report says that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the sum of $150,000 can be profitably expended. This is in addition to an unexpended balance remaining the first day of last July, amounting to $562,607, so that with the appropriation asked for, there ought to be plenty of money on hand for carrying on the work under the new contract let last spring, after the old contract had been annulled. No estimates for improvements to Wilmington Harbor appear in the report, presumably because there is at present no plan for improving that harbor, and nothing has been done upon it since 1894. The report on San Diego Harbor includes the following:

"The commerce of this harbor was 135,300 tons for the year 1899, this being an increase of about 60 per cent. over the previous year. One new Atlantic and Pacific steamship line was established during the year, making two ocean lines now running to this port. The effect on commerce of this work of improvement will be to admit the entrance of deeper-draft vessels and make their passage safer by straightening out the channel."

"July 1, 1899, the balance unexpended was $67,452.64; June 30, 1900, the amount unexpended during the fiscal year was $8658.25; July 1, 1900, balance unexpended, $58,766.39. July 1, 1900, outstanding liabilities, $8721.34; July 1, 1900, amount covered by uncompleted contracts, $46,396.05; July 1, 1900, balance available, $3649. Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project, $367,850. Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in addition to balance available July 1, 1900, $238,000."

COAST DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The success of coast defense is the one subject considered in the annual report of Chief Engineer Wilson. Generally speaking, he reports most gratifying progress in the execution of the various projects during the last fiscal year. Some of the points of interest treated by Gen. Wilson are as follows:

The torpedo system has been under careful study by expert officers in the light of the experience gained during the Spanish war, but so far only minor changes have been proposed. Up to the present, thirty localities have been selected for defense on the coast. Attention has been given to the subject of coast defenses for Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and in view of the importance of these island possions, Gen. Wilson says improvements for their defense should be deferred no longer. San Juan de Porto Rico Harbor improvements involve an estimated expenditure of $1,800,000 for defense. Preliminary projects for Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are also already available and ready for execution as soon as Congress shall appropriate the funds.

The great changes in the character of guns and armor and ships since the Endicott board framed the coast-defense plans now under execution have involved corresponding changes in those plans. The tendency toward reduction in the caliber of guns, together with the adoption of a successful type of disappearing gun carriage for 12-inch guns has rendered unnecessary the armor for forts originally planned and now in use in Europe. There has been a reduction also in the number of mortars and a considerable strengthening of the batteries of secondary guns, owing to the developments of the rapid-fire type, almost unknown at the time the Endicott board made its plans. These changes have resulted in marked economies without sacrifice of the strength of the defenses, and they will be continued.

The war with Spain had the effect of hastening the work on the coast defenses, and now, ten years after the work began in earnest, the chief engineer is able to report that 50 per cent. of the defense work is complete. Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States now have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars in place to offer an effective defense against naval attack. Existing projects contemplate the mounting of about four hundred and eighty guns for seacoast defense.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Gen. MacArthur Cables a List of Casualties Among the Soldiers.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Gen. MacArthur's latest death report from Manila, received by cable today, follows:

Dysentery—October 25, Co. E, Seventeenth Infantry, Albert W. Frisby; October 24, Co. M, Twenty-first Infantry, Patrick J. Martin; Co. I, Thirteenth Infantry, Dennis Murphy; October 22, Co. G, Thirty-eight Infantry, George F. Thornton.

Tuberculosis—October 24, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, Fred P. Sullivan; Co. F, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, Charles L. Sterns; October 23, Co. C, Seventeenth Infantry, William Cross; October 7, Co. G, Thirtieth Infantry, Logan B. Jackson.

Malarial fever—October 22, Co. A, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Robert L. Baker; Co. F, Signal Corps, U.S.A., John H. Taylor; August 9, Co. B, Twenty-eighth Infantry, John Engiehardt.

Typhoid fever—October 26, Co. K, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Charles E. Lenox.

Meningitis—October 4, Co. H, Eighth Infantry, William H. Phelps; October 20, Co. F, Forty-first Infantry, William J. Miller.

All other causes—October 21, Troop L, Third Cavalry, Alton M. Rumery; October 9, Co. A, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Douglass L. Stone; October 21, Co. I, Thirty-seventh Infantry, John J. England; September 24, Co. C, Forty-fourth Infantry, Veri Stonkill; October 10, Co. L, Thirty-seventh Infantry, William Chatman.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Gen. MacArthur's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed, October 26 near Bangued, Luzon, Co. I., Thirty-third Infantry, Sergt. Vincent Burgstaller.

Wounded: Thomas C. Tucker, shoulder, moderate; Thomas B. Davis, thigh, moderate.

MANILA RECRUITS.

GOING ON THE SHERMAN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The recruits at the Presidio have been organized into a battalion of three companies and will be sent to Manila on the Sherman under command of Capt. Daniel F. Angium, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Issac C. Saxton, Twenty-third Infantry and Second Lieut. George A. Herbst, Twenty-third Infantry.

A shipment of 289 mules and two horses arrived at the Presidio from St. Asaph, Va. They were cared for on the trip by a party of young business men from Middletown, N. Y., who offered their services to the quartermaster and were hired for the trip. These amateur hostlers will return home in a Pullman.

MOTHER SLAYS HER BOY.

Hacks His Head to Pieces With a Hatchet Because He Smoked Cigarettes.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.,) Oct. 29.—The dead body of Clifford Cawthorn the 16-year-old son of a widow, was found at his home last night, lying on a bed in a pool of blood, his head hacked to pieces with a hatchet, which was lying near by. The building was on fire and firemen discovered the body.

Mrs. Cawthorn, the mother, confessed today that she committed the deed and that it was her intention to kill the whole family. She said the boy was bad and smoked cigarettes, and she killed him for that reason.

STRICTLY SCIENTIFIC.

Only One Pile Cure Which Can Be Considered Such.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is strictly scientific both in its composition and in its therapeutic action, and the best feature is that it is perfectly harmless. No ill effects ever result from its use.

The cure is accomplished painlessly by the astringent properties and healing oils contained in it, which cause the little tumors and congested blood vessels to contract and the obstruction to the circulation to be removed.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is in suppository form and far superior to any salve or ointment for convenience.

It is applied at night and absorbed into the sensitive rectal membrane, acting both as a local and a constitutional treatment.

One 50 cent box of the Pyramid has often been effectual, even in cases of many years' standing.

Relief from pain and itching is so immediate that patients sometimes imagine that the remedy must contain some form of cocaine or opium, but a careful analysis shows it to contain no cocaine, anaesthetic or injurious drug of any kind. It is guaranteed free from any deleterious substance.

The ligature treatment, the knife, or the still more cruel treatment by dilation, besides causing intense pain and sometimes collapse and death, are now known to have little value as far as a permanent cure is concerned.

Thousands of pile sufferers bear witness to the value of the Pyramid Pile Cure and even in cases where a dangerous surgical operation has failed to cure surprising results have been obtained from this remedy after a week's use.

A complete treatment of the Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists everywhere at fifty cents.

The Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., will mail to any address a little book on cause and cure of piles, and a list of cured patients from all parts of the United States.

The Most Fetching Things

Are naturally those that are most becoming, and the most becoming thing thing to a lady is conceded by all to be a handsome dress. If you want a handsome dress, and want to buy it at the best price consistent with the material, you will be doing yourself a favor to look at the lines we are showing. We offer a few suggestions below that may start a thorough investigation.

Black Goods.

Black cheviot, an extra heavy quality, all wool and mohair, priced about town at 65c 50c

Pendent cloth, one of the new swell things for this fall. It's a plain cloth powdered with silver $1.50

Black silks, worth from $1.00 up, in peau de sole, satin duchess, crystal and taffetas, 20 to 24 in. wide, a treat for silk bargain hunters 79c

Colored

Granite homespuns, extra heavy, hard twisted thread, in gray, brown and tans, plain and plaid effects 50c

Stripe Zibaline, plain colored grounds with camels hair stripes, very natty and nobby $1.50

Golf cloths, mixed tans with plain colored backs, 54 inches wide, the latest fad for short skirts $2.50

Tallos

207-209 North Spring St.

Geo. A. Ralphs 601 S. Spring. Tel. Main 86.

Our Motto: "Full Value, Highest Quality, Lowest Prices."

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, per lb 25c
Best Costa Rica Coffee, per lb 20c
Best Salvador Coffee, per lb 15c
Arbuckle's Coffee, per pkg 15c

Java Coffee 35c
Imperial Coffee 30c
Peaberry Coffee 25c
Fancy Peaberry Coffee 20c

We have quite a complete assortment of Dutch Flowering Bulbs on hand yet.

YES

To secure a choice selection call at once. Ask for special Bulb Catalogue.

EGGS Are big—Your hens are a status. Come to see us. We have the stock that will make them go to work.

Germain Seed and Plant Co., GERMAIN FRUIT CO

326-330 South Main St., Adjoining Hotel Westminster.

Ballard Pulmonary Sanatorium,

For the treatment and cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and all diseases of the throat and lungs; under skilled management of expert specialists, trained nurses, expert teachers of lung gymnastics, all under modern sanitary and scientific methods, endorsed by the medical profession; an unsurpassed table. Write for particulars.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE, 218½ S. Spring St.
SANATORIUM, Corner Mary and Indiana Sts. Pasadena, Cal.

See us. Bona fide reductions of 25 to 50 per cent. on seventy-five different

STUDEBAKER

Vehicles. Now is your opportunity.

Newell, Mathews Co. Agents, 320-322 North Los Angeles St.

FATAL WRECK IN MONTANA.

Breaking of Switch Rod Causes Disaster.

Seven Persons Killed and Many Hurt.

Three Cars Thrown from the Track While Train Was Running Swiftly.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ANACONDA (Mont.,) Oct. 29.—A special to the Standard from Livingston, Mont., says that seven dead, most of them mangled out of all resemblance to humanity; seven injured—one perhaps fatally—is the record of a wreck on the Northern Pacific Railway at about 11 o'clock last night at De Haart Siding, twenty-seven miles from Livingston.

The dead are:

ED EASTMAN, of Raymond, S. D.

W. B. BEIFENRATH, Northern Pacific express agent, Billings.

T. H. PENDLETON, Frankmore, Wis.

DR. C. C. HAWTHORNE, Livingston, Mont.

MISS M. F. TRACEY, Bozeman.

Two unidentified women.

Seriously injured:

SHERIFF GEORGE HUBBARD, Billings, arm and leg broken.

Slightly injured:

WALTER NELSON, Dickinson, N. D.

LUCIA CARPENTER, Goodell, Iowa.

MRS. JACOB HUGHES, Marietta, Mich.

MISS MARIA TRACY of Bozeman.

HARRY PENDLETON, Pennimore, Wis.

W. A. DEDRICK of Billings.

F. A. GRAY of Helena.

The train was Northern Pacific passenger train No. 4, east bound. It was nearly three hours late and was making up lost time when it passed the switch at De Haart's Siding. The engine and two coaches passed over the switch in safety, then in some unaccountable way the rod connecting the rails at the switch snapped and the three coaches jumped the rails, rode the ties a short distance and then toppled over on the side and were dragged 200 feet before the train was stopped.

The force with which the cars fell on the sides threw several of the passengers through the windows and crushed and ground them to jelly between the heavy coaches and the track. The two unknown women were lifted shapeless masses of bleeding flesh and broken bones. All but one of the dead were instantly killed.

Assistance was summoned as soon as possible from Livingston, but the physicians had little to do upon their arrival. A coroner's jury at Big Timber absolved the railroad from all blame. The train was in charge of Conductor George Ott, Engineer Brouse and Fireman Mitchell.

Parmelee Dohrmann Co

Hotel Silver

The fact that we sold a $13,000 silver service to the Coronado Hotel goes to prove that we must be pretty near right on the silver question, especially on the question of hotel silver, and if we can save big hotels money on big bills, we ought to save small hotels money on small bills.

232-234 South Spring Street.

341

That's the number of the new "Premier" store. The store where Wine Quality is the FIRST consideration and price the next. Glad to have you drop in any time. 341 South Spring.

Charles Stern & Sons, Tel. Main 1251.

Woodill & Huise ELECTRIC CO.

Wiring and electrical work in all its branches. Supplies, fixtures and heating appliances. Orders promptly filled. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

118 W. Third St. Tel. Main 1125.

STERLING SILVER Hair Brushes, Combs, Military and Hat Brushes at special prices.

MONTGOMERY BROS., Jewelers, SPRING AND THIRD STREETS.

Mrs. Gervaise Graham's Quick Hair Restorer

Restores gray hair to its original color in a few days. Clear as water and as harmless; contains no lead, sulphur or other harmful ingredients; will not stain the skin or scalp. Its use cannot be detected.

For sale by MRS. WEAVER-JACKSON, 313 S. Spring St. All reliable druggists and dealers.

Vast Trade in Prospect for Uncle Sam.

[Baltimore American:] A semicircle of countries stretching from Asiatic Russia southward to Australia, with Manila as its most central port of distribution, contains half the population of the world, and their annual purchases amount to more than $1,000,000,000 or fully $100,000,000 per month, says O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Home Magazine. Their chief demand is for the very classes of goods which the United States is producing, and for which it is desirous to find a market. The increasing quantity of goods which those countries are taking from our own suggests the commercial possibilities that await us with a Nicaraguan canal to facilitate transportation of our goods to the point of distribution at Manila.

[THE CRISIS IN CHINA.]

GERMANS SLEW FIFTY BOXERS.

Rebels Are Attacked at Tsai Yu Chang.

Two Villages Destroyed by Artillery.

Secretary Hay Forwards United States' Reply on Anglo-German Agreement.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the German Fleet Society says: "A German detachment attacked a force of Boxers at Tsai Yu Chang, killing fifty. Two towns have been completely destroyed by artillery."

UNITED STATES' REPLY SENT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Hay this afternoon returned the answer of the United States government to the British-German agreement regarding China. It will not be made public until it is delivered in London and Berlin.

EXPLOSION AT CANTON.

RUMOR OF FRENCH PLOT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

HONGKONG, Oct. 30.—[By Asiatic Cable.] A serious explosion occurred at Canton Sunday morning. Four houses near the Governor's yamen were destroyed and many persons were killed.

It is rumored that the scene of the explosion was the reformers' arsenal, which was full of powder and gun cotton, and that the object was to destroy the yamen.

It is rumored that the French are prepared to send 1000 troops from Saigon. This report, together with the presence of numerous French warships, has aroused suspicion among the Chinese regarding French designs.

The reformers threaten that if the French attempt to seize Canton the Cantonese will lay the city in ruins.

MEATY INTERVIEW WITH CASSINI.

Russia Friendly to America. Feels a Deep Interest in Manchuria.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, has returned to Washington after an absence of some months in Europe, during which time he conferred with Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning Chinese and other international questions. He also talked with M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. When seen at the embassy today, Count Cassini said that his visit to St. Petersburg occurred more than two months ago, so that he was not in touch with the latest phases of the Chinese situation.

Count Cassini says he observed at St. Petersburg that the government was animated by a most reasonable, conciliatory and moderate disposition concerning China. There was a desire to avoid making the crisis the occasion for large expeditions. In particular he noted, both at St. Petersburg and throughout Europe, there was a general feeling as to the identit of policy between the United States and Russia, their position being alike on many points. The death of Count Muravieff, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, had removed an official who had been a steadfast admirer and friend of the United States. And yet, Count Cassini said, Count Lamsdorff, the new Minister, ente tains the same sentiment of friendship and admiration for this country.

Referring to Russia's action in the Chinese trouble, Count Cassini said that it had been considered essential at the outset that a ruling should be given to China. The empire was in a deplorable condition as a result of uprisings, and the Manchu dynasty seemed weak and incapable. With the departure of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager from Peking the empire practically was left drifting, and it was not to be expected that the millions of people of China could carry on such a vast institution without a head. Russia, therefore, considered it essential at the outset to bring back the Emperor and to reëstablish a government capable of settling affairs. To this end it had been proposed that the troops be withdrawn from Peking, as there was little doubt that such withdrawal would be followed by the return of the imperial household and a more speedy conclusion of binding negotiations. The Ambassador pointed out that any Chinese negotiations would have to receive the ratification of the Emperor of China.

During the Ambassador's service as Russian Minister at Peking, he became well acquainted with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, and he speaks in high terms of their ability and statesmanship.

Count Cassini's attention was called to the fact that the credentials of the Chinese pleniponetaries gave them extraordinary power and ratified in advance what they may do. But the Ambassador smilingly shook his head, saying that under the Chinese system it would be essential in the end to secure imperial concurrence.

When asked as to Russia's purposes in Manchuria, the Ambassador said he was not informed on the latest phases of this branch of the subject, and could not speak definitely, but he remarked that Russia's great railroad interests leading down to Port Arthur would have to be projected. There was not the slightest doubt of this. It was in protecting these interests, he said, that Russia had been attacked by the Chinese, and it was only natural and necessary that Russia would resist these attacks.

The Ambassador also observed that it was quite natural that Russia should feel a deep interest in Manchuria, as it bordered on Russia, much as Canada borders on the United States, so that anything affecting Manchuria came home to Russia far more than it did to countries far removed from that part of the world. He recalled that France, Russia, and the other powers interested in China had made analogous declarations against the dismemberment of China.

DEATHS AT NAGASAKI.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Surgeon Feasey, in charge of the hospital at Nagasaki, cabled the following list of deaths: October 25, nephritis, Nathan Hoffmaster, Co. H, Fourteenth Infantry; October 26, myelitis, Charles Carter, Co. G, Fourteenth Infantry.

YU FOR ARBITRATION.

SAYS MANY NATIONS FAVOR IT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—His Excellency Yang Yu, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, while at Yalta, near where the Czar is staying, was questioned by a Herald correspondent regarding the Chinese problem. His Excellency was three and one-half years Minister to the United States. He was also Chinese delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague. He was asked how China would accept the idea of arbitration in this present trouble, to which he replied:

"My own idea is that arbitration in this matter would be the ideal solution, for my fear at present is that unless something is done negotiations will drag on for a long time.

"The idea of arbitration is exceedingly popular with us in China. I fear our people would object to a court of arbitration, the members of which comprised only Europeans. They feel that Europeans are prejudiced against them. They would imagine that they were not going to be treated fairly. We should have to persuade our people that it was all right.

"It is to the interest of the United States to bring about a normal situation in China with the utmost celerity. America has a large trade with us and that trade is being very seriously damaged by the condition of things, which may last a long time."

His Excellency certainly thought Russia would support the idea, as the Czar's ideal was arbitration, as shown by his calling together of the Peace Conference. Then he said: "England would join, because she also is suffering severely in the matter of trade which is becoming worse each day."

CHINA'S BIG DEBT.

HEAVY INDEMNITY PROPOSED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Chinese plenipotentiaries opened negotiations, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, by proposing that China should pay an indemnity of £40,000,000 in sixty installments, agreeing that the likin and the customs service should be under foreign control until the obligation be discharged.

They also agree that Prince Tuan should be imprisoned for life, that Tien-Tsin should be treated as an international district, and that other places should be opened to foreign trade.

China undertakes to abstain from purchasing war material abroad. In order to raise the indemnity she proposes to double import duties.

FATE OF AMERICANS.

CHAFFEE REPLIES TO INQUIRY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At the request of relatives and friends of the missionaries murdered at Pao Ting Fu, China, the War Department asked Gen. Chaffee for a definite statement as to who was killed and who had escaped. The following dispatch was received from Gen. Chaffee in reply:

"TAKU, Oct. 28.—Hutcheson at Pao Ting Fu reports Americans murdered there, namely: Mr. Pitkins, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and three children, G. Y. Taylor, Miss Morrell, Miss Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Horge and one lady, name as yet unknown. Reports ten Americans at Ching Ting Fu, eight adults and two children. Five English, five French, safe protected by local mandarin returned. Situation quiet."

FRENCH NOTE BASIS.

MORE MEETINGS AT PEKING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PARIS, Oct. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Havas agency has received the following from Peking:

"The foreign envoys have held further meetings, and the French note has been accepted in principle as the basis of discussion.

"Li Hung Chang has informed the legations of the poisoning of Yu Hsien.

"The Austrian Minister has arrived.

"A company of French troops sent for a day's march west of Peking to rid a district that was reported to be infested with Boxers, killed eight rebels and took one prisoner.

"The international column now returning from Pao Ting Fu is burning the villages en route. The armed population is being punished and all arms destroyed."

AMERICAN DEAD.

REPORT OF GEN. CHAFFEE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Gen. Chaffee has reported to the War Department the following deaths under date of Taku, October 27: At Tien-Tsin camp, October 3, Rasmus Bohnson, Battery O, Third Artillery, cause unknown; at Peking, October 23, general hospital, James A. Friel, late private Co. F, Ninth Infantry, gunshot wound, abdomen.

[SOUTH AFRICA.]

DEWET MEETS HARD KNOX.

Shifty Boer Loses Heavily in Retreating—Treachery at Jacobsdal.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The War Office has received the following from Roberts, dated Pretoria, October 28: "Knox successfully engaged Dewet October 27. During the Boer retreat Knox caught Dewet in the Rensburg drift. The Boers lost considerably, and left two guns and three wagons in Knox's hands. Another ammunition wagon was blown up by a shell. The British casualties were nil."

Referring to the Jacobsdal affair, Lord Roberts says it was due to the treachery of the inhabitants, who admitted the Boers to their houses at night. They opened fire at daybreak. Fourteen men were killed and fourteen wounded, mostly Cape Highlanders. Troops dispatched from the Modder River drove off the Boers. The houses of the treacherous inhabitants were destroyed. Commandant Bosman was killed.

Lord Roberts calls attention to the increasing inclination of the better class of Boers to coöperate with the British to secure peace, since they find guerrilla warfare "is visited with heavy punishment."

PRINCE CHRISTIAN DEAD.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces the death from enteric fever of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, eldest son of the Princess Helene of England, and a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867, and was a major in the King's Royal Rifles.

[ENGLAND.]

WILD TIME AT LONDON.

Glorious Welcome Given Returning Troops.

Many Injured in Crushes in the Streets.

Night Celebration Turned into Drunken Orgy—Royalty Views Parade.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The City Imperial Volunteers, who arrived at Southampton from South Africa Saturday on the British transport Aurania, reached here by train this morning and marched through London, along streets packed by thousands, and received a tumultuous greeting. Such a demonstration was probably never before evoked for such a small body of soldiers. The postponement of London's welcome diminished the number of spectators, but the enthusiasm could scarcely have been more general or genuine.

Early in the day Queen Victoria sent a message to the returning troops, welcoming them and inquiring as to their health. The Prince of Wales came to town and viewed the procession from Marlborough House. The other royal personages watching the little band of men in khaki uniforms were Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who, with many other distinguished people, had taken up positions of vantage early in the morning.

The clubs in Piccadilly presented an unusual spectacle. Hundreds of women were at the windows, these sacred precincts having thrown open their doors in honor of the great occasion. All along the line of march there were festoons of flags and other such devices presenting a brilliant spectacle, though as a matter of fact the decorations had been up since Saturday and had been drenched with Sunday's rains.

In addition to the City Imperial Volunteers themselves there were in the procession the bands of twelve volunteer regiments, and 24,000 regulars and volunteers lined the route. Among the most interesting features of the display was the presence in the procession of the invalided City Imperial Volunteers in carriages flying the Red Cross flag, and the assemblage, at a conspicuous point in Fleet street, of survivors of the Balaklava charge. The locomotives which drew the Imperial City Volunteers' train from Southampton were festively named "Victoria," "Roberts," "Powerful" and "The Maine." To the last the invalids were intrusted.

The great throngs became unmanageable, and the police and soldiers were quite unable to suppress the onrush. The crush became so terrible at the Marble Arch that the people broke through the cordon, and when the field was again cleared, forty persons requiring the aid of the ambulance surgeons were left lying on the ground, several suffering from serious injuries. In narrow Fleet street the crowd broke down all the barriers, and sightseers, soldiers, police and City Imperial Volunteers were mixed up in a confused mass from which the volunteers had to be finally extricated in single file.

Along the whole length of Fleet street the scenes could only be likened to a continuous football scrimmage, and it was even more exciting. Shrieks and groans filled the air. People were hurled to the ground and trampled on. Life guards on horseback were swept off and lost in the struggling mass of humanity after impotent struggle to stem the pressure of the semi-panic-stricken mobs. Some of the injuries sustained are so very serious it is feared they will prove fatal.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the forces, issued a special army order this afternoon, expressing the high appreciation which the patriotic services of the City Imperial Volunteers and the gallantry and soldierly qualities of all ranks had afforded him, and offering the volunteers in behalf of the British army a cordial welcome home.

After a fractious cavalry horse stampeded the crowd at Ludgate Circus, fifty persons who were wounded had to be attended by the ambulance corps.

VOLUNTEERS AT DINNER.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—After an eight-hours' march, broken by a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral by the bishop of Stepney and a speech by Lord Mayor Newton at the Guild Hall, the volunteers sat down to a course dinner at the headquarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, where Lord Wolseley and many other notable persons received and addressed them. After the usual loyal toasts, Lord Wolseley, responding for the "Imperial Forces," read the following telegram he had received from Queen Victoria:

"Please assure the City of London Imperial Volunteers that I heartily share in their feelings of joy and thankfulness which have been evidenced in the enthusiastic welcome accorded them today. Tell them with what pride and joy I have received the reports of their soldierlike conduct during the dangers and hardships of a trying campaign.

"While joining in the happiness of the many relatives and friends who celebrate this home-coming of their dear ones, I deeply sympathize with those who look in vain for them who, alas, no longer stand in the ranks of their comrades. I also, myself, have to grieve over the loss of a dear and gallant grandson, who, like so many of your companions, has served and died for his Queen and his country."

The list of casualties among the welcoming multitude was longer than that of the whole corps in its twenty-six engagements in South Africa. Partial returns from the hospitals and police stations indicate that more than 200 were badly hurt, three or four being killed.

MANY FATALITIES.

There were 4000 police and 22,000 troops on duty along the line of march, but they were unable to manage the crowds. Women and girls fainted and were trampled under foot. Stands overloaded with sightseers fell in. Twelve persons out of thirty who were riding on top of a mail wagon, whose wheels gave way, had their bones broken. A man who was leaning over the parapet of the roof of a four-story building lost his balance and fell upon a group of women, killing one and hurting two others, but walking away himself, apparently uninjured. Many of the soldiers on the line of march were hurt in combats with the crowd.

DISGRACEFUL ORGY.

Indeed, the only surprising feature is that the casualties were not twice as numerous, for when night fell the streets of London would have done credit to the Commune. It was a scene of unexpected Saturnalia that met the eye. Fighting and swearing throngs fought vainly among themselves for the right-of-way. Half an hour was needed to make a hundred yards' progress along the Strand, and the feat could only be accomplished at the risk of life and limb. A few isolated policemen in evidence were borne helpless upon the tide of patriotic enthusiasm, whose invariable characteristic was drunkenness, partial or complete.

The night was a repetition of "Mafeking night" without the redeeming excuse of the celebration orgy. London was turned over to the worst elements of its population. Women were insulted, kissed or thrown down with impunity in street fights. Pursued at the sweet will of inebriate brawlers from the sidewalks, they streamed along hysteric thoroughfares shouting, sobbing and brandishing feathers with insane depravity. Many of them offered no exception to the rule of drunkenness.

Countless different uniforms of soldiers of the volunteers and colonials added vivid color to an extraordinary spectacle, the like of which was never witnessed in any American city.

In justice to the heroes of the demonstration it may be said that not many of them participated in the night demonstration. Indeed, they seemed to be almost forgotten in the general desire to take advantage of the opportunity of an unbridled debauch and the defiance of all law, order and decency.

ONE THOUSAND TREATED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—More than a thousand persons were treated by the ambulance corps, although in most cases the injuries were not serious, and it is not likely that there will be other deaths. Two men fell from a scaffold in a building in Finsbury Circus and both were killed.

After midnight, a heavy rain began to fall which rapidly cleared the streets and prevented a continuance of the scenes of debauchery.

POLITICS FROM THE PULPIT.

Citizen Sunday Begun by London Preachers—A New Party Launched.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says Citizen Sunday is a new institution which was established yesterday by the concurrent action of hundreds of preachers in the metropolis. The obligations of true citizenship were enforced from the pulpits, both by the established church and the non-conformist bodies. The return of the London volunteers after an arduous campaign was a safe and obvious topic, and the borough councils election next Thursday, suggested colorless homilies upon the duty of taking hearty interest in local government and choosing without prejudice of the best men. The pulpit admonition was not out of place under the second head, for municipal elections have never been taken seriously in London, where "bumbledom" and "vestrydom" have always excited a fine irony and cynical amusement.

Now that the vestries are regrouped and transformed into twenty-eight borough councils, with mainors, the obligations of citizenship invite pulpit reflection. These councils will be empowered to expend about $15,000,000 annually in an area of 125 square miles, with a population of over five millions, while the London county council hopes for $50,000,000. They will be something more than submunicipal agencies and centers, although Lord Rosebery's "federalized London" seems a rhetorical expression, and the tendencies of decentralization are more potent than the forces of centralization. When the list of candidates are made up mainly of former vestrymen, it seems probable that the business of lighting, paving and cleaning the streets will be conducted by the same men on the old lines, and that there will be no radical changes in the system of local government.

In consequence of the adoption of the new municipal mechanicism, one thing is already noticeable—a tendency to drag national politics into local contests. The Conservatives have dropped the name of moderates, and are striving to carry borough elections on party lines.

W. H. Thompson, editor of Reynolds newspaper, and a man of considerable ability as an organizer, has launched a new party, known as the National Democracy, which may attract many dissatisfied Radicals and workingmen. Its principles considered primary are automatic registration, with three months qualification "manhood suffrage, with a single vote; abolition of the House of Lords and the cost of elections at the expense of the state." The trades unions and labor party are represented in the new organization and a small group of Radicals formerly in Parliament is taking an active interest in the movement, but the Socialist agitators are not yet prominent. It is not clear whether the National Democracy will open up new lines of cleavage within the Liberal party.

GRAIN TRADE DISTURBED.

Members of New York Produce Exchange Protest Against Discrimination by the Railroad Pool.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Members of the Produce Exchange grain trade are much disturbed by the announcement that the railroad grain pool between Buffalo and this city had decided to advance the rate one cent per bushel, thereby increasing the rate of wheat to a four-cent-per-bushel basis during November, and that furthermore the roads in the pool would absolutely refuse to contract to transport any additional grain during the rest of October. The announcement was made by Frank Herriott, who has sole charge of the management of this pool which has been entered by the New York Central and West Shore, Erie, Lehigh and the Lackawanna.

There is considerable feeling in the grain trade over this action of the roads, the complaint being that a heavy increase had been made without previous notice, and the New York railroads thus discriminate arbitrarily against this port in favor of all rival ports. Reports are current in the trade that as a direct result of this action, large quantities of grain have already been diverted to Philadelphia and Boston which the New York firms endeavored to ship via this port, but which the railroads in the pool refused to make a rate on.

Ortega Trial Near an End.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 29.—The Ortega case is drawing to a close, the prosecution being nearly through with its rebuttal. Witnesses examined today testified to defendant's identification as the assailant of Gracie Gamble, and minor points in the case.

RHEUMATIC SPECIALIST.

Every form of rheumatism absolutely cured by Dr. Frances Parlow, 311 South Hill street.

CALIFORNIA CARPET CO.

(Wholesale and Retail.)

ORIENTAL & DOMESTIC RUGS, CURTAINS & DRAPERIES, INLAID & PRINTED LINOLEUMS, CHINA & JAPAN MATTINGS, AND ALL KINDS OF FLOOR COVERINGS.

Latest Products of the Mills.

Uniform Cash Prices.

T. BILLINGTON CO., PROPRIETORS.

313-314 SOUTH BROADWAY.

THIEF ALVORD IN THE TOILS.

Captured in a Lodging-house at Boston.

Absconder Glad That Suspense is Over.

Says He Went the Pace, is Broke and Will Not Try to Escape Punishment.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Cornelius L. Alvord, the absconding note teller of the First National Bank in New York City, who is charged with stealing $700,000 from the bank, was arrested here this afternoon by Chief Inspector William B. Watts of this city and Detective Armstrong of New York in an ordinary lodging-house at the corner of West Newton street and Burlington avenue.

When arrested, Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, stated that he was glad the suspense was ended and was willing to go back to New York without papers. A hack was called and he was driven to police headquarters, and after being measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, he was taken to New York on the 5 o'clock train.

Chief Inspector Watts, in an interview, stated that the department was first informed that Alvord was in this city last Wednesday morning, when Henry Alexander of Denver, Colo., telephoned that he had seen Alvord in the Hotel Touraine. He stated that he knew him well, had done business with him in New York, and described him perfectly. This information was wired to Capt. McCluskey of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergt. Tinker here to identify him.

In the mean time Chief Watts and Detectives Douglass and Morrissey went to the hotel, but could not find the man. Inquiry of the hotel people brought out the fact that a man answering that description had registered as Bryan Sterling, and had been assigned a room, but had not used it. On the arrival of Detective Tinker a search of all the hotels in the city was made without success. From information brought to Chief Watts today he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding-house in the back bay district. They went up to a back room on the fourth floor and found the door locked. On gaining admittance, as gas inspectors, Armstrong identified Alvord, who seemed greatly relieved that Armstrong had arrested him, and said so.

During his stay at police headquarters Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that he had told her of his financial circumstances and had asked her if he should kill himself or face it out. She had told him to face it out. He stated that he had not been near Mt. Vernon, but that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning. He admitted having registered as Bryan Sterling at the Hotel Touraine, and said he had eaten several meals there; that he had taken the lodgings where he was found on the following day, and that he had not been out of the place since. When asked what he had done with the money he said; "Well, $700,000 is a whole lot of money, but it goes easy."

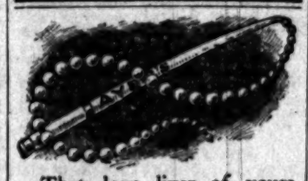
In referring to horse races he said he had backed horses, but never on race tracks, and had owned fast horses himself. He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full at the rate of $50,000 a year or more. He said he would not make any fight, but would throw up his hands, take his sentence and after that was over would go out in the world again. He said he knew he would be unable to secure bail, and that he had nothing with which to make restitution.

On being searched at police headquarters only a few dollars were found in his pocket. These he was allowed to keep.

ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Embezzler Alvord arrived at the Grand Central depot at 11 o'clock tonight from Boston. He was taken immediately to police headquarters. He refused to talk.



That lazy liver of yours needs a whip. Ayer's Pills will stir it without stinging.

All druggists. 25 cents a box.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Cosmetons

A "Covert" Overcoat

Will never be out of style—other styles may come and go, but the Covert Top Coat has too much grace and comfort, combined with excellent wearing qualities, to ever be superseded by any other. We show a new lot, just in, bearing the trade mark of H. S. & M., the famous wholesale tailors.

All-wool, Silk-lined, $13.50.

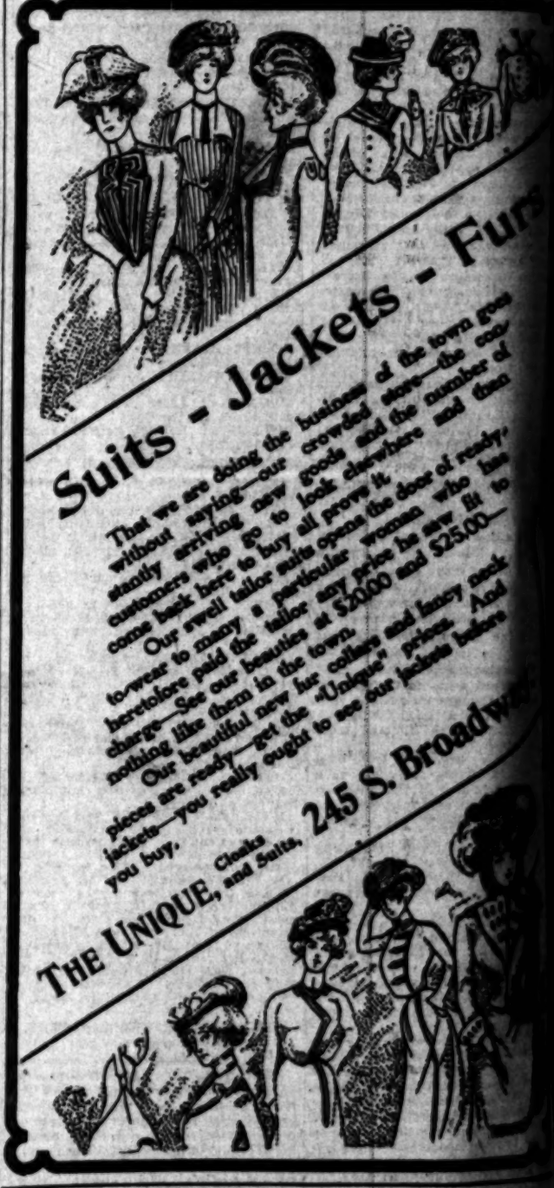
Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co.

N.W. Corner First and Spring Streets.

Carpets and Rugs....

Our Fall Styles of Carpets and Rugs are beyond question the most complete possible to be found in Southern California. We placed our orders quite early in the season, when the variety of patterns and fabrics was at its best and the range of choice the largest, enabling us to select the very best of everything needed to meet the wants of our extensive trade. If in need of anything in this line it will clearly be to your best interests to see our stock and learn our prices, neither of which can be duplicated in the city. We should add that we have many strictly exclusive patterns that will gratify those who appreciate this enjoyable advantage in carpet buying.

ALLEN'S 345-347-349 SPRING ST. BET. THIRD & FOURTH STS.



A Sale

of Men's Fine Furnishings

—No old "has beens"—but the swellest, prettiest neckwear, hosiery, shirts and underwear you can find in town.

Shirts for $1, worth a dollar and a half.

Silk neckwear 50c, worth 75c.

Fancy hose 19c, worth 35c.

Wool Underwear 84c, worth $1.25.

Jacoby Bros.

OUTFITTERS FOR ALL MANKIND

331-333-335 S. BROADWAY

[COAST RECORD.]

MISS FRASER NOT CRAZY.

Quiet Ending of a Most Sensational Case.

Court Declares Her Sane and Sets Her Free.

The Stanford Constitutional Amendment—Steamer Almost Wrecked.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

STOCKTON, Oct. 29.—Miss Mary Fraser, who has been in a sanitarium here for a month, was given her liberty at 9 o'clock this morning, and when she came into court this afternoon on the writ of habeas corpus, the matter was quietly ended.

Judge Budd, who committed the young woman to the care and custody of her father, appointing him as her guardian, questioned the young woman and found she was sane. He made an order to that effect, and restored her to competency. The young woman is with her grandparents in this city, and the unhappy affair is apparently at an end.

FOR FREE EDUCATION.

THE STANFORD AMENDMENT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, Oct. 29.—S. F. Leib, president of the board of trustees of Stanford University, has offered the following suggestions as to the proposed constitutional amendment concerning Stanford University.

"Every dollar given for free education saves that much to the taxpayers; the amendment will cure some serious defects in the present law by allowing property outside of the State to be given to it, and allowing property to be given it by will. An immense property in Australia will come to the university if these defects are cured. The terms in the institution are free, and by the terms of the endowment must always remain free. The more income the more people it can and will educate.

"The amendment does not exempt anything, it only permits the Legislature to exempt a portion of the property, should it see fit to do so. Most important of all, the amendment confirms the grants that have been made to the university and thus estops litigation."

WINE MAKERS TO SPLIT.

FIRST STEP IN DISSOLUTION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say a step in the direction of the dissolution of the California Wine Makers' Corporation has been taken in the action of its board of directors, in calling a meeting of the stockholders for January 7 next for the purpose of voting in the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the organization from $10,000,000 to $45,000.

This smaller sum, it is calculated, will leave sufficient margin to conduct all required litigation and pay any judgments which may be rendered against the corporation in actions now in progress. The difference between $45,000 and the sum on hand will then be distributed between the members, and ultimately the remainder of the 45,000, whatever it may be, when disincorporation will follow.

ROBBED AND BEATEN.

INJURED LIQUOR-DEALER'S TALE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Carl Trefz a liquor dealer, was beaten by thugs, robbed and left for dead at the corner of Stockton and Clay streets at an early hour this morning.

Trefz owns a saloon at No. 609 Montgomery street. Shortly before 5 o'clock this morning he took the receipts of the night, amounting to about $100, from the cash drawer, and closed the saloon, going in the direction of his home.

He was found by Officer Gould, lying on the sidewalk bleeding profusely from an ugly wound over his eye. It is thought that his skull is fractured. Only 10 cents was found on his person.

The police discredit Trefz's story, and believe his injuries were the result of accident.

MOTHER'S HOPES ENDED.

VENVILLE KNOWN IN PORTLAND.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

PORTLAND (Or.,) Oct. 29.—The dispatch from Manila Saturday night in regard to the fate of young Arthur Venville, a member of Lieut. Gilmore's army at the hands of Filipinos, has put an end to the hopes of young Venville's mother, Mrs. H. Marsh, who resides in this city. It was thought that the Filipinos were holding young Venville for ransom, and the sum of $263 was subscribed here by sympathizing friends last summer and forwarded to Gen. MacArthur at Manila for the purpose of obtaining the young man's liberty. The fund, however, will probably be returned to this city and turned over to Venville's mother.

GIPSY ALMOST WRECKED.

WATER SETS CARGO AFIRE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The steamer Gipsy, with a cargo of lime from Santa Cruz, was nearly wrecked last night while crossing the bar. Two heavy seas broke over the vessel, staving in the port and washing part of the deck load overboard. The water started fire in several barrels of lime, which were cast into the sea. The propeller became fouled and the vessel was obliged to proceed under sail. The captain anchored near the Cliff House this morning, and the steamer was towed into port.

MISSING GIRL FOUND.

ENTICED AWAY BY A WOMAN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Oct. 29.—Annie King, the fifteen-year-old girl who disappeared mysteriously from her home here over a week ago, and for whom officers in various parts of the Territory have been searching, was located yesterday at Florence in company with Lillian Lazeola, a notorious woman of this city. Both were arrested and brought here today.

The Lazeola woman will be tried on a charge of inducing the girl to leave for immoral purposes. The latter says she was enticed by promises of wealth made by the older woman.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Mrs. Stanford's Gift.

STANFORD, Oct. 29.—The interest of Mrs. Stanford in the department of history in Stanford University has just given a most important addition to its material for original research. This consists of a set of "British parliamentary papers," popularly known as "Blue Books" for the period of 1805-1879, inclusive, comprising 3400 folio volumes. This is believed to be the third largest collection of these documents to be brought to the United States.

Steamers Arrive from Nome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The steamer Robert Dollar, about the safety of which there has been considerable anxiety, arrived at Port Townsend today from Cape Nome. The steamer Alcade also reported in port from the mining camp.

Mangled by a Train.

BERKELEY, Oct. 29.—The mangled remains of Johannes Goth were found on the railway track at West Berkeley this morning. The man, who was an employé of the starch works, had evidently been run over by a local train and killed during the night.

GOLD SHIPS ARRIVE.

Steamer Robert Dollar Was Delayed by Storms—Robberies on the Steamer Ohio.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SEATTLE, Oct. 29.—The long-overdue steamer Robert Dollar arrived here from Nome tonight with 350 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold dust. She was delayed by storms, preventing her discharging and loading cargo and hindering her on the way down. She left Nome on October 14. All on board are well.

The steamer Ohio arrived this afternoon from Nome with 452 passengers and $250,000 in gold dust. She sailed October 21. Hypolite Valedoff, a Frenchman, died and was buried at sea October 23. J. O. Berg was robbed of $500 on the voyage down. Two other minor robberies are reported. No arrests were made. Snake and Nome rivers were both frozen over when the Ohio sailed.

Alexander McKenzie, the deposed receiver of Nome's best mines, is on his way here, a prisoner aboard the steamer Oregon, charged with contempt of the United States Court of Appeals.

The coast survey steamer Patterson also arrived today from Galovin Bay.

"VORWAERTS, BRUEDER!"

How Will the German-Americans Vote?—Views of a Well-informed Man.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—[To the Editor of The Times:] There is a misunderstanding among many Americans of English descent about American citizens of German descent in regard to their sentiments and convictions toward their adopted country, the United States. While the German-Americans love their Fatherland like a son his mother, they at the same time adore the country to which they voluntarily emigrated and became citizens of, with the same feelings as a bridegroom adores his bride. The German-Americans have proved their attachment to the Stars and Stripes on the battle grounds of the Civil War, as well as in all other belligerent engagements of our great country, which fact is shown by the official war reports of our Army and Navy departments up to date.

Like many thousands of law-abiding citizens of the United States, I have served in the German army and took part in many of the battles of the German-French war—a fact of which I am as proud as all my old comrades who became afterward citizens of this great republic.

When a few hundred of those old German warriors went to Germany to take part in the anniversary celebration of the German-French war, they greeted the German Emperor on the parade fields with the flag of the Stars and Stripes, and Emperor Wilhelm accepted their homage with the distinct acknowledgment that this did not interfere with their duties as American citizens.

The Germans are, as everybody who has studied history ought to know, born soldiers, and they look with pride back to the time when they wore "des Koenigs Rock"—"the King's coat." Therefore it is mere nonsense if a certain political party will make the American people believe that the German-Americans as a body were opposed to militarism. On the contrary, I myself, with many of my countrymen, am much in favor of a military organization which would make it the duty of every sound young American to serve a certain time in the army or navy, to make him capable, mentally and physically, of becoming a valuable defender of his country.

No question that the German-Americans in general are opposed to the annexation of the far-away Philippines, with their dusky and unassimilable population, but never mind annexation and militarism.

The vital issue in the coming election is sound money; and in this regard the majority of our German-born citizens stand solidly together for William McKinley, who, no doubt, will be re-elected with the help of the German-American voters, as four years ago, when the same issue stood paramount before the people of the United States.

The welfare of our country requires that McKinley be reelected. This is proved by many letters received by the undersigned from foreign countries, wherein the writers express their sincere hope that Bryan will be the choice of the American people, as then free trade would be established and the exportation of foreign goods to the United States augmented, to the benefit of foreign manufacturers and merchants, and to the detriment of our own industries and commerce.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

A BACHELOR.

Who collars all my scanty pay,
And with my little plans makes hay?
Who says mamma has come to stay?

Who takes away my easy chair
Because "it has no business there,"
And only says she doesn't care?

Who says she hasn't got a gown,
And wants to put the horses down,
And thinks we'd better live in town?

Who commandeers my only hack,
Returns him with a bad sore back,
And says the little beast is slack?

Who thinks that I must ride a bike
And makes me do what I don't like,
And tells me if I don't she'll strike?

And when I'm feeling sad and low
Who sympathizes with my woe
And softly breathes "I told you so?"

NO ONE!

—[Punch.

RUSSIA'S OPEN DOOR.

She Invites Americans to Her Markets.

Our Products Entered Free of Duty.

Misinformation Instigated by Jealous English Interests. Russia Our Friend.

BY HON. JOHN M. THURSTON.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

I have just received a communication from a friend of mine who has been spending the major part of two years in Siberia, along the line of the Russo-Chinese Railway. I am not authorized to disclose his identity, but I can state that he is a gentleman who has had great experience in the United States in railway and business enterprises. He was for some years a principal officer of one of our great trans-continental lines, and for the past five or six years has been identified with large manufacturing interests seeking trade advantages in Siberia and China. I have no hesitation in saying that his knowledge of the Siberian situation is superior to that of almost any American, and what he says is from the standpoint of actual conditions, as demonstrated by himself in the matter of actual business carried on between American manufacturers and Russian railway and mining interest. I submit the substance of his communication to me in the belief that his statements will be interesting to the great American public, and tend to increase the efforts of our American manufacturers to secure greatly increased markets for their products, in connection with the development of the vast regions of continental Asia. He says:

"Myrga, Mongolia, is a far-away part of the world to look for American magazines, but if an American citizen visits these remote regions he will find all of our leading periodicals in the Russian Consul's office. Russia has maintained a Consul-General in Myrga for forty-two years, and the same able and energetic diplomat has held this place for all that time.

"I am inspired to write you, because of the article I find in the Review of Reviews for July, 1900, page 17, under the head of 'The Role of the United States.' This article contains many erroneous statements, and its tendency is to prejudice the people of the United States against Russia. On page 65 the writer commits a great error in his reference to our relations to Russia and to the American business men who are already in Siberia handling vast amounts of American products.

"So far as Russia is concerned, it has entertained no feeling for the United States and her products, which has not been in keeping with its traditional friendship. In proof I only have to refer to the fact that since Russia has obtained a dominating influence in and has practically occupied North China (Manchuria,) the American trade has increased in value several hundreds of millions of dollars, the main features being supplies and material for Russia's great and expensive railway system in Siberia and Manchuria.

"It seems to me there is a studied effort on the part of English writers, and those influenced by British considerations, to make it appear that Russia's power in the Orient is a menace to American trade, but the cold facts show quite the reverse state of affairs. Russia, instead of placing a prohibitive duty upon American goods, as most of the other countries have done, has pursued a policy which practically gives us the open door to the Siberian markets. Under Russia's tariff regulations a territory larger in area than that of the United States, has been placed at the free disposal of the manufacturers of America, from the broad frontier on the Pacific to the western lines of Siberia, a region quite similar in physical aspect to the country between New York and San Francisco.

"Russia holds out every inducement for American merchants and manufacturers. She invites our people into the markets of Manchuria and Siberia, and gives them a practically free opportunity to sell to the people of that wonderful region—a people equal in numbers to the population of the United States. All our products are entered free of duty, with a few exceptions. The duty upon the excepted articles will, I am reliably informed, soon be removed, and the result is that America has an entire country open to the sale of her wares greater in purchasing power than all China.

"Myself and a business partner lately shipped from New York by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and other lines, $512,315.80 in value of American manufactured goods. This shipment went through the Russian customhouses free by reason of their destination to Siberia. American machinery of the value of millions of dollars is going from our country to Eastern Russia every year, and all free of duty. American clothing and cotton goods are for sale in every shop throughout Siberia, and hundreds of tons of canned and dried fruits from California, Oregon and Washington are purchased by Siberians annually.

"I am connected with three establishments on the Pacific side of Russia which have enjoyed the privilege of free importation from America for three years, and all to the profit of American producers and manufacturers. During this period we have spent over $1,000,000 in America, and every pound of freight shipped has been safely received at its destination. The experiment of shipping through the interior of China, from Tien Tsin to Colgan, on the other hand, has met with disastrous failure. The natives of China, without interference by the authorities, apparently take charge of our freight packages and appropriate many of them to their own uses or destroy them. In the Manchuria country (the north of China which Russia has practically annexed,) the Russians have taught the natives to respect goods belonging to others, and since the Russian occupancy of Manchuria it has been possible for a foreigner to do business in the interior—something that is utterly impossible in other interior parts of China.

"I know of my own knowledge that there are at the present time more than 1000 Americans engaged in business and prospering in Siberia and Manchuria.

"It seems to me as if the Americans ought to cultivate Russian friendship instead of sending out through our periodicals statements and impressions that tend to alienate the good feeling and friendship of the Russian people. As I see the situation here, I have no hesitation in stating that there is an organized attempt on the part of British influences to produce a coldness between Russia and the United States. If one will trace the source of all the misinformation concerning Russia that appears in the American press, it will be found that English writers and English interests are at the root of it all. England is engaged in the endeavor to master the markets of the world, and is extremely jealous of America's entry into the oriental and Siberian trade. Little by little English writers are causing American people to fear Russian influence in Northern China, and are leading us into a criticism of one of the best friends the United States ever had.

"I am met every few days with articles emanating from English writers, but dated at Washington, D.C., published in the London Telegraph and the Paris edition of the New York Herald, insisting that it is the ambition of the United States to check Russia in China, in Turkey, and, in fact, in her inevitable, expansion throughout Asia. The Russians naturally assume that these articles truly represent the views of the people of the United States, and the whole tendency is to disturb the friendly relations now existing between the two countries; and I fear that the ultimate result may be a Russian policy that will practically close the Siberian and Northern Chinese territory to American manufacture and products.

"As an instance of the friendliness of the Russian government toward the United States, I cite the case, personally known to me, of the rescue by Russia of seven worn-out, civilizing Americans, who had fled from Peking across the great stretches of Chinese desert, and who finally reached a point in Manchuria where they were enabled to ask for assistance from the Russian Consul. The Consul telegraphed to St. Petersburg and received the thrilling message; in reply "to protect the Americans; give them every comfort; have sent cavalry." Then thre days thereafter three hundred cavalry had marched one hundred and fifty miles from Kiachta to Merga, right into the enemy's country, to aid the Americans. The Chinese authorities at Merga hearing of the coming of this Rusian force of invasion, as they termed it, rose up en masse and declared that the Russians should not cross the line into Manchuria, but the three hundred Russians is despite of the great odds as to numbers against them, kept right on, and the Chinese government thought it best to keep hands off and permit the Americans to be saved.

"If England and Russia were at war (the same as China and Russia practically are today) and seven Russians were one hundred and fifty miles north of the Canadian line pursued and maltreated by the Canadians, would our government invade Canada for the sole purpose of protecting the Russians? Would three hundred of our cavalry risk their lives to give escort out of the dangerous territory?

"It seems to me that this sort of friendship ought to be encouraged, and that we should not permit our American policy to be in any manner influenced by the articles which seem to find their way so readily into the American press inspired by English influences. I wish the people of the United States would wake up to this situation and see to it that American prejudices are not aroused by the misinformation so systematically placed before them. Russia has always been our friend. She was our friend in the perilous times of our internal strife, she has been our friend ever since. She gives today an open door to all the markets of Siberia and Northern China and is the largest purchaser of American goods on our Pacific Coast points, and if friendly relations are maintained and upheld will soon be one of the great customers of all our manufactures and materials. We need the trade of this great developing region of Asia. The Siberians have the cash to pay for what they buy; their mineral resources are inexhaustible; they have a country larger in extent than that of the United States and just as fertile as our own lands. On the other hand the Chinese empire can nevr, or at least not in the immediate future, become a great cash purchaser from us. China, in the language of the street, is today financially 'busted' and has no money with which to buy from us. The whole policy of China is against the rest of the civilized world. Americans will not be safe in her interior for years to come. I have no desire to enter upon a discussion as to what should be the policy of the world powers in the present Chinese crisis, but in my judgment, as I see the situation from the interior of Asia, the greatest advantage will come to the people of the United States when the great Mongolian region is partitioned out and comes under the direct government and control of nations strong enough to protect civilization in its onward march across the vast Asiatic continent.

"As a business man, looking at the situation from a purely business standpoint, I have found that every foot of ground occupied by Russia has opened up a new and successful market to American products. If Russia annexes China from Shanghai north, the United States would profit the most of all from the annexation. It would mean an annual trade of hundreds of millions of dollars which we cannot hope in any other way to secure. It would mean the civilization of that vast region, and in time it would become as attractive for American investment, yes, for American residence, as Siberia is today.

"From my standpoint of view Russia has been more than justified in her attitude toward China. The Chinese government has been dominated by the Boxer movement. I know of my own knowledge that Chinese officials arrested in Siberia have had upon their persons written orders, issued by officials in Peking, directing them to kill all foreigners. If ever a country had good and sufficient reasons for declaring war against another, Russia has for declaring and prosecuting her war and a war for annexation against the Chinese.

"I can testify to the frightful outrages and atrocities perpetrated by the Chinese along the Russian border in Siberia upon the Russians. Their cities have been seized and looted by the Chinese and frightful atrocities have been perpetrated upon their women and children. The Chinese who were engaged in this massacre have been led by regular army officers sent from Peking. These frightful things have not been isolated cases, but have been general along the Siberian-Chinese border. Chinese regular soldiers sent out ostensibly to preserve the peace have led the rabble in their fearful butcheries and atrocities. These statements can be vouched for by many reputable Americans now in Siberia. Prof. G. Frederick Wright, F. G.S.A., of Oberlin (Ohio) University, who was unfortunate enough to be in the thick of the Amoor massacres, is now on his way to the United States, and I have no doubt his voice will soon be heard in enlightening our people as to the facts I have so imperfectly set forth, and I am sure he will emphasize everything I have feebly said as to the magnificent opportunity the American manufacturers and producers now have to secure the markets of the great and progressive region known as Siberia and anchooria.

[Copyright, 1900, by George G. Bain.]

PACIFIC CABLE A REQUISITE.

Views of Lieut. Hood of the Navy—Little Hope for Legislation.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Lieut. John Hood of the navy, whose plea for a Pacific cable is printed in the Herald, says:

"If we wish to secure ourselves against all eventualities and be fully equipped to take our part successfully in the struggle of races that the inevitable laws of evolution force us to enter, let us not only fortify our ports, build fleets and equip armies, but let us by all means prepare the way to render these fleets and armies efficient and capable of their utmost usefulness by supplying them with the safe, sure and prompt information so necessary to any successful undertaking. The only way to attain this end with certainty and success is for the government to lay and operate its own cables, and to construct, equip and man its own cable ships; and the beginning of this great work cannot be made too soon."

Lieut. Hood takes a very pessimistic view of the chances of cable legislation. For a time, he says, it seemed probable that action would be taken, but now it may be safely said all cable legislation is dead for the present, and is more than likely to remain dead for a long time to come, while a merry fight goes on between the opposing ideas of government and private ownership.

"For sure defense," continues the lieutenant, "both for our own coasts and of our island possessions, it is absolutely necessary for the American fleet to have perfect freedom of movement to all parts of our coasts. To carry out any design for the protection and extension of our influence in our far distant possessions, it is necessary to have absolutely sure communication between our fleets and our seat of government. The former of these objects can only be attained by the construction of a national interoceanic canal, and the latter by a national Pacific cable."

Lieut. Hood calls attention to the fact that surety and secrecy can only be attained by a cable owned, controlled and worked by the government itself, by its own agents.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists — price 50¢ per bottle.

The Broadway Department Store

Copyright Books 69¢

—Like getting dollars for 46c. Who wouldn't do that when they have a chance? It was all we could do yesterday to keep dealers from buying. We are not losing money here for other stores to gain. For you, it's a

Fine chance to buy Christmas Books.

—Never have another one like it.

—*Not a popular book you can think of, but that's here.*

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—*We've not reserved a single one.*

Every Book Worth $1.50.

We do this for just one purpose—to get more of you acquainted with our Book Store—and it's working like a charm. We see that the bargain is so real and safe that it is sure to bring you back.

Not a Book Worth Less Than $1.50.

Some folks were suspicious of the bargain. They thought that the books certainly must be inferior in some way. We don't go to all this newspaper expense to fool you. When we say $1.50 books for 69c, we want you to expect for 69c all that you could for $1.50.

Lb. Best 15c Writing Paper, Today, 10c.

The ordinary pound, you know, only has 96 four-page sheets—this has 120. It's white wove and ruled, note size, the most convenient. We don't see how any woman can use more than a pound of this in six months—there is surely enough to do a man a year. Today only, lb. 10c.

Child's 25c Velvet Caps, Today, 15c.

In the jockey style—catchy and nobby—in a variety of colors, with silk or satin linings. It's a special purchase that came to us underprice and goes to you likewise. Along with this, we offer, today—

Two Extra Values in Boys' Clothing.

Mothers, if you are anxious to save money—now's the time.

29c for Boys' 50c Knee Pants of kersey, in light and dark gray stripes, with strong waist bands and taped seams, full sized. Special for today only at 29c.

$1.48 for Boys' $2 Vestee Suits of good strong union cloth, collar and vestee neatly braided, buckle on pants; for children from 3 to 9 years only—today $1.48.

Worth a King's Ransom.

Saved From the Maelstrom of Catarrh

How Peruna Saves Lives

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy, and President Herndon Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Herndon, Fairfax county Va.:

Herndon, Va.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again.

"I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly.

"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a King's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."
Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham.

Thousands of women owe their lives to Peruna. Tens of thousands owe their health to Peruna. Hundreds of thousands are praising Peruna in every State in the Union. We have on file a great multitude of letters with written permission for use in public print, which can never be used for want of space.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a book written especially for women, instructively illustrated, entitled "Health and Beauty." Sent free to women.

American Dye Works,

The oldest established, most reliable and best equipped for cleaning dyeing and renovating in all its branches. Our New Improved Dry Process has no equal. Mail and Express Orders.

SPECIAL—We make a specialty of cleaning summer dresses, organdies, mull, swiss, dimities, duck, etc.

Main Office—210½ S. Spring St. Tel. M. 892. Works—813-815 W. 6th St. Tel. M. 1069

Cape Cod Cranberries.

The finest lot of the season on sale today! Large, fully ripe, hand assorted Berries. Needless to say, the Cape Cod's are noted for their superior flavor. Those we are now offering are the first from that point this season.

Tel. 550. Ship everywhere. Ludwig & Matthews, Mott Market.

TRUSSES AND Elastic Hosiery Made to fit

W. W. SWEENEY, 212 West Fourth Street. (Removed fro Spring.)

CONSUMPTION CURED

Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and treatise on "Consumption, Its Cause and Cure," sent free. Koch Medical Institute, 431½ South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"THE POOR ARE ALWAYS WITH YOU."

Remember the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children. There are many poor families in need of wholesome food, and potatoes, beans, groceries or canned fruit will be most thankfully received. Drop a card to Fred Vrigsted, at the "Good Samaritan" (formerly Capt. Fraser's place.) No. 121 East Seventh street, and anything you have to donate will be called for.

THE WEATHER.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Boston	52	42	47	New York	60	51	56
Washington	64	54	59	Buffalo	60	56	62
Pittsburgh	56	42	49	Cincinnati	72	55	64
Chicago	62	50	56	St. Paul	50	42	46
St. Louis	66	60	63	Kansas City	70	62	66
Los Angeles	72	60	66	Jacksonville	78	68	73

["The maximum is for October 29; the minimum for October 30. The mean is the average temperature for the two days.]

(NOTE.—Citizens can do "missionary work" for Los Angeles by mailing to friends abroad The Times containing these weather reports.)

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Oct. 29.—[Reported by George H. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.98; at 5 p.m., 29.86. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 64 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 60 per cent.; 5 p.m., 30 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 12 miles. Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum, 49 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Weather Conditions.—An area of high pressure is overspreading the Central Pacific Slope and Nevada, accompanied by fair, cool weather in California, and freezing temperature in Nevada. Light frost occurred this morning at Red Bluff and Independence. Two inches of snow has fallen at Winnemucca, and snow was falling at the hour of observation at Salt Lake. Rain has fallen generally on the North Pacific Coast, thence to the Upper Missouri Valley, where, from the lower temperatures, it has probably turned to sleet and snow in localities. Fair, cool weather continues in Southern California.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday, with winds mostly northerly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Eureka	54	Los Angeles	74
Fresno	80	Sacramento	62
Independence	72	San Luis Obispo	64
Red Bluff	60	San Diego	66
Mt. Tamalpais	60		

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 60 deg.; minimum, 48 deg.; mean, 54 deg.

Cloudy and threatening weather prevails over the Rocky Mountain region and over Washington and Oregon. Rain is falling in the western portions of Washington and Oregon, and snow in Northern Utah; elsewhere on the Pacific Slope the weather is generally clear. The pressure has risen west of the Rocky Mountains, except for a slight fall along the California coast during the last twelve hours. The temperature has fallen over Utah and Arizona; in other districts the changes have been slight. Conditions are favorable for fair and warmer weather in California Tuesday.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, October 30:

For Northern California: Fair Tuesday; warmer; light northwest wind.

Southern California: Fair Tuesday; light west wind.

Arizona: Cloudy, with snow in north portion and rain in south portion, Tuesday; colder.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Tuesday; warmer; light northwest wind.

Sacramento and vicinity: Fair, warmer, Tuesday.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS, 5 P.M.

Station—	Max. Temp.	State of weather.
Baker City	42	Part cloudy
Astoria	52	Raining
Carson City	52	Clear
Eureka	56	Clear
Fresno	68	Clear
Flagstaff	50	Clear
Pocatello	42	Cloudy
Independence	58	Clear
Los Angeles	74	Clear
Phoenix	76	Clear
Portland	60	Raining
Red Bluff	60	Part cloudy
Roseburg	52	Cloudy
Sacramento	62	Clear
Salt Lake City	54	Snowing
San Francisco	60	Clear
San Luis Obispo	64	Clear
San Diego	66	Clear
Seattle	54	Part cloudy
Spokane	46	Cloudy
Neah Bay	48	Cloudy
Walla Walla	54	Part cloudy
Winnemucca	40	Clear
Yuma	74	Clear

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

October 29—	1 p.m.	Midnight.
Barometer	29.85	29.90
Thermometer	71	57
Humidity	32	41
Weather	Clear	Clear
Maximum temperature, past 24 hours	74	
Minimum temperature, past 24 hours	52	
Rainfall for season, inches	.25	

Tide Table.—For San Pedro:

		High.	Low.
Tuesday,	October 30	8:07 a.m.	7:23 a.m.
		8:31 p.m.	9:06 p.m.
Wednesday,	" 31	4:15 a.m.	9:34 a.m.
		5:29 p.m.	10:03 p.m.
Thursday,	Nov. 1	5:02 a.m.	10:46 a.m.
		4:54 p.m.	10:57 p.m.
Friday,	" 2	5:47 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
		6:00 p.m.	11:51 p.m.
Saturday,	" 3	6:23 a.m.	12:37 p.m.
		6:58 p.m.	
Sunday,	" 4	7:01 a.m.	0:36 a.m.
		7:46 p.m.	1:27 p.m.
Monday,	" 5	7:40 a.m.	1:13 p.m.
		8:38 p.m.	2:14 p.m.
Tuesday,	" 6	8:15 a.m.	1:49 a.m.
		9:26 p.m.	3:01 p.m.
Wednesday,	" 7	8:50 a.m.	2:23 a.m.
		10:13 p.m.	3:47 p.m.
Thursday,	" 8	9:35 a.m.	3:02 a.m.
		11:03 p.m.	4:36 p.m.

Liners.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

THE TIMES WILL NOT PUBLISH questionable massage, clairvoyant or other objectionable medical and personal advertisements at any price. Frauds and fakes must go elsewhere for publicity.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL clean and lay carpets, 40 yard; window washing, house cleaning, furniture polished; we guarantee perfect refitting specialties. 328 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 75. F. F. Bennett, Prop.

GREAT EASTERN STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, cor. Tenth and Grand ave. Carpets cleaned and relaid, 3c per yard. Cleaning rugs a specialty. All work guaranteed. Tel. white 5881. J. BRENTON, Prop.

TO ADVERTISE OUR WORK AT ROOMS 1 and 4, over BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE, we will make ladies' tailor suits from $9 up; also silk waists from $4 up; all work guaranteed.

MRS. CASE, SCIENTIFIC PALMIST AND astrologist; formerly conducting palmistry parlor, Los Angeles Herald; ref.; diplomas, 325 S. Spring. 117 Hellman bldg., cor Broadway.

MRS. DR. A. LAITON, GERMAN MIDwife; free lecture every Tuesday at 2 p.m. on "Health and Beauty," ladies only, at the EUROPEAN BATHS, 144 S. Spring.

E. AUGUSTE MARQUIS, IN BURBANK, still pays $100 for the arrest and conviction of the party that placed poisoned sausage in my yard about October 22.

SPECIAL—RESUMED THE CLEANING OF house windows, 5c each. RELIABLE DIAMOND WINDOW CLEANING CO., 456 Broadway. Tel. main 627.

THE ONLY FANCY DRESSED POULTRY market in California. 538 S. MAIN. Tel. red 1966. Leave orders for all kinds high-class poultry.

IF MRS. THOMAS HARTLEY IS IN THE city, will be please communicate with his sister, MRS. W. J. MARON, at 228 S. Olive st., city.

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY HAND, 6c pair. MRS. GRACE HEATH, 212 S. Broadway. Goods called for.

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, finest work in the city. JNO. BLOESER, proprietor, 456 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 427.

WINDSOR RUBBER COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC. Wholesale liberal terms to agents. 471 S. BROADWAY. Tel. green 983.

A FEW LADIES CAN SECURE PROFITable employment by applying 404 S. BROADWAY. No experience.

LADY NURSE. LONG EXPERIENCE. BEST references; residents. THE BURTON, 625½ Main st.

LESSONS IN BURNED WORK. WOOD ON leather. 404 S. BROADWAY. Tel. James 2 5.

WINDOW SHADES — FLEXIBLES MADE to them. Factory, 322 W. 4TH. 'Phone James 2651.

HAVE YOUR PAINTING AND PAPERING done by reasonable parties. Walter, 437½ Inez.

JORDAN'S PIONEER CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, 417 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 217.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

SCREEN DOORS, 75c; SCREENS, 25c. ADAMS MFG. CO., 767 S. Main. Tel. Main 1222.

REMOVED TO 127 W. FOURTH ST. MEN'S soles, 25c; ladies', 20c; children's, 15c.

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY HAND. TEL. 497 RED.

I. D. BARNARD, NOTARY PUBLIC, 116 S. Broadway.

WANTED—
Help. Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.
A Strictly First-class, Reliable Agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.
220-222 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 559.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Milk-wagon driver, $25 etc.; another, $20 etc., to-ed boy, $15 etc.; errand boy, $5; janitor, 20c hour; herd boy, $16 etc.; teamsters, $1 etc.; harness cleaner, $20 etc.; carpenters, city, $2.50; 9-horse teamster, $3; etc.; alfalfa ranch, $25 etc.; carpenters, country, $3; woodchoppers, $1.15 cord; plas ers, $3; 10y learn easily-making, $4; ranch and orchard hands, $20 to $25 etc.; dumpers and laborers, $1.50; man and team, haul wood; laborers, sawmill, $1.75; tree fellers and cross-cut sawyers, $2.50; man and wife, gardener and chambermaid, $45 etc.; buzzy-washer, $40; a one mason, $4; harness-maker, $40 etc.; bricklayers, $4.50; cash and door-maker, $3; many others.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Head waiter, $25 etc.; colored man and wife, bath and laundry, $40; all-around cook, Arizona, $50 etc.; hotel waiter, Arizona, $40; restaurant waiter, $25 etc.; one 75 week; hotel porter and handy man, $20 etc.; lunch-count boy, $5 week; mine boarding-house cook, $50 etc.; pantry man and general kitchen helper, $30 etc.; second cook, hotel, $30 etc.; second shop baker, $30 etc.; colored boy for hotel, $20 and room, hotel, $15; assistant, $40 and fare; baker's helper, $25 etc. and fare.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Cook, Santa Barbara, $35; cook, Riverside, $30; 2 city, $30 each; second girl, $25; general housegirls, city and country, $20 and $25; second girl, $25; girls (young) to assist, $10 to $15.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Cook, beach, $90; 2 waitresses, $35; ranch cooks, $30, $25; hotel housekeeper, San Diego, $45; waitresses, Arizona, $30 and $2.50; waitresses, city and country, $20; 2 chambermaids, Bakersfield, $22.50; pantry girl, same hotel, $15; chambermaids, $20, city and country; general helper, $20; office girl, $3 week; first-class cook, hotel, Santa Paula; cook, country hotel, $30.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

C. R. HANSEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS—
123½-125½ W. SECOND ST. 'PHONE MAIN 382. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Open 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sun. 9 a.m. Registration free. Correspondence solicited. P. O. office, 194 Geary st. Established 1876.

Four carpenters, government school buildings, Arizona; 3 Burleigh drillers, $3.50 and $3 day; ranch blacksmith, $35 and found; harness cleaner, $20 and found; 3 ranch hands, $20 and found; 2 ranch hands, $26 and found; plow teamster, see boss here; milker, $30; laborers, $1.50; others.

Head cook, $12 week; second cook, $30 week; second cook, country, $40 and found; ranch cook, $75; head cook, second cook and dishwasher, small country hotel, $100 for the three; see boss here.

Kitchen hands, dishwashers and potwashers; others.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Three waitresses, city hotels, $20; chambermaid, institution, $20; waitress, $7.50 week; 4 waitresses, other places; young woman to learn office work, $10 week; many housewerks, $30 and $25; 3 second girls, $20; second girl, Pasadena, $20; others.

C. R. HANSEN & CO.

WANTED—MILLER DRUMMER, REAL ESTATE driver, adjuster, butcher, baker, driver, tailor, florist, private place, delivery man, ranchers, man, wife, apprentice, tool dresser, hat, shoe, dry-goods, notion clerks, chanter, cane boy, wrapper; help free. EDWARD NITTINER, 238 S. Spring. 21

WANTED—MRS. GILMAN'S EMPLOYMENT Agency. All kinds of female help wanted and furnished; correspondence solicited. Tel. brown 1092. 121½ N. BROADWAY.

WANTED — AT ONCE: EXPERIENCED cleaner for dye works; good wages and steady employment. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED — A GOOD BUSHELMAN, FOR pressing, repairing and altering; good wages and steady employment. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED — UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET man; steady position to right man. CALL COOPER FURNITURE CO., Redlands, Cal.

WANTED—SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 124 S. Main st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN barber trade, complete in 8 weeks; situations secured. GORDON'S BARBER COLLEGE, 417 N. Main.

WANTED — UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET man; steady position to right man. CALL COOPER FURNITURE CO., Redlands, Cal.

WANTED — HYDRAULIC WELL DRILLER; steady work and good wages to competent man. WELLS, 731 S. Spring st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SCORER FOR paper-box factory. Apply at cutting expert once, M, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CHEF FOR restaurant, $20; married man preferred. Address N, box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BOY TO DELIVER IN GROCERY; must understand taking care of horses. Address N, box 69, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — NEAT BOY TO SELL CANDY, etc., in Orpheum Theater, $3 to $4 per week. Call 221 WINSTON ST.

WANTED — MAN AND TEAM WITH TANK to haul water; steady work. MRS. H. S. Spring st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 2 BOYS, 14 YEARS or over, to carry paper route. Call at 230 N. SPRING.

WANTED—BOY, 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, willing to work. Apply JACOBY BROS.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY WITH A BICycle. Call early, 324 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY. INQUIRE AT 7 a.m. at 122 W. FOURTH ST.

WANTED — BOY FOR DRUG STORE. APply 226 S. MAIN.

WANTED—
Help. Female.

WANTED—MATRON, MUSIC PERFORMER, saleslady, waitress, printer, photo attendant, second girl, nurse, stenographer, bookkeeper, tailoress, millinery saleslady, notion clerks, cashier, tick sewer, hotel, factory work. NITTINGER'S, 238 S. Spring.

WANTED—2 CAMP COOKS, $25, $30; HOUSEgirl, no washing, $20; cook, $30; cook, Pasadena, $30; 6 for city, $25, $30; Coronado, $25; waitresses, housegirls and second girls for unusually fine hot; wages good. MISS DAY, 216½ S. Spring.

WANTED — LADY SOLICITORS FOR OUR Royal English Shoe Dressing for ladies' shoes; big profits and easy sales. ROYAL ENGLISH SHOE DRESSING CO., 21 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—A CASHIER FOR A LARGE RESTAURANT and fancy bakery; one who has experience in both; only ladies need apply. Address N, box 14, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 2 OR 4 EXPERIenced pressers for ladies' garments; steady employment and good wages. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORESS, ONE WHO is experienced in repairing gentleman's clothing; no other need apply. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL LILLIE Webb's Cal. Olive Oil Soap; awarded first premium State Fair, 1900. 7 to 10 a.m., 5 to 7 evenings, 621 S. MAIN.

WANTED—SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices at WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 124 N. Main st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER ON pants; no other need apply; steady work. Room 224, HELLMAN BLOCK, Second n'd Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO IS WILLING and can appreciate good treatment to be put with housework, $15. Apply 707 BOYLE AVE.

WANTED — A FEW MORE FIRST-CLASS and competent clerks for country situations from $65 to $100 month. 215 COPP BLDG.

WANTED — HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS can get first-class waitresses and other help at 121½ N. Broadway. MRS. GILMAN'S.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS WAITRESSES and all reliable help can find employment at MRS. GILMAN'S, 121½ N. Broadway.

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL HOUSEGIRL who can cook, for Bakersfield family; wages $30 and fare paid. 215 COPP BLDG.

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECond work; must have references. Call mornings, before 10, at 1127 S. HOPE.

WANTED — ERRAND GIRLS AND FIRST-class waist trimmer. MRS. RENFREW WOOD, 454 S. Spring, room 2.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SKIRT AND shirt-waist stitchers. Apply MATHESON & BERNER, 349 S. Broadway.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED LADY PRESSer. Apply at once. ENGLISH STEAM DYE WORKS, 322 S. Spring st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress. Apply at once at 1613 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED LADY FOR light housekeeping. Call 349 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED — A CHOCOLATE AND BON-BON dipper at OKERLINN'S, 109 S. Broadway.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE WITH A LITtle experience. 378 S. SPRING, room 24.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MILLINERY saleslady. WONDER MILLINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 641 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—COOK, 3 IN FAMILY, $30; HOtel cook, $30; long list places for housegirls at $25, $20 and $15, mostly city places; but we have also places in Santa Paula, Ventura, Glendora, Long Beach, Riverside, Glendale, Pasadena and Redlands; 2 second girls, $25 each; young girls to assist. MRS. SCOTT & MRS. HAWLEY, 254 S. Broadway.

WANTED — SITUATION WITH PRIVATE family by experienced man, understands care of horses, carriages and places generally. Wages good city references. Address N, box 16, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN ON private place; understands care of horses; can drive, take care of lawn, etc.; experienced. Address K, box 75, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — JAPANESE YOUNG BOY wants situation as experienced housework or waiting on table. Address KIMOTO, 132 E. First st.

WANTED — A JAPANESE COOKS WELL, wants situation to attend day school. Address N, box 71, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — "JAPANESE" SITUATION BY good cook, city or country. Z. DATE, 230½ S. Main, room 17.

WANTED—POSITION AS ENGINEER BY experienced engineer. Address N, box 94, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY GOOD COOK; NO objection to the country. 312 S. HILL, in basement.

WANTED—POSITION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; reliable. Address N, box 13, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — EVERY EMPLOYER TO READ "As It Might Be."

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—POSITION, CALIFORNIA, ARIzona or New Mexico, as book-keeper, stenographer, governess; can teach music; good business education; some experience; go anywhere good position is offered, state salary. Address box 58, GLENDORA, Cal.

WANTED—SITUATION BY PROFESSIONAL nurse; no objection to housework; country preferred; confinement a specialty. 445 S. MAIN.

WANTED—TRAINED NURSE GOING EAST would like care of child for traveling expenses. Address M, box 75, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman for general housework. Call at THE YORKE, Second and Main, room 37.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, position in office half day, $15 a month. Address M, box 50, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—POSITION AS NURSE AND COMpanion to invalid lady; references. Address N, box 12, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE CHAMberwork part of the day. Inquire 263 E. COLORADO ST., Pasadena.

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED — PHOTO ENGRAVERS; I AM prepared to purchase a half-interest or buy outright a shop in Los Angeles with a fair trade; have had 15 years' experience on zinc etching, half-tone, photo engraving and wood engraving; answers considered from skilled man. WILLIAM JAY, care Thomson Engraving Co., 92 First st., Portland, Or.

WANTED—TO BUY ANYTHING AND EVerything in the second-hand furniture line. Ring us up when you have anything to sell. We always pay the highest prices. SECOND-HAND dealers, COLYEAR'S, 322 S. Main st. 'Phone red 3131.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A ROOMING-house; will pay cash for price and location must be cheap for cash. Address N, box 11, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR furniture, carpets and miscellaneous goods. MATTHEWS, 344 S. Main. 'Phone green 1225.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE HIGHEST possible price for your furniture, ring up GREEN 1694, or call 506 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE VACANT LOTS, insurance at low rates. EDWARD C. CRIBB, 216 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNITURE ALL KINDS. COLGAN'S, 316-318 S. Main. Tel. red 2121.

WANTED—TO BUY A BAKERY ROUTE. Address H, box 22, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED — BY 2 GENTLEMEN, PERMAnent place to board, private family, within 6 of 15 blocks from Third and Spring sts, in a refined family; no other need reply; references exchanged. Address N, box 65, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN PAY $500 for half interest in growing business; must give the best of references; one who has some experience in office work preferred. Address A, with particulars, N, box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—PARTNER; $600 REQUIRED FOR interest in good-paying office business; reference; can easily make $100 monthly; profitable interest in large deals now on hand. SECURITY BROKERAGE CO., 108 Bryson Block.

WANTED—PARTNER; MUST BE EXPERIenced dairyman; $100 month guaranteed; my dairy business retails over 5 years. Address M, box 31, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—PARTNER IN LIGHT MANUfacturing business; no experience necessary; capital required, $500. Apply ROOM 16, 532½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—PARTNER, $800 CASH, TO GO IN with placer miner; this will stand close investigation. READ & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway.

WANTED—
Work by the Day.

WANTED—JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT Agency. Carefully selected help of all kinds promptly furnished; labor furnished by day or hour. 642 S. SPRING. Tel. brown 1622.

WANTED—BY WOMAN, DAY WORK, WASHing or cleaning. 213 S. HILL ST., basement.

WANTED—JAPANESE, HOUSE-CLEANING, say work by hour, day. 605 W. 6TH. T. G. 601.

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY BY woman. 216 BOYD ST.

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED — ARTICLE ABSOLUTE NECESsity in every building; no competition; big profits; exclusive rights; failure impossible. AGENCY DEPT. 312, 27 William, N. Y.

WANTED — AGENTS, "HISTORY OF GALveston Disaster"; great opportunity to make money; outfit free. S. C. MILLER & CO., Portland, Or.

WANTED—AGENTS, HISTORY OF "CHINA'S War With the Nations;" big book; best terms; outfit free. S. C. MILLER & CO., Portland, Or.

WANTED — AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR the sale of our sheet music publications. R. L. DURANT, Bradbury Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—GOOD, LIVE AGENTS TO SELL the latest work; just out. 515 E. PINE ST., Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED—
Rooms.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. Please address, stating price and full particulars, N, box 11, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES, 2 FURnished, sunny rooms, close in; housekeeping permanent; $10. Address M, box 32, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED — OLD BUILDINGS AND MAchinery; house, cottage, church or anything to be moved, spot cash. WHITING, 223 Main Tel.

WANTED—CHILDREN TO CARE FOR DURing mother's absence; can come to the house if preferred. 218 W. NINTH ST.

WANTED — TO WORK FOR BOARD BY A young lady who is learning a trade. Address N, box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND OIL TANK, 200 barrels or over. Address P. W. HELLER, 716 Westlake ave.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—$625; A SURE BARGAIN; CORner lot, 60x118, on Ninth st., one block from Union ave.; one of the best residence corners in Los Angeles. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 205 W. Second.

FOR SALE — LOTS, HALL TRACT, NEAR log cabin, southwest; $225; $20 cash, $10 per month. I. H. PRESTON, 204 Stimson Bldg.

FOR SALE—$150; $5 MONTHLY; 40-FT. LOT, cement walk, curb; Vernon car to 32nd st. WIESENDANGER, 439 Douglas Block.

FOR SALE—60 FEET LOT ON OAK STREET, only $975; also good lot on Washington st., only $450. E. A. MILLER, 257 W. 1st. 31

FOR SALE—
Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ORANGE orchards, alfalfa ranches, houses and lots, hotels and rooming-houses, exchanges of all kinds. J. C. FLOYD, 214 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES DAMP LAND, ALL in alfalfa, near Downey, fenced and cross-fenced, new 6-inch well (water to surface), 15 shares water stock, with land. 216 RESUENA ST.

FOR SALE—SMALL FRUIT AND ALFALfa ranch, close in; owner, COOPER, 218 S. Broadway, room 216.

FOR SALE—BEST 200-ACRE STOCK FARM in Cal. BARNETT & JILLIS, Hanford, Cal.

FOR SALE — FRUIT AND ALFALFA ranches. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—AT 1240 STAUNTON, 5 ROOMS, new and modern; lot 50x140; sewer and street work complete; will sell at bargain on good terms; see this and make us an offer. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 South Broadway.

FOR SALE — S.E. CORNER 29TH AND McClintock, new and modern, 7-room cottage, corner lot, 50x142; owner wants to sell quick; see it and make offer. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—433 E. 21ST, 5 ROOMS, NEW and modern; large lot; call and see it and make us an offer; can be had at a bargain. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOME, MODERN, EXcellently located, sewer, electricity, $2250; worth $3000; modern 4-room cottage, $800; worth $1250. R. D. LISBY, 321 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE—GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE AND barn, cor. Magnolia and 25th st.; the best buy on the market. OWNER, 1188 W. 25th st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the city at prices to suit all. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—PARTY LEAVING CITY WILL sell 2 modern up-to-date houses. OWNER, 1714 W. 25th st.

FOR SALE—$19.75, BIG SNAP; 9 ROOMS, southwest. Call 9 to 11, forenoons, 1976 BONSALLO AVE.

FOR SALE—
Hotels, Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE. CLOSE IN; every room full of steady roomers, good pay; no agents. Address L, box 40, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—AT PIRU CITY, GOOD HOTEL, partly furnished; doing good business. 415 WILCOX BLOCK. RALPH E. HEATH, Piru City.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A rooming-house call on READ & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET ON OLIVE, NEAR Sixth Street Park; only $8000, with buildings. K. W. WING, 151 S. Belmont ave. Tel. John 1151.

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—2 GAS POTS FOR CANNERS' use, soldering; 1 air pump and gauge, for use with fire pots; 2 can soldering formers; 1 rotary solder cutter; 13-inch tin pipe former, or bulging; 12-inch squaring machine or shears; 1 hand or power pump for oil or water; bought under attachment; will be sold at less than one-third cost. SANTA BARBARA LUMBER CO., Santa Barbara, Cal.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS. WE DEAL IN NEW AND GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. WE BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE ANYTHING IN OUR LINE IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS. LOUDEN & OVERELL, 525-540 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND BOOK-BINding machinery; 3-foot power perforator, 1 pasting machine, 1 punching machine, 1 round-corner cutter and 1 Hickok ruling machine. Call or address THE TIMES-MIRROR PRINTING AND BINDING HOUSE, 139 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LUMBER! LUMBER! OLD AND new, $8 and up per thousand; have 200,000 all kinds; also lot of nice doors and windows, sash, blinds, etc., less than half price. 223 EAST 7TH.

FOR SALE — NICE LINE SECOND-HAND sewing machines, $5, $6 and up; rent $1.50 month; 249 S. Spring. J. A. GETZ, Colorado, Pasadena. E. MORRHEAD, Mgr.

FOR SALE—CANOPY TOP BUSINESS buggy, $37, worth $50; will trade new opera glasses for watch, bicycle or chickens. 341 E. FIRST.

FOR SALE—FINE FRENCH TRAVELING clock; also bak hall hanging clock and grandfather clock. Address J, box 62, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A FINE CELLO AND A HALlet & Davis concert grand piano, in good condition, at a sacrifice. 1153 S. FLOWER ST.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; PIANO, $125; or rent, $2.50; want bicycle, paper-hanging, surveyor's transit and level. 119 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR store before you buy furniture and carpets. ALLEN & GODDARD, 506 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — CHEAP; SHOWCASES, COUNters, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. Ring up green 972. 216 E. FOURTH.

FOR SALE—ORDER ORCHARD TREES NOW and save money; will be scarce this winter. CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO., 332½ S. Main.

FOR SALE—
RUSSELL PIANOS.
SEVENTH and BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—STEREOPTICON ADVERTISING outfit, cheap; just the thing for election returns. Address H, box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — CELEBRATED 1900 THISTLE bicycles, now $35 and $40; agents wanted everywhere. 458 S. SPRING. 1

FOR SALE—MAGIC LANTERNS, NEW AND second-hand; moving pictures. BULLARD & BRECK, 131 Post, S. F.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND LADY'S, ALSO gent's bicycle, in fine shape, at bargains. 458 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE — APRICOT-PIT SHELLS FOR fuel, $2 per ton, delivered. NINTH AND ALAMEDA STS.

FOR SALE—TRAP, ALMOST NEW, HALF price. ST. GEORGE STABLES, 510 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—JERSEY MILK, FRESH COW one quart daily, 12 month. 124 W. PICO ST.

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BIG FORECLOSURE.

Lands Which Secured a Two-million-dollar Bond Issue Involved—Ejectment Suit Decided.

Judgment was ordered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, foreclosing on the "Pine Valley lands" in San Diego county, which secured a bond issue of $2,000,000 of the Consolidated Water Company. The suit in foreclosure was brought by Robert G. Wight, trustee, in place of the Mercantile Trust Company, which held a deed of trust of part of the bonds. The defendant company filed an answer yesterday, admitting all the allegations of the complaint to be true.

LOSE THEIR HOME.

John Holmes and Susan Holmes will lose their home by a decision handed down by Judge Wellborn in the United States District Court yesterday. Since the spring of 1890 they have been living on the overlapping Atantic and Pacific lands, and the government brought suit to eject them.

The land in question is in the Big Rock Creek district, and was declared forfeited to the government when the Atlantic and Pacific failed to build certain lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were waiting for the lands to be surveyed, to purchase them from the government.

Wachusett Probably Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—No news concerning the American ship Wachusett was brought by the steamer Gaelic from Honolulu, and in consequence the hope of the ship ever reaching her destination is even less than before. The Wachusett is now out 165 days from Newcastle, N.S.W., for Kahuili, and 90 per cent. reinsurance is offered upon her.

The Times' Home Study Circle

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

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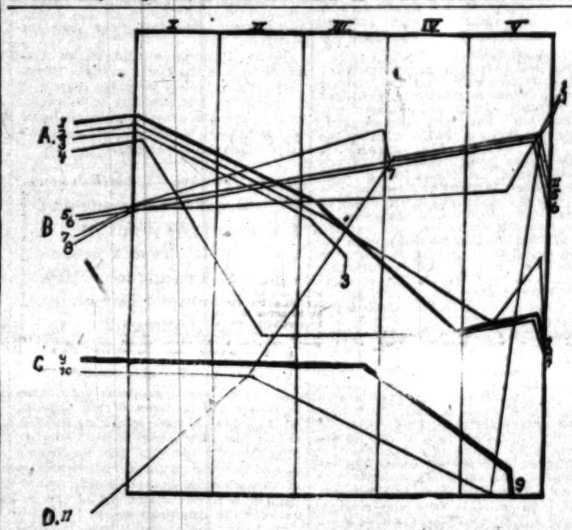
THIRTY SHAKESPEARE EVENINGS.

V.—GRAPHIC METHOD IN SHAKESPEARE STUDY.

THE development of a given play and the lines of its action may be represented with a considerable degree of accuracy by a system of graphical illustration, in those cases at least where the interest of the play is derived from a general course of events and from the careers of individual actors in various stages of complication. Character, being qualitative, is not expressed with the same fairness as plot by any scheme of line relation, but inasmuch as action in Shakespeare is usually the outcome of character, it will be found that character and plot commonly coincide, and the line that develops action is also the expression of character. The advantage of a graphical illustration lies in its directness and vividness. It conveys a good idea of the architecture, so to speak, of the play, and is a decided aid to the imagination. The entire action of a play may be held before the mind and the lines along which a character is supposed to be moving have the same meaning to the student of the play, as has a map of a railroad to a train operator. A manager knows by a glance at a chart the location and movement of each one of his trains at a given moment. In like manner it is possible to construct a chart of a play so that the student can know the location and condition of a player at any point in the dramatic process. The defect of any system of graphics is, of course, that a map of any kind is a mere approximation of only one aspect of truth, the external, but as a map of a country is useful to an economist or sociologist, so its counterpart in spiritual geography may be serviceable for interpreting psychical facts.

A Shakespearean play is divided more or less mechanically into five main divisions, and these subdivide into scenes. In a plat of a play the smaller divisions may be ignored, and the acts only defined. Five uniform spaces may be used to represent the arena or field of the action. These acts correspond more or less closely with the logical progress of the play. Take for illustration the course of tragedy. Tragedy is the history of unsuccessful struggle. It involves at least two permanent conditions—struggle and suffering. From a state of equilibrium a condition of conflict is evolved. The play proceeds from conflict to conflict, and concludes with the downfall of the hero. With the disappearance of disturbing elements equilibrium is again established. This process requires beginning and conclusion. The first act will be devoted, therefore, to the introduction of the characters in action and the fifth to their disposition. Between these two points runs the course of the conflict. For conflict two forces are required, a moving force and an opposing force. If the play is ethical in motive these forces will relate to what is evil and good. In the first part of the play the evil plotters will be triumphant; but there will come a moment when the opposing force has gathered sufficient strength for active opposition. Opposition creates climax. This would naturally occur in the mechanical center of the play, and its display would be the function of the third act. This leaves the second and fourth acts to exhibit the rising and falling actions, respectively. The ideal course of a tragedy may then be represented by a line laid upon the field of the play rising from the lower level of zero to the mechnical middle of the third space, and thence falling again to the level of the beginning.



A—1, Lear; 2, Kent; 3, the Fool; 4, Cordelia.
B—5, Regan; 6, Goneril; 7, Cornwall; 8, Albany.
C—9, Gloster; 10, Edgar.
D—11, Edmund.

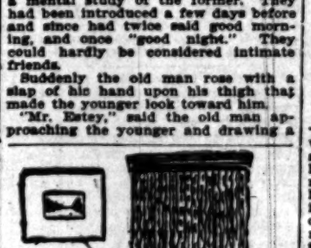
Of course, this ideally-perfect scheme is rarely maintained in practice. Variations in Shakespeare are found of three kinds. First, the climax may occur earlier or later than the middle point. This variation at once changes the rising and falling lines. Second, the division into acts may not agree with the logical divisions of the play. The function of the different acts may be transferred. Thus the introduction may extend well into the second act, or the falling action may continue into the field of conclusion. Third, the movement of the play may not be a direct rise and fall, but the course of events may frequently be suspended. This variation may be represented by an irregular line, according to the irregularities of the action. But in general the regular plat serves as the form of construction.

To illustrate the course and relation of individual players, the tragedy of "King Lear," which is the most regular and consistent of all of Shakespeare's plays in point of construction, will be chosen for diagram. We draw again the fundamental plan. Upon it we lay the lines of action. As the action is here determined by the history of the players before the incidents of the first act the scheme may include an indefinite field fronting the main map.

The diagram may be interpreted both by the relation of lines in separate acts and by the course of individuals from the rise to the fall. The four groups are established on the map according to the primacy of their plots, and within these plots, according to their rank or association with rank. Thus the king's group occupies the upper portion of the diagram, and the Gloster group the lower portion. Edmund, as an illegitimate son, holding an isolated place at the very bottom of the field. This division coincides also with the distinctions of plot and counterplot. Thus Kent, Cordelia and the fool suffer with Lear, the other two daughters and their husbands triumph together until the separation of Albany from the forces of evil. Edgar suffers with Gloster as Edmund wins his way alone.

The play opens with Lear at the height of his authority. As Kent and the fool have been attached to the king's person for many years, and as Cordelia has been the king's favorite daughter, their lines run parallel to that of Lear during the time anterior to the date of the play. For two acts Lear suffers deprivation of authority. He is cast down from his kingly position. Through the third and fourth acts he loses control of his mental faculties. He has descended to the lowest possible estate. With his recovery of sanity in the fifth act there is a chance also of restoring his kingly authority. His line rises in suspense for the moment, but he is too weak and sinful for restoration and Nemesis demands his death in reparation of a fatal error. Kent's fortunes depend upon the king. His banishment, his servile position, his suffering in the storm with Lear constitute his falling action. His line then rises with that of the king, runs parallel with it in descent for two acts, crosses it in the storm scene, and meets it again when Lear is recovering from his madness. Then Kent rises suddenly into good fortune, but as his fate is linked so closely to the king his life is forfeit, and though he himself is guiltless of any grievous error. The fool rises and falls with his master, but the stress of the storm is too heavy for his gentle nature, and he disappears at the middle of the third act, the first to feel the effects of a disordered world. In the clearance of an ethical atmosphere by storm the just may suffer equally with the unjust in the conflict of the elements. Cordelia was closer to her father than the other daughters, and doubtless special favor had been shown her, but through her stubborn refusal to acknowledge the king's whim at the opening of the play, she is utterly cast down from the royal place, deprived of estate, and driven abroad with the King of France. In an alien land, however, she gathers forces for return—as we learn from the letter read by Kent when in the stocks—and during the time the other daughters are stripping from Lear the last vestiges of authority, she becomes the chief agent of counterplot. She is permitted to meet her father at the last, and witnesses his restoration. Although the French forces are defeated, the tide of affairs turns for Cordelia at the last, but it is for a moment, and she and Lear go down to a common death. While the members of this group are suffering the consequences of Lear's initial error, the second group is rising into place and power. A discordant and disordered state gives Cornwall and his sisters their opportunity for advancement into full control of the kingdom. Under such conditions they become despotic and cruel, and generate suspicion and jealousy. Cornwall, whose marriage with Regan brings a sudden access of power, assumes leadership, and is the special agent for evil through the first acts, but with equal speed Nemesis decends and Cornwall's death at the hands of one of his own servants, who had been touched with remorse, marks the climax of the whole action at the close of the third act. At that point the dominion of evil begins to weaken, and the gods begin to take part in adjusting the disordered kingdom. Albany's rise is rapid, like that of Cornwall, but unlike Cornwall, he is possessed with a sense of justice and is unable to enter into his queen's ambitions for usurpation. His line of destiny gradually withdraws from the course of his group, and as the principal agent in thwarting the will of evil-doers, and as victor in the battle with France, he is made the deputy of all authority inhering in the group and is one of the two rulers who emerge into the reorganized kingdom. Regan and Goneril increase in authority and wickedness until the final stages of the play, when their fate finds them out and they go down to horrible death and punishment. Evil such as theirs destroys itself, and their unnatural end is what we should be led to expect from the ethical conditions of the play.

With the main tragic story is woven the secondary plot of Gloster. The parallelism of the lines of Lear indicates the general correspondence of their weakness and destiny. Gloster is credulous as Lear is whimsical. In both stories children are arrayed against parents. Gloster's suffering is hardly less severe than Lear's, and his remorse is perhaps greater. His destiny is an even one till crossed by Edmund and tortured by Cornwall, when he fails to a bitter death in the middle of the fifth act. Edmund, from the lowest possible conditions rises till he is within reach of the highest. He is the shrewd mover of criminal intrigue, and accepts every opportunity that opens for his personal advancement. His ambition is at first content with small gains, but as he secures one end after another, he comes to strive for absolute power. His line of control crosses all the others and he thus mediates criminally among all the other members of the play. First, he deprives Edgar of his estate, then brings about his father's banishment and the confiscation of the estate. His influence tends to increase every suffering, and to oppose every good. He crosses the line of Albany, and at Cornwall's death, through intrigue with the sisters—who recognize their affinity in a person of absolutely evil disposition—rises superior to all in the kingdom. But at the moment of apparent victory he receives his check from Albany, and pays the penalty of evil-doing to Edgar. Edgar is the final resource of the counterplot. From the position of knighthood he has descended to the lowest beggary. But the tide of control changes near the end of the play. He is carried aloft with startling rapidity, and through the



outcome of a single challenge restores the ethical balance, and is permitted to rule with Albany in a united kingdom.

Thus the kingdom, thrown into discord by the action of Lear, has been purified by the destruction of all that were evil, and the restoration and advancement of all that were just. The diagram shows the play reaches its emotional height during the third act. The suffering of the protagonists of the play is then at the extreme, and the domination of evil-doers seems most assured. The tide of events turns at the close of that act with the death of Cornwall. The fifth act shows the triumph of good, the solution of all discords by the elimination of offending elements, and full resolution into harmony.

Oscar L. Triggs

NOTE.—On Thursday of this week Dr. Triggs will present a study of "Cymbeline," based on the plan set forth in this paper.

[OUR DAILY STORY.]

A FOOL AND HIS FOIL.

BY TOM HALL,
Author "History of the Rough Riders," etc.

THE smoking room of the Occidental Club, that home of wanderers, was occupied by two men. One of the two, young, handsome, perfectly at ease, was sitting by the broad window, smoking and indolently watching the passing crowd.

The other old, crabbed, ill at ease, was twirling his thumbs nervously as he sat on a sofa on the other side of the room. He was apparently making a mental study of the former. They had been introduced a few days before and since had twice said good morning, and once "good night." They could hardly be considered intimate friends.

Suddenly the old man rose with a slap of his hand upon his thigh that made the younger look toward him.

"Mr. Estey," said the old man approaching the younger and drawing a

"YOU ARE ALSO A MAN OF HONOR."

chair near the window, "I take you to be a man of the world."

"To a certain extent, Mr. Beach," the younger assented.

"You are also a man of honor, if I am any judge of character," the old man continued.

"You certainly do not mean that you are going to fight a duel at your age in life," answered the younger man, with more interest.

"With my intellect, yes," said the older man.

"And you want a second?"

"Yes—and I will explain."

Mr. Estey filled his pipe and looked interested.

Mr. Beach ordered a claret cup and looked embarrassed.

"I am a man of wealth," said the older man, "I have a daughter, whom I love devotedly and whom I wish to see married to a man worthy of her. I prefer that this man be an American. I absolutely despair for her if she marries a foreigner of title."

"She is being wooed then by a fortune hunter?" interrupted the young man.

"Precisely," answered Mr. Beach, "by a confounded French count—"

"Count D'Artelle, an impecunious rake—"

"How did you know?" gasped the older man.

"I have had the misfortune to meet him and have heard him make his boasts. Moreover I know he is now at Harnwich where you reside, and I can put two and two together."

"Are you willing to help prevent one and one being put together?" asked Mr. Beach.

"In such a case, yes," answered young Estey. "But how can I serve?"

"By becoming my visitor, engaging my daughter's attentions for a while, and driving that impecunious scoundrel away."

"Do you think I could succeed?" asked Estey.

"By using the means I propose," answered the older man.

"And what are those means?" queried the younger.

"You shall go to my home as an Englishman of title, of high title, say Lord Something-or-Other of Somewhere. My wife who is the strongest ally of this miserable Count will immediately turn in your favor, as a matter of course—"

"And your daughter?"

"Ay, there's the difficulty. If she really loves the Count there will be trouble. But I do not believe, I cannot believe that she does yet—and if she does not as yet love him, you ought to win by a length."

"By the Count's length on the carpet, eh?"

"Yes, if necessary. You can do it. I have heard of carpet knights, why not of carpet counts?"

"True," said the young man musingly. "But suppose—of course I have but few attractions—suppose I win the affections of this daughter of yours—what then?"

"I can fix that all right. That will be my part."

"I will do nothing dishonorable," said the young man.

"Ch—of course not—of course not—"answered the older. "But it will be necessary for you to go as an English Lord, you know."

"I will accompany you to your home as Vincent St. Clair Estey, Lord Bodleigh, an English nobleman of great wealth, temporarily sojourning in America on a still hunt for adventure—"

"And adventurers," added Mr. Beach. "That will be true in part at least. I understand you are an Englishman, and are here temporarily only. And all men still hunt—"

"For pretty daughters of rich men if not for adventure," quoth Mr. Estey, with a smile.

"Alas! yes," answered the old man. "Then it is agreed?"

"Done."

The two men clasped hands.

. . . . . .

Mr. Vincent Estey, now known to the little, but fashionable world of Harnwich-By-the-Sea (as well as by the land,) as Lord Bodleigh, was the sensation of the season. What luck it was for pretty Viola Beach, that he condescended to visit her father with whom he had merely an occasional business transaction. What luck for Mrs. Beach in the social way! What luck for Mr. Beach in getting rid of the odious Count whom he was known to detest! And what luck it was, what great luck for homely Miss Brown, spinster, who, in spite of her well filled coffers, had received few if any offers, that she had succeeded to the affections of the Count D'Artelle! And what luck it was for the latter that his affections were more easily transferable than his notes! He had stood the rivalry of Lord Bodleigh a week—and then he had understood. He had uttered a few mutters about perfidious Albion and impossible America—and begun calling at least twice a day on delighted Miss Brown.

A month passed most gaily. Pretty Viola was never before so pretty. Her blushes were strawberries and cream to the eyes. Her happy girlish laughter was music to the ears. And as for Lord Bodleigh he was the delighted delight of the town.

Not quite of all the town though, Mr. Beach did not view the unexpectedly great success of Mr. Estey with the satisfaction people supposed. He discovered, all too late, that this time his daughter really was in love, and what

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND."

was worse, Mr. Estey was as deeply smitten with his daughter. This would have been bad enough had Mr. Estey really been a Lord from merry England. But to have his daughter fall in love with an impostor and by his own connivance, indeed by his own machinations—that was really going too far! Too late he saw that he had jumped out of the French frying pan into the English fire. As the days drew on he hinted at first, and then intimated most broadly that Mr. Estey was outstaying his welcome. His remarks seemed to fall on ears that did not hear. To be sure Mr. Estey moved to the fashionable hotel at Harnwich-By-the-Sea when Mr. Beach intimated that he expected other visitors. He was too much of a gentleman to fail to notice the meaning of such a remark as that. But this only made matters worse, for now the young man's attentions were made but more openly, and the young lady's reciprocal feelings but more manifest. Mr. Beach could not unmask the intruder except by acknowledging that he himself had purposely foisted a bogus Lord upon the high society of Harnwich. In this dilemma, he had but one last trump to play. He could tell his daughter that Mr. Estey was plain Mr. Estey, not Lord Bodleigh as she supposed. But he was not at all certain that his one last trump would take the trick.

Matters were at a crisis when Mr. Estey appeared one night before Mr. Beach in a state of some embarrassment and asked for the hand of his daughter in marirage, at the same time confessing his love for her in terms that spoke only too truly of his sincerity.

"It is high time," thundered Mr. Beach in reply, "that Viola be undeceived."

"I don't understand," said Mr. Estey, using that exasperatingly well-bred formula.

"I mean that you should, in all honesty, tell her that you are not Lord Bodleigh," answered Mr. Beach, "I am sure that will end the affair."

"But I cannot do that," answered Mr. Estey, "without telling an untruth to Viola—I beg pardon, I mean Miss Beach. As a matter of fact, I am Lord Bodleigh, and have been guilty of no deception to her at all."

"What?" shouted Mr. Beach.

"It is all as I have said," answered the young man. "I can readily prove who I am by referring you to the diplomatic service in Washington, and to any of the representative Englishmen in New York. I have been traveling incognito under a family name that is rightfully mine."

"Humph!" muttered Mr. Beach.

And then he realized that he was a fool who had been foiled in his folly.

And the worst of it was that he had been foiled by a foil.

"Well, take her," he answered finally. "I suppose you might be worse than you are. But if you were a Duke or an Earl or a Prince, by Jove, young man, you should not have her if I had to—"

He never completed the threat. It was such a useless one.

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THEY'LL BE THERE.

Delegates Appointed to the National Good Roads and National Irrigation Conventions to Be Held in Chicago.

President Newmark of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed the following delegates to the National Good Roads Convention which meets at Chicago, November 19 to 22: C. B. Boothe, Andrew McNally, Truman G. Palmer, C. A. Richards and J. E. Cook.

To the National Irrigation Convention which meets at Chicago, November 21 to 24, the following delegates have been appointed: Andrew McNally, C. E. Richards and C. B. Boothe.

These are not empty honors being dealt out. All of the gentlemen named have been appointed delegates on the understanding that they will actually be present at the sessions of the two conventions.

ELECTION BULLETINS

At Elks' Hall, No. 221 South Spring street, November 6 and 7.

TO CURE barbers' itch, cuts and sores, nothing equals Anyvo Theatrical Cold Cream.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents, without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.]

"Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 23."

[To the Editor of The Times:] Many voters have formed a very incorrect idea as to the purpose of the constitutional amendment No. 23, and many voters have formed no idea at all concerning it, consequently a large number of electors will vote upon it without intelligence, or not at all.

The amendment referred to is the one providing further security for, and guaranteeing a legal existence to that institution of learning known as "Leland Stanford, Jr., University." Many believe this amendment is one the purpose of which is to exempt the property of the university from taxation, and for that purpose only. Such is not the case. The proposed amendment does not of itself exempt any of the wealth of the university from taxation; the only clause of the amendment referring to taxation is the last one, and to the university and to the public that is the one of least importance. The amendment provides for a conditional, limited exemption from taxation of the property of the university, but such exemption depends upon the will of the Legislature, and the condition imposed is that in case the exemption is granted, no tuition fee shall be charged residents of this State, "unless such fees be authorized by act of the Legislature."

The chief purpose of the amendment is set out in the first clause, which enacts "the trusts and estates created for the founding, endowment and maintenance of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, . . . by the endowment grant executed by Leland Stanford and Jane Lathrop Stanford . . . and by the amendments of such grant, and by gifts, grants, bequests and devises supplementary thereto, and by confirmatory grants are permitted, approved and confirmed." Thus settling all doubt as to the constitutionality of the existence of the university.

Another important object sought to be attained by the amendment is empowering the board of trustees of the institution to "receive property, real or personal, and wherever situated, by gift, grant, devise, or bequest for the benefit of the institution." Such powers the board of trustees does not at present possess, for they now take by grant only, and then no property situated outside this State.

The amendment should not be defeated because it is supposed to provide for an exemption from taxation of taxable property, for that it does not do. Yours truly, W. A. S.

To Repel (Fowl) Boarders.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23.—[To the Editor of The Times:] "Fair Play's" letter about chickens and their depredations on neighbor's lawns and flower gardens recalls a remedy. Set a pan of dry corn meal plentifully sprinkled with salt where the invading fowls can find it easily, and they will not return for a second feeding.

SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Carlson on Mr. Dunn.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—[To the Editor of The Times:] We are about to begin an important city campaign under great difficulties and very hurriedly. In some directions "party lines" are broken as never before; in other directions "party walls" are stronger than ever before.

In the city campaign one thing has struck me time and time again as very peculiar. I mean the same remarkable activity of William E. Dunn, ex-City Attorney, who has been working for nearly a year in behalf of one of his former occasional deputies, W. R. Mathews, who is now a candidate of the Republican party for City Attorney. I am told by a good friend, who is "close" to Mr. Dunn, that the nomination of Mr. Mathews was a mere scheme of Mr. Dunn's to help Mr. Dunn to get control of the "outside" work of the City Attorney's office, and which even now brings in no less than $12,000 or $15,000 a year to the successful manipulators of that work, and who incidentally make hundreds of "clerical errors" at the cost of the city.

It will be remembered that the Hon. Dunn was Deputy City Attorney for four years, and that he was City Attorney for four years more. If he wanted to try his chance again, let him test his popularity by running for City Attorney once more on his own account. If Mr. Mathews is not bound up with Mr. Dunn in the matter, let him say so clearly.

Our city is very large, and it is very eager to know whether the life tenure of office is to be made sure by a mere subterfuge on the part of anybody.

Respectfully,

MILTON CARLSON.

No. 1199 East Main street.

Wray and Green, Stand Up!

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—[To the Editor of The Times:] I notice in today's paper that two individuals, J. C. Wray and George Green, seem to have been having what the writer of the article is pleased to call "good snipe shooting." Each of these honorable gentlemen (?) did his shooting at Long Beach, the former bringing in thirty-six (36) in one afternoon, and the latter fifty-two snipe. Now, according to an editorial which appeared in The Times recently, the editor is willing to protest against game slaughter. Upon the strength of that statement kindly allow me to ask Wray and Green if they do not think that they have exceeded the bounds of sportsmanlike conduct in making such a slaughter? I am a member of the League of American Sportsmen, and as such do object most strenuously to seing our game disappearing at the present alarming rate. Just a few days ago there was a dispatch in The Times to the effect that the State Game and Fish Commission urgently recommend a limit on the bag of quail which a man could kill in a day. If such a law was passed and enforced, it certainly would prove a most excellent thing. If such a law was made also to include snipe and doves, it would be doubly valuable. Last quail season a friend told me about barring fifty-one birds in a few hours; about the 1st of September of this year there appeared in The Times a short account of a big slaughter of doves in San Fernando Valley; and here we have the news of Wray and Green killing a lot of snipe. If such work is tolerated, how long is the game going to last.

H. V. S. HUBBARD.

No. 1007 South Union avenue.

NAVAL OFFICERS' LUNCHEON.

Admiral Kautz and Staff to Be Entertained Tomorrow — Warships May Winter in Southern California Waters.

Admiral Kautz and his staff will be entertained at luncheon Wednesday by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom the courtesies of the fleet were extended Sunday. It has not been decided where the luncheon will be given. It is probable that there will be opportunity for more functions. The naval officers are of the belief that the Iowa and possibly other warships will winter in these waters, with headquarters at San Diego.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER....Secretary. ALBERT McFARLAND....Treasurer.
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THE NATION'S CHOICE:
McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT,
REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

ON THE POLITICAL FIRING LINE

Adlai's speeches are considerably addled.

One week from today will be McKinley day.

Another week of battle, and then the victory is ours.

Bryan's favorite song on election night: "Once I Was Blind, but Now I Can See."

The Californian who votes for Bryan votes to destroy the fruit interests of the State.

The Gold Democrats will press that crown down on Billy boy's aching brow next Tuesday.

Chicago is asking for cheaper gas. The supply Bryan left in the Windy City has petered out.

A political funeral will occur one week from today. The Walking Mouth will then be interred

Bryan is a good example of the man who is "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

Bryan is already shaking out the sails in his imperialistic canoe for his trip across the Bay of Blunders.

Isn't it about time Bugaboo Bryan was scratching his head to think up a "paramount issue" for the campaign of 1904?

Bryan has indorsed both Tammanyism and Goebelism, two synonyms for all that is disreputable and corrupt in politics.

Bryan is a smooth talker, but his oily tongue is not sufficiently lubricated to slide him into the Presidential chair this time.

Bryan's hobnobbing with Croker at costly banquets will not help the candidate's campaign among the honest Democracy in the State of New York.

Aguinaldo, Altgeld, Atkinson, Bryan, Croker, Cockran, Davis—this is a pretty good starter down the alphabetical line of Democratic demagogues and calamity chatterers for a "Hall of Fame."

For once during the campaign Bryan has told the truth. In one of his speeches at New York last Saturday he said: "I am but a small part of this campaign."

One week from today Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" will be supplemented by a larger volume, including also the East, the North and a portion of the South.

The only "lasting impression" that Bryan has been able to make is the impression that he is talking such utter nonsense as will insure his political demise next Tuesday.

No man has done his full duty in the impending election until he has done all he can. Vote yourself and get all your qualified neighbors to vote the Republican ticket.

The Bryanists should be encouraged to shout as much as possible for a week longer. Then they will be given sudden and complete rest.

When McKinley speaks he appeals to the intellect of his hearers. When Bryan speaks he appeals to their passions. That is the chief difference between the utterances of the two men.

This week is a time when every Republican voter should be alert and active. The Democratic roorback will attempt its usual work at the hands of the calamity chatterers. Watch out for it!

In a recent speech Tom Fitch drew an apt parallel between Bryan and Jack Cade, an ignorant English insurrectionist of the Middle Ages, who promised his deluded followers, among other things, that when he became king he would decree that every pint should hold a quart. This is quite on a par with Bryan's promise to make a fifty-cent dollar worth 100 cents.

As Teddy said, "Aguinaldoism and Bryanism are synonomous terms in the Philippines." And there isn't an almighty lot of difference in the meaning of these terms right in Mr. Bryan's own State.

Bryan said in Maryland the other day that he hoped to be able on election night to sing "Maryland, My Maryland." It is more than likely he will have a chance to sing "Throw Out the Life Line."

It is safe to wager that David Bennett Hill is not sorry the campaign is so nearly over. A steady crow diet is bad for the health, bad for the digestion, and is not particularly good for one's peace of mind.

Canada's election will take place on Wednesday of next week, one day after ours. There will be a good deal of interest on the contest, which is for members of the lower House of the Dominion Parliament, but it is safe to say the voters over there won't have half as much fun as will those on this side of the line.

Extracts from Bryan's speeches all over the country stamp him as either crazy or dishonest in his statements. No man who has ever run for office has said things so destructive to his own welfare and that of his own country.

There is not much fear that either Kansas or Nebraska will go Populistic this year. The farmers in those States have become capitalists, and the man who has something to lose does not take much stock in Populistic doctrine.

When Bryan denies the prosperity that has increased his own personal property by more than 16 to 1 during the past four years, he underestimates the intelligence and overestimates the credulity of the American people.

Four years ago Bryan scolded because we borrowed money of Europe. Now he scolds because we are lending money to Europe. Is there no happy medium for this bound-to-be-on-the-opposite-side-anyway, unsatisfiable calamity howler?

One of the reasons for gratitude not mentioned in the President's Thanksgiving proclamation will be the fact that William McKinley has been re-elected President of the United States, and that four years more of prosperity may be expected.

Bryan can make as many sneering remarks about the full dinner pail as he chooses, but with the article in question right in his hand, the working man is not to be led astray by any Bryanatic, fantastic impression that it is only a myth.

Nearly 300 new manufactories, employing more than 10,000 men and representing a total investment of $23,000,000, have been started in West Virginia during the past year. The Republicans ought to carry the State without difficulty.

Chairman Jones has not yet claimed for the Democrats, Connecticut, or Maine, or Massachusetts, or New Hampshire, or Pennsylvania, or Rhode Island, or Vermont. There is yet time, however, for him to do so, before Tuesday next—not after.

The Democrat who is supporting President McKinley in this campaign is thereby giving evidence of the Jeffersonian character of his Democracy. Mr. McKinley is the only Presidential candidate who represents the Jeffersonian principle of territorial expansion.

Speaking at Trenton, Mo., a few days ago, Senator Tillman of South Carolina said, while advocating the election of Bryan: "America for Americans; to hell with all others." That is the way they are fishing for the German vote. Their catch will be the smallest on record.

Will the walnut grower who is getting 10 cents per pound for his crop against 6 cents under the Wilson Act, for which Bryan spoke in Congress, and for which he voted, help to put him and his kind in office to put the price of walnuts back to 6 cents?

The death of every American soldier killed by a Filipino during these days—and there are a considerable number of them—is due to the treasonable utterances of William J. Bryan and men who are supporting his candidacy. It is their false hope for the success of Bryan that has given the murderous Tagals new courage.

The full dinner pail, like most of the other good things that the Republican administration has brought, is sneered at by Bryan and his supporters. The full dinner pails have no votes, but the men who carry them have, and they will cast their votes next Tuesday in such manner as to keep the dinner pail full.

A Syracuse University freshman who cheered for Amherst a few days ago was captured and compelled to apologize at ten different fraternity houses, singing a Syracuse song and giving the Syracuse cheer at each house. The fellow was doubtless practicing to become a Filipino sympathizer, but he isn't practicing any more.

In the fervency of his zeal, Mr. Bryan makes most extraordinary assertions. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that were it necessary, he would promise to haul down the moon and divide it up among the faithful, or change the financial system of the planet Mars—if it would make him President!

When the Wilson Act was in force in 1894 the imports of raw material for use in American factories were valued at $139,000,000. This year the imports of such material will amount in value to $300,000,000. The exports of manufactured goods will amount to $432,000,000. The Dingley Act has produced the change. Mr. Voter, which are you for?

"Victory," said Senator D. B. Hill after the election four years ago, "was well-nigh impossible on the lines marked out by the Chicago platform. The evidences are numerous that hundreds of thousands of Democrats to whom that platform was distasteful nevertheless supported the ticket. . . . They were willing to pardon or excuse the errors of their party in one campaign, but they will not tolerate them in another. As that platform was readopted this year, and the candidate of that year was renominated, it is easy to know what Mr. Hill thinks of the outlook now.

The flag symbolizes our purposes and our aspirations; it represents what we believe and what we mean to maintain, and wherever it floats it is the flag of the free and the hope of the oppressed; and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace.—[William McKinley.

After Bryan's defeat four years ago, ex-Senator David B. Hill referred to him as a candidate who "inspired disrespect for courts" and "openly or covertly resisted established laws" and "arrayed classes against classes." Although he has reluctantly consented to support Bryan this year, he has never retracted what he then said.

Bryan is an accident, due to the fact that in 1896 there was much discontent throughout the country, owing to hard times that had been prevailing, and just at that time Bryan, the demagogue, happened to turn a brilliant but meaningless phrase which caught the popular fancy. Surely, this is a slim foundation upon which to choose the President of a country of 75,000,000 people.

Mr. Bryan's "policy" would be to turn loose a disorganized horde of Filipinos upon the world. American and European industries would be left to the mercies of bandits, and the islands would once more swarm with the pirates of many nations. What an honorable thing would that be in the eyes of the world, which is learning to look to the United States as a model of fearlessness and wisdom!

As Gov. Roosevelt recently said in Kentucky, Bryanism means different things in different sections, but "it always means something vicious and dishonorable." This is literally true; and it has been made true by Mr. Bryan's persistent appeals to the worst passions and prejudices of men. Bryanism is what Bryan himself has made it. It is not a thing calculated to make him proud of his handiwork.

A notorious "labor leader" has said: "In 1896 the workingman could not afford to vote the Democratic ticket. He can this year." Why? In 1896 the hard times caused by Democratic rule made it necessary to create better times. The Republican administration has created better times, as was expected by the workingmen who cast their votes for this very purpose. Are they so mad as to throw their prosperity away?

Let every Californian who disapproves of Bryanism vote November 6. The State is no doubt safely Republican, and so is Los Angeles county. But the larger the majority rolled up in any community against Demopopism, the higher its reputation for honesty in business and for intelligence will rise when the figures are glanced at away from home. Help to make the majority large.

Bryan says the Republicans have no plan to destroy the trusts, while the Democrats have. Bryan knows very well that some of the ablest economists in this country have not yet been able to decide upon any altogether satisfactory solution of the trust problem, which is strictly an economic, not a political question. When it comes to the question of destroying, however, we have no doubt that the Bryanites would be fully equal to the occasion. They are able not only to destroy the trusts, but the country as well. Fortunately, however, there is not the slightest probability that they will have a chance to put their destructive theories into effect.

The position of the Bryanites is indeed a pitiable one. They are, as it were, "between the devil and the deep blue sea." With a view of retaining votes in some of the Western States Bryan is compelled to hold on to the free silver heresy, while at the same time the knowledge that this proposition is intensely unpopular among eastern Democrats forces him to keep that question in the background whenever he is talking east of the Mississippi. At the same time, the wicked eastern Republicans will not permit the people to forget the threat made by Mr. Bryan in regard to the currency question in 1896, and are constantly flaunting it in his face.

One of the results that it is expected would follow the election of Bryan, would be the withdrawal of the American army from the Philippine Islands. It must not be supposed, however, that this would mean the return of our soldiers to peaceful pursuits. Not at all. Among other things, Bryan has promised his sympathy to the Boers, who are apparently holding out, like the Filipinos, in the hope of his election. Now, to make that sympathy of any avail, we should have to give the Boers active assistance. To do that it would be necessary to send the American army to South Africa. Of course, this would entail a little war with Great Britain, but what is such a trifling thing as that in comparison with the horrors of imperialism?

The character of the two men weighed in the same balance ought to be enough to decide any intelligent man to vote for McKinley. Bryan's name stands for absolutely nothing but cheap talk. He has never done a thing of any note for the locality in which he has lived, for his State, nor for the nation. McKinley has spent almost his whole life in rendering distinguished services to his country. As a boy he fought for the Union, distinguishing himself at Antietam, and on other mighty battlefields of that mighty war. As a man he was sent again and again to Congress, where his name is inseparably connected with most important legislation. He was for a term Governor of the great State of Ohio, and is now completing his term as President. The administration has been so wise that the reputation of this country stands preëminent among the nations. No more should be necessary to decide the voter than these two records.

THE COST OF CRIME.

Some remarkable figures in regard to the cost of crime in this country were presented by Eugene Smith, a New York lawyer, in a paper recently read before the Congress of the National Prison Association in Cleveland. To many who have not given the subject much attention the statement made by Mr. Smith that the criminal classes cost this country more than $600,000,000 every year will appear startling, yet he produces statistics in proof of his assertion. The amount mentioned includes the cost of taxation chargeable to crime, and the immediate and necessary results of criminal wrongdoing.

A third of this great sum represents money raised by taxation and paid from the public treasury. The expenses of the courts alone which are directly attributable to the criminal classes are enormous. Mr. Smith points out that the judicial department of government, which in many cases has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, is put to incomparably greater expense in criminal than in civil trials, for the expenses in civil cases are borne by individual litigants, whereas in criminal cases the expense of prosecution must be borne by the government, and in some cases amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The standing army itself is largely necessary in this country in order to protect the community against any possible criminal combination, and that is the only service which it is called upon to perform in times of peace. Speaking of charity, and of the quarter of a million inmates of almshouses, asylums and benevolent institutions, Mr. Smith says that "crime, more than all other causes combined, has operated to crowd these public institutions."

Taking the city and county of New York as an example, it is found that over $20,000,000 was spent during 1899 in the repression and correction of crime, out of a total expenditure of about $90,000,000. This means a crime taxation of $6 per capita. An analysis of San Francisco's budget shows an average of $5 per capita. In smaller cities the average is about $3.50 per capita. With these averages as a basis, Mr. Smith calculates that $1 per inhabitant in the "open country" is a conservative estimate.

The money cost of crime is, however, only one phase of the question, and not the most important one. In concluding his paper Mr. Smith uses the following pregnant words:

"The social and moral aspects of crime infinitely transcend its financial phases. Crime is waging a ceaseless war not only against all property, but against all law, all government, against civilization itself. All that we hold dear and all that makes life worth living is at stake; all is dependent upon the forces that keep crime under. Nations and civilizations that can be compared with those of the modern world have flourished in the past and have become extinct. . . . Crime is now working with the same fierce activity that it has ever shown from the beginning, disintegrating nations and subverting civilizations. If the time shall ever come in this country when crime shall break down the barriers that oppose it and gain supremacy over the forces that hold it in check, then the United States will be doomed to destruction as certain and as utter as that which overwhelmed the ancient civilizations of Rome and Greece, of Assyria and Egypt and Chaldea, and which now threatens Turkey and China. There is one differentiating fact in our favor, and in it lies for us the only hope for the future; it is the vitalizing and regenerative energy of Christianity."

What can be the cause of this great prevalence of crime in a young country like the United States, where there is plenty of elbow room and opportunity for men to reap the rewards of individual effort; where there is no oppression on part of a despotic government, and where education is free to all? There is no one particular cause, and to enumerate all the various reasons which might be given would require a small volume. Probably, the chief cause of the unwelcome prevalence of crime in the United States are: First, the lax discipline of the young in this country, which is one of the first things that strikes the "intelligent foreigner" who visits us. The deep respect for parents, the veneration for age, and the instinctive obedience to those in authority, which is the rule in the Old World, is largely lacking here among our young people. The independence and impatience of control that are characteristic of the American small boy form a subject for humorous discussion in the press. Unfortunately, however, the small boy who steals melons, or heaves rocks at his neighbors' chickens, or indulges in mild rowdyism on the public thoroughfares, too often develops by natural gravitation into the large man who waylays the pedestrian or holds up a stage. Then we are all apt to hold up our hands in horror and wonder how such things can be, not reflecting that the result is to a great extent the natural outcome of early training.

Secondly, the prevalence of crime in this country is, undoubtedly, largely due to the haste to grow rich and the impatience with old-fashioned methods of thrift and economy. Our young people read with avidity the stories of the rapid accumulation of large fortunes, with which the press abounds, and they become dissatisfied with their humble surroundings. They are not content to start in as their fathers did, but want to begin where they left off. A large proportion of the crimes of defaulting book-keepers and cashiers and others are attributable to this cause, in addition to the widely-distributed tendency to live beyond one's means.

Thirdly, there is the large stream of foreign immigration to this country, much of which is of an undesirable character. Many of these immigrants have left their country for their country's good. They regard the United States as a luscious oyster to be opened, and they soon proceed to "do the best they can" at the expense of the taxpayers.

So much for the principal causes of crime in this country. But how about the remedy? There is an old saying, and a true one, which tells us that prevention is better than cure. Our fruit growers expend large sums of money in fumigating and spraying their trees to destroy noxious insect pests, and thus save their orchards from destruction. It would be much cheaper, in the long run, if means could be devised to prevent these enemies of the horticulturists from multiplying and spreading. So it is with the criminal classes. It is far better to expend money in manual schools and reformatories than to expend it on criminal courts and prisoners. The science of criminology has made great advances during the past few years. What we specially need is a thorough study of the art of reforming the embryo criminal before he blossoms out as a professional lawbreaker. There are few young people so utterly hardened and devoid of good qualities that they cannot be influenced, if taken hold of in time. It is to these that we should turn our attention. Surely, the value of the stake is large enough to warrant a combined and steady effort on part of all our statesmen and social reformers. In fact, it involves the very existence of the United States as a nation.

If the various Christian sects would divert a little of the energy which they expend in trying to save adults from future damnation into an effort for the present salvation of the young, they would, perhaps, have more tangible results to show for their labors.

THE BIBLE AND BRYAN.

Among the many arguments that have been advanced in favor of the election of William Jennings Bryan to the Presidency of the United States, one of the most remarkable is that contained in a two-column communication published a few days ago in a local journal from a minister of the gospel, under the heading, "An Open Letter to Christian Voters of the United States." The writer says that as a minister of Jesus Christ he is led to address the public on the great issues of the campaign of 1900, and to point out from a Bible standpoint the Christain's duty in the coming struggle.

This minister then goes on to attack the foreign policy of the administration, and especially the trust system, for which he, like the Bryanites, holds the Republican party responsible. With a warning against the throwing away of votes on a third party candidate he declares that either McKinley or Bryan will be elected, and asserts that "good men are rapidly leaving the ranks of all parties and rallying to the standard of Bryan." Then he says:

"If Jesus Christ, the great friend of the common people, were on earth today, for which candidate would He cast a ballot? The wildest imagination cannot conceive of Him disregarding the foregoing commands of God, and casting a ballot for Mammon's candidate—the oppressors of the poor, the needy, the widow, the fatherless and the stranger."

Surely, it needs a wild imagination to conceive of the Founder of the Christian religion (even were He registered on earth to vote) casting a ballot for Bryan, the place-hunting mountebank, in preference to McKinley, the patriotic Christian statesman.

"Great is Tammany and Croker is its prophet!" That is Bryan's brazen cry of impudence. How do honorable Democrats like the sentiment?

A DANGEROUS DEMAGOGUE.

Bryan is a demagogue who seeks to excite the passions of his hearers, not to appeal to their reasoning faculty. He is specially fond of resorting to that favorite device of the demagogue and of harping on the so-called wrongs of the laboring classes. For instance, here is a recent statement of his regarding the American army:

"I have only heard two reasons given for a large army, and one of them is not given in public by Republican speakers, and yet if you will inquire among those who stand at the head of the syndicates you will find there is a domestic reason sometimes urged in private for a large army in this country. What is it? To protect us from Indians? No. The less Indians we have the more soldiers the Republicans want. Why do we want or need a large army in this country? There is but one domestic reason. If the army is not to be kept busy in foreign lands, subjecting people or holding them under our dominion, then the army must be engaged here either in idleness or in action. If in idleness, then you are supporting people in idleness, and if in action, what action do you suppose an army can be called upon for in this country for domestic purposes. I believe that one of the reasons that they want a large army for is to build a fort near each city and use the army to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

It is scarcely possible to write temperately of such miserable rot as this. In making such a statement Bryan exhibits either an astonishing lack of common sense, if he for a moment believes in the assertion which he makes, or, on the other hand, a criminal desire to arouse the passions of the unthinking masses, by a charge which he knows to be unfounded. In either case he is assuredly an entirely unfit man to preside over the destiny of this great nation.

Among more excitable and less intelligent people such appeals as these to man's baser passions, made by those who possess the gift of oratory, have caused widespread devastation and bloodshed. Fortunately, the great mass of the American people are too intelligent, too sensible, too well balanced to be led astray by such preposterous mouthings. Nevertheless, the intent is there, all the same, and Bryan stands convicted by his own declaration as a dangerous demagogue.

TARIFF THE ISSUE.

When all is said, the real issue, as it has been for years, is the tariff.

Willis J. Abbot, a man as shallow as "Coin Harvey," is "doing literatoure" for the Democratic party. Here follows a question on tariff, with the answer by Mr. Abbot:

Kindly explain which is the better: Revenue tariff or protective tariff, and why?—[Clay Marks.

"All tariff is bad. Protective tariff is especially so since trusts have superseded 'the infant industries,' of which so much was once said. Revenue tariff is relatively justifiable only until its place can be taken by an income tax compelling the rich to bear the burdens as they now enjoy the privileges of society."

"All tariff is bad." There you have Calhounism and Bryanism in all their beauty. There, too, you have the real purpose hidden in the income-tax bill which Bryan champions.

Now where is the Constitution which specifically provides for a tariff to raise revenue for government expenses?

WE CALIFORNIANS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Phelps of San José have just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage.

Miss Marian Watts of San Francisco is one of the very few American girls who have visited the Countess Von Waldersee.

Mrs. Helen Saunders of San Rafael, a woman who is reported to be wealthy, has been arrested on a charge of defrauding an inn keeper.

Miss Luella Gardiner, a pretty young domestic of San Francisco, stole valuable silverware from a residence, and gave it to her sister as a wedding present.

Noel H. Jacks, general secretary of the Oakland Young Men's Christian Association, has resigned his position, having accepted a call to the secretaryship of the Hartford, Ct., association.

Miss Ethel Jerome, daughter of E. B. Jerome, acting collector of the port of San Francisco, has gone east to study art with the best teachers in New York, and will afterward travel abroad.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Poor Billy.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Mr. Bryan has begun to get left.

The Difference.

[New York Evening Sun:] There is just this difference between a "life-long Democrat" and a Bryanite: A "life-long Democrat" refuses to vote for Bryan.

Where Bryan Missed It.

[Denver Republican:] Mr. Bryan overlooked a chance in his up-State New York trip, when he failed to corral the vote of all the original David Harums.

Getting There.

[Chicago News:] There must be an end to all things, and this trite reflection has a new meaning and beauty when we reflect that November 6 is not so far away as it was a week ago.

No Rattle to It Now.

[Omaha Bee:] Four years ago the dinner pail was empty and made its share of the noise when Bryan struck it. This year it is full and Bryan is forced to make all the noise himself.

They're Sawing Wood.

[Nashville Banner:] While Mr. Bryan is speeding around the country exhibiting the specter of alarm and abusing the means of prosperity, his opponent remains in Washington promoting public confidence by a confident administration of public affairs.

"I Am the Man."

[Kansas City Journal:] Of course Mr. Bryan did not say that Richard Croker is the greatest man in the world. Mr. Bryan has never said who, in his opinion, is the greatest man in the world. Modesty will not permit.

How It Helps.

[Indianapolis Journal:] Besides the thousands of Indiana farmers who have paid off mortgages during the last two years other thousands have renewed them at a lower rate of interest. Thus McKinley prosperity helps all along the line.

Takes Too Long.

[Detroit Free Press:] We have no doubt that great responsibilities would sober Mr. Bryan, but by the time Mr. Bryan was sobered the wheels of industrial progress might have been turned back half a decade and the country would be in the midst of another period of industrial and financial depression.

No Doubt at All.

[New York Sun:] It seems that Bryanite bluffs of carrying New York are causing some anxiety among supporters of sound money at the West. Let them dismiss all such misgivings. New York will go for McKinley, and there will not be a State in the Union which will give a greater majority for him. No intelligent and discerning politician here, Republican or Democrat, has any doubt of McKinley's carrying the State.

Oh, Happy Day!

[New York Times:] Bryan costs the people of the United States vastly more than their "standing army." His two candidacies have cost us more than the whole expense of the Spanish war, including the incidental outlay for "imperialism." Bryan blocks the way, the much-traveled way, of the country's business. What a blessed deliverance it will be when we are finally rid of him!

CURRENT COMMENT.

Hard-hearted.

[Baltimore American:] The stories of the privations of the Chinese imperial family have not elicited any resolutions of sympathy from the legations.

A Confession of Inferiority.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] An English earl wants the American jockeys barred from the English race courses. This seems to be a sad confession of inferiority.

"Labby's" Specialty.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Henry Labouchere, with an increased majority behind him, is eager for the reopening of Parliament, and the opportunity to throw harpoons.

Gomorrah Slighted.

[Milwaukee Sentinel:] So far as we have noticed no assailant of the sideshows at Madison has used the word Gomorrah. Why this omission? According to all reports the city was in Sodom's class.

Not Affected by Environment.

[Denver Post:] A Denver hackman referred to a veterinary surgeon who had cured one of his horses of botts as "one o' the most skillful botanists which I have ever saw." And that same man drove hack in Boston for ten years!!!

What Next?

[Boston Globe:] Hongkong can furnish expert liars, it seems, as well as Shanghai. "It is supposed," says the correspondent of a London paper there, "that the rebels who are operating under Sun Yet Sen are subsidized by Americans at Singapore."

Better Pay Up.

[Omaha Bee:] The Sultan of Turkey had a scare over the report that an American squadron was headed toward Turkey. No squadron was en route, but if the Sultan desires to sleep in profound peace without being disturbed by such dreams it would be well for him to pay that little bill now past due to Uncle Sam.

The Chicago Atmosphere.

[Chicago News:] At noon yesterday the Chicago Operahouse Block had three notable exhibits that attracted the attention of thousands of people in the street—two flags and a kite floating several hundred feet above the building and a dense column of smoke, which added luridness to the exhibit. The flags and the kite were probably employed in a vain effort to catch the attention of the city smoke inspector and remind him that inspection and go but smoke rolls upward in Chicago.

The Natural Conclusion.

[Omaha Bee:] The Russian explains that the killing of Chinese by Cossacks was due to a misderstanding of orders. As no effort was made to stop the slaughter must be presumed that the orders were unable to fill the entire order.

Our Macrocephalic Chicago.

[Chicago Post:] Will Mrs. Potter Palmer return to Chicago? Why, of course she will. New York is a nice place to visit occasionally during "the season." Newport has many attractions, and London and Paris are worthy of a little brief attention, but a real Chicagoan is always a Chicagoan, and Mrs. Palmer announces that she is coming back, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

Story Style.

[Atchison Globe]: It is only fair that men ask women to name and meet with a refusal.

Looking Ahead.

[Chicago News:] "What is the future of the verb 'to love,' Jennie?" (Jennie, sweet 16:) "To get married."

Good Advice.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "Say, what is this 16 to 1, anyway?" "Oh, Maria, read the newspapers and count the McKinley and Roosevelt traits around town."

On the Safe Side.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "I'd better let cook go."

"Oh, no, David; she knows McKinley, and she'd go right and make all her men-folk vote for Bryan."

Li'l's Little Joke.

[Baltimore American:] "I do not know what the European war will play," observed Li Hung Chang.

Then, with a knowing smile, he continued:

"But I should not be surprised to hear that I had furnished the Tuan."

A Hard Job.

[Chicago News:] (Doctor:) "Your dyspepsia no better? Did you follow my advice and drink a glass of water an hour before breakfast?"

(Patient:) "I tried to, but I was unable to keep it up for more than five minutes at a stretch."

Just in Time.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] "Tennyson, who wrote 'Home, Sweet Home,' was a bachelor, I believe," she said.

"Yes," he replied, "what a good thing would have been lost to the world if he had married before he wrote it."

Then they came out from under the palms.

Something New.

[Yonkers Statesman:] "Take that back your tongue," said the dentist.

"Certainly," said the patient, suiting the action to the word.

"You're all right," said the dentist. "You've got what is called a reversible tongue."

"What's that?" said the patient in alarm.

"Why, there's no coat on it."

Disappointing.

[Chicago Post:] "Yes," said the experienced literary man, "I remember when I wrote it I thought it was a great poem."

"And you don't now?"

"Oh, dear, no," he answered, "the evidence is all against it. Everybody to whom I sent it, and all who heard of that happening, seem to be sorry."

STEEL-PLATE ADVANCE.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—The price of steel plates today went up from 1¼ cents per pound to 1¼ cents. Agreements among the manufacturers have recently been confirmed on the subject.

M'KINLEY AND BRYAN.

For Congress:
James McLachlan.

For Judge of the Superior Court:
Full Term—Louis R. Valentine.
Full Term—Waldo M. York.
Unexpired Term—Nathaniel P. Conrey.

For State Senator, Thirty-second Judicial District:
Frederick M. Smith.

For Member of the Assembly:
Seventieth Assembly District—Charles Melius.
Seventy-first Assembly District—Frank Houghton.
Seventy-second Assembly District—Edward H. Savage.
Seventy-third Assembly District—Charles Sitzel.
Seventy-fourth Assembly District—Thomas W. Pendleton.
Seventy-fifth Assembly District—Charles Carter.

For Supervisor:
Second Supervisorial District—Thomas Sanford.
Fourth Supervisorial District—Edward J. Pitts.
Fifth Supervisorial District—Frank Ivers.

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"CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE"
"CHRIST AND THE RICH RULER."
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Ever have tired feet? Don't put the blame on your feet, blame the shoes. We make a specialty of fitting hard-to-please men, and can't remember a single failure. If you want the most comfortable shoes ever made, try a pair from the
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The Opt...
EYES TESTED...
All work guaranteed. Open Sundays.
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BRYAN'S HOLLOW INCONSISTENCIES.

A Searching Exposure of His False Logic and Sham Exhibitions of Patriotism.

THEODORE W. NOYES contributes to the Washington Star a series of three notable articles on the issues of the pending campaign, in which he exposes the weakness, the inconsistency and the utter untenableness of the positions taken by W. J. Bryan on these issues. These articles cover a wide range, and constitute one of the most severe arraignments of Bryan and Bryanism that has been made in the course of the campaign.

Referring to the boast of Bourke Cockran (a gold Democrat,) that Bryan's "sincerity" and zeal in advocacy of free-silver coinage in 1896 aroused the sound-money forces so thoroughly that they won a notable victory and enacted sound-money legislation which will protect the country from the danger of free silver, Mr. Noyes pointedly says:

"His infernal majesty is sincere, persistent and untiring in his assaults upon humanity's moral citadel; with temptations he assails every weak point; the desperate and systematic resistance aroused by these attacks disciplines and strengthens the defense to the point of beating off the diabolical assailant. Thus the sincere foeman becomes a most effective moral agent and on the Bourke Cockran theory is the savior of the moral citadel.

"The sincerity of Bryan in a course which Cockran, and other gold Democrats must consider evil, receives credit for unintended good results. On this analogy Judas Iscariot, the arch betrayer, is clearly entitled to a large share of the credit for the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and for the resulting redemption of mankind.

"As by the sincerity of his advocacy of free silver at 16 to 1 in 1896 Bryan succeeded (according to Cockran) in carrying the country for the gold standard; so in 1900 the evident sincerity of his efforts to be elected President himself may similarly result in his sweeping the country for McKinley.

As Mr. Noyes further says, "the country is inclined to believe in Bryan's personal sincerity, and just in proportion to the extent of that belief, to fear him as dangerous in the White House." The specious claim that this nation is great enough to carry through a free-coinage policy successfully, "to double the price of silver over all the globe," and "to make fifty cents one hundred cents by act of Congress," is refuted by facts and figures and irrefragable arguments which leave no ground for the free-silver contention to stand upon. "The notion is too great," declares Mr. Noyes, "to be ungrateful to the pensioners and bondholders who risked life and treasure in the republic's defense in its moral struggle; too great to stifle the warning whispers of the national conscience against dishonorable repudiation of just obligations; too great to place upon America and Americans the stigma of fraudulent bankruptcy; too great for isolation and disgraceful exile from the family of civilized nations; in short, too great to be dishonest, too great to be nailed to a silver cross after the fashion and as a legitimate successor of the impenitent thief."

Mr. Bryan, by declining to accept the nomination of the Kansas City convention, unless a free-silver plank were inserted in the platform, thereby declared that issue to be paramount. Yet the free-silver issue was so emphatically voted down in the East four years ago that he dare not make it the most prominent feature of his campaign, hence he seeks to raise another and a false issue by flaunting the twin bogies of "imperialism" and "militarism." He has had much to say about the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Mr. Noyes has also something to say on this subject, as follows:

"It is fatal for a nation to give such unlimited continuing force and universal application to the Declaration of Independence, which preceded its formation, as to rob it, when established, of all certain authority over the persons subject to its jurisdiction, and to render it impotent to exact loyal obedience from any of its nominal citizens until it is proved that they consent or continue to consent to be governed. The jurisdiction of a government cannot be thus varying, shifting, constantly altering in area and scope to correspond to the whimsical variations in the views of individuals. . . . the loyal citizen in dealing with men living on national territory who are resisting national authority reads to them the act and not the Declaration of Independence.

"The Civil War marked indelibly and in blood the limitations to be put upon the generalities of the Declaration of Independence. The Union is now and forever one and inseparable. Ceasing to consent to its government either by States or by individuals subject to its jurisdiction does not remove them from under its authority, and to sustain this refusal to consent by force of arms, though justified by the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence under the Bryanite construction of that instrument, is condemned as treason by the Constitution and laws of the land.

"The United States, though it was established through a rebellion against British authority, has never on that account encouraged or yielded to rebellion against its own authority, whether the revolt took the shape of riots within States, or the secession of States, or outbreaks in nonconsenting territory belonging to the United States.

"The Philippines were annexed by purchase and under treaty just as Louisiana, New Mexico and Alaska were annexed. An armed force saw to it that the governed did not dissent in Louisiana; our soldiers killed the people in New Mexico and California who attempted by rifle shots to indicate their nonconsent, and our army occupied Alaska, and for sixteen years overawed the nonconsenting Alaskans.

"Thus whenever the Declaration of Independence has been brandished threateningly in the republic's face by the nonconsenting governed among the people subject to its jurisdiction it has sent soldiers to preserve order and to quell what it called riot or insurrection, whether in Louisiana, New Mexico, Alaska or in the South at the outbreak of the Civil War; and now it pursues the same course in the Philippines. National self-preservation and maintenance of the national authority have been throughout the guiding principles."

Mr. Noyes shows that the leaders of the Southern Confederacy found (or pretended to find) in the Declaration of Independence their warrant for the effort which they made to destroy the Union. Charles G. Memminger, the Southern Confederacy's Secretary of the Treasury, prepared in 1860 the approval draft of South Carolina's Declaration of Independence, which adopted and utilized as a justification of the secession ordinance the declarations in the original document of the American colonists of 1776. Representative Alexander Long of Ohio denounced in Congress the "imperialism" of "the despot, Lincoln," and said:

"If we cannot rise above the Austro-Russian principle of holding subject provinces by the power of force and coercion, what becomes of the Declaration of Independence?

"It is enough to know that they (the seceding States) have withdrawn, and my purpose is to convince others of that which to my own mind is clear, that they cannot be forced back into the Union by coercion. . . . The doctrines laid down as self-evident truths in the Declaration of Independence are that all rightful government springs from the consent of the governed—that any people have the right to alter, change or amend their form of government at pleasure."

Jeff Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, held views on this question identical with those entertained by Candidate Bryan, and in his inaugural address, on February 18, 1861, he quoted that document against the Union, declaring that the States of the Confederacy, in seceding, "merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 had defined to be "unalienable." Mr. Noyes very forcefully says:

"Bryan would give new life to a theory which was buried in the agony and bloodshed of civil war, and would revive it against the wishes of its former advocates at a time when its logical effect would be to incite to armed revolt the ex-slaves, now citizens, whom the Civil War set free.

"As construed by Memminger and Jefferson Davis, and W. J. Bryan, the Declaration of Independence is a vindication of secession and rebellion and an apologist for so-called treason, and if this sort of declaration has become an integral principle of the body politic, the republic carries in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction.

"The effect of this doctrine of Bryanism is to raise the abstractions of a misconstrued and misapplied Declaration of Independence above the Constitution and laws of the land, above the dictates of love of country, and above the instinct of national self-preservation.

"Adoption of this perversion of the Declaration of Independence as the supreme law by a people and government already independent is a Declaration of Disintegration, and the action on this line urged at Kansas City adds free secession to free trade, free rot and free coinage in the list of the coalition party's shibboleths."

In the closing portion of his strong and excellent treatise Mr. Noyes expresses in patriotic and noble words his faith in the American people and the American Union, as follows:

"The republic was never greater in population, wealth and material prosperity—never greater in intellectual advancement and moral stamina—never greater in the strength which comes from unity. The patriotic American sentiment, the spirit of American nationality, which makes a unit of millions, was never so powerful. This spirit was born in the bloodshed of the revolution. It was revived in the agony of civil war when the American people vividly realized that the Union is not a mere abstraction, but something to love, to live for, and, if need be, to die for. It was perfected only in the bloodshed of the war with Spain, when North and South fighting side by side, buried their sectional grievances and were welded into the 'more perfect Union.'

"This centennial year of the establishment of the permanent seat of government at Washington, is not a time of national humiliation, of dishonor, of impotence. To be an American was never before so high an honor. The banner bearing the Stars and Stripes was never so respected over all the globe. The expanded and expanding influence of the nation is beneficial; America is a world-power for good and not for evil. The republic of today is sound morally, mentally and physically in spite of the obvious national evils and dangers of the age to which it is subjected. It is as a great tree, pushing its mighty trunk and widespreading branches into the sky and living and thriving and blessing the world in increasing ratio in spite of the attacks, open or insidious, of all its enemies."

Every loyal and patriotic American can indorse these sentiments, which are so obviously true as to require no further emphasis.

Bryan would like to disguise his hobby under another name, but for the reflection that such a rotten issue, under any other name, would smell as rank.

Mr. Croker's son is learning how to work. His illustrious father long ago learned how to work—other people.

Mark Twain is writing a book on the Origin of Humor. That's all right, Mark, we're willing to concede that you're "it."

The time is drawing near when Mr. Bryan will have another personal experience with that celebrated "difference in the morning."

The patients at the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum went on a strike recently and overpowered their keepers. Keep the news from Bryan.

Already the miserable inhabitants of the region east of the Rocky Mountains are being cursed with the query, "Bay, is it cold enough for you?"

Negroes lynched a negro in Mississippi a short time ago. Evidently the colored people do not intend that the white folks shall have a monopoly.

A megaphone has been invented which can be heard for miles. However, it comes too late in the campaign to be of any material use to Col. Bryan.

PASSING OF THE BOGIE-MAN.

Oh the Bogie-Man from the Land of Woe,
Traversed the Union to and fro.
Gorgon-like was his horrent eye;
Children shrieked when he thundered by;
And he sang, "Ho, ho!"
And he laughed, "He, he!
Blood and brains in my sangaree!
Blood and brains and the Juice of Weep,
Flooding the Union ankle-deep!"
(Shrieks of fear in the Anti van—
Fear of the awful Bogie-Man.)

Oh, the Bogie-Man from the Land of Woe,
Said strange things; and they rumbled so,
Strong men shook and were sore afraid;
Women swooned and the Jackass brayed;
And he sang, "Ho, ho!"
And he laughed, "He, he!
Blood and brains in my sangaree!
Blood and brains and the Juice of Weep,
Flooding the Union ankle-deep!"
(Shrieks of fear in the Anti van—
Fear of the awful Bogie-Man.)

But the Bogie-Man from the Land of Woe,
Ran into a storm of election snow;
And it tore a hole in his painted hide,
Disclosing Bryan all blue inside;
And he sobbed, "Oh, oh!"
And he wailed, "Ah, me!
Never can scare 'em again!" said he;
"Icy blizzards across me sweep;
Snow-drifts over me ten feet deep!"
(Shivering sob in the Anti van—
And that was the last of the Bogie-Man.)

UNDERWEAR FOR MEN.

Be comfortable by being a little particular about your underwear. Ours is the soft and fleecy kind, full of satisfaction—really healthful garments that cost no more than the unsatisfactory kind.

50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

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If they pain, itch or burn, have them examined at once and ascertain whether or not you need glasses. It costs you nothing. People are going blind every day through unnecessary delay.

J. P. DELANY, 239 S. SPRING. EXPERT OPTICIAN

THE JUNGLE-MAN.

TWO O'CLOCK A.M.

Oh, he was the most vociferous in all the yelling crowd;
And his challenge to the universe rang raucously and loud;
But he breathed below a whisper and politicel affairs
Lest their beauty when barefooted he went stealing up the stairs!

A New York Democrat is so bitterly opposed to the Bryanic silver idea that he had his name changed from "Pot-silver" to "Silva." Doubtless Mr. Bryan would like to disguise his hobby under another name, but for the reflection that such a rotten issue, under any other name, would smell as rank.

The best piano for nearly 100 years has been the
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Has the sweetest tones,
Lightest Touch,
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Time moves quickly along and you have doubtless planned somewhat already as to your holiday giving, especially where your own work is to go into the gift. in all such planning you should keep

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in mind there is many an idea to be gleaned by a visit to this interesting section of the store.

competent instructors give lessons in battenburg and other fancy work, and materials for all sorts of fancy work are shown in complete assortment.

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oriental covers in colored stamping to be outlined in heavy cotton or silk, front and back, 75c.
roman covers of gobelin blue canvas, with soft silk finish, stamped in suitable designs, 75c.
indian head pillows stamped in bright shades, yellow and black, green and red; both red and yellow backgrounds; back and front, 65c.

cravat cases
for handkerchiefs, too, of colored linen and stamped with battenburg edge in an easy, effective design, each 25c and 45c.

japanese baskets
a splendid assortment of imported baskets in all sizes, for all uses from a waste basket to a needlework or photo receptacle, 10c to $1.50.
japanese paper baskets, woven double of split bamboo, in three sizes, at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
very artistic round japanese baskets in twelve sizes, from the large waste basket to the small catchall, each, 15c to $1.25.
strongly woven work baskets with open tops; they are in 12 sizes, at 10c each to 75c.

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are well known to every one. An enterprising company here in California have put these virtues into such shape and form for toilet purposes that we should all use lemon now. The lemon soap, the lemon cream for the complexion, and the lemon silk which is a square of lemon preparation as thin as paper—an individual soap—are some of their goods we carry.

The display in our window will give you an idea of the goods.

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Our eastern representatives are ever on the alert for novelties in the silk line. Every late style, every new weave and color combination may be found on our counters almost as soon as it is shown in New York. Thus our assortments are kept up to the highest standard.

If you call in this week you'll see some unusually attractive items, tempting both in style and price.

New Flannel Taffetas, heavy, soft and wearable, one of this season's latest productions; especially desirable for waists, evening gowns, etc. New blues, navies, old rose, castor, light blue, pink, pastel greens, etc.; yard..... 85c

Peau de Soies and Poplins for waists and entire dresses, all the late pastel colorings, dark or light shades for street or evening wear, yard..... $1.00

Plain Foulards, Cheney's goods, large assortment of colors, 24 inches wide, yard..... $1.00

Satin Empires, the new dress and waist silk, almost as soft as a crepe, beautiful line of colorings, yard..... $1.50

Liberty Satins in plain, self colored, polka dots, one of the very late creations for entire gowns; blues, castors, cream, cardinals, etc; 24 in. wide, yard..... $1.50

Fancy silks in the new applique braid effects; white grays, pinks, blues and casters with heavy black or white braid stripes, striking novel effects; at, yard $1.25 and $1.75

China Crepes—In all the pastel colorings and white and black. Panne Satins in plain colors. Panne Velvets, plain colors or handsome Persian designs. New Corrugated Velvets in olives, navy, old and light blue, brown and pink for waists or trimmings. Fancy Velvets for waists, plain, corded or printed.

Special...
Silk Squares at Less Than Half.

50 dozen fancy printed Silk Handkerchiefs. Large and small designs and figures. New and popular colors, light or dark, Persian and pastel shadings, especially desirable for hat trimmings, pillows, etc. Full 32 inches square, Cheney Bros.' goods. Regular $1.50 quality. On sale this (Tuesday) morning. Your choice for 60c each.

Newberry's
APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!
HALLOWE'EN Car load of Fancy Red Oregon Apples, per box.....$1.25
Fancy Watsonville Bellflowers, 4-tier, per box, $1.00
Write or call for our new Catalogue.

McCall's Patterns and Fashion Sheets
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$1.00 Bannockburn Suitings 50c.

It is not often we have so strong a dress goods story to tell, hence we repeat the splendid news of yesterday. If these were old, undesirable or out of style fabrics, the bargain story would not be one half so enticing. Think of the splendid Scotch goods, absolutely all wool, 56 inches broad, built for strength and service and so good in quality that they cannot help but make a stylish gown. Tan, brown, blue, green or gray mixtures, and only 50c the yard.

By the way, here are some plaid cheviots, not very many but very good, same width and the same weight; the ground work is gray, the bars are of black and blue; we will let them go in at the same price too.

Large Size Jackets.

The average jacket is size 36. Here are several lots of size 38 to 42. If we had all sizes you would pay more for them. On account of their being a little larger than the average we mark them at prices that make them bigger bargains than the average, in order to bring you in quick, for you know we are discontinuing the jacket department and want to sell them badly. We tell of four lots out of perhaps eight or nine.

Jackets of black boucle; fly front, nobby short cut, lined with mercerized lining, seams in strap effect, size 40, 42 and 44 only, instead of $5.00 at $2.50.

Jackets of dark tan melton cloth, full tailor stitched, handsome brown velvet collar, double breasted front, large buttons, size 40 and 42 only, instead of $6.00 at $3.00.

Jackets of a handsome tan mixed covert cloth, brown velvet collar, silk lined, double breasted front, size 36 and 40 only, instead of $8.00 at $4.00.

Jackets of blue mixed English melton cloth, double breasted and tailor stitched, with handsome velvet collar and silk lining, sizes 36, 38 and 40 only, instead of $9.00 at $5.00.

Jackets of wide wail black English whipcord, double breasted, silk lined, splendidly made, sizes 40, 42 and 44 only, instead of $12.50 at $7.50.

Don't expect to get any of the above jackets in small sizes. We have other jackets in small sizes very cheap but these are extra special.

Fancy Flannels.

If you want a new flannel waist, a house jacket or a wrapper or an evening wrap, you will find our flannel stock a happy hunting ground.

Some real new things today in embroidered French flannels, choicer colorings than usual, daintier embroidery.

New ripple eiderdown, 36 inches broad, at 85c, in 10 colorings.

New double faced eiderdown, 36 inches broad $1.00, Just the thing for opera wraps.

Beautiful line of fancy flannelettes in handsome patterns, all prices.

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On to your money and to spend less than your income. Fortunes are built in this way. Deposits from $1.00 up draw interest.
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Fruit for Breakfast.

A dish of fruit first thing in the morning sharpens your appetite for the rest of the breakfast. Just now we have fine guavas, grapes and grape fruit—the very best kind for breakfast. Guavas cut up and served with sugar and cream are delicious. Grape fruit should be fixed over night.

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New and New and New
From floor to ceiling, from cellar to roof, this big store groans beneath the weight of new things. Every one seems just as enthusiastic as ourselves. Every one is eager to see the very newest ideas in furniture, the very latest ideas in floor coverings, the very handsomest ideas in draperies and curtains. Something new and pretty comes in every day. Something new goes out every day. It is a busy, interesting time, but we're not too busy to welcome you all whether you care to buy or not.
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RALLY ON THE COLORS! LAST STAGE OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF 1900.

VITAL ISSUES.

The Campaign from Many Standpoints.

What the Newspapers Have to Say on It.

Bryan's Insincerity Shown Up and His Democracy Vigorously Attacked.

NEW YORK'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

VIRTUALLY every Democratic poll of the country places New York in the Bryan column. It seems to be the conservative Bryanite belief that the Empire State is necessary to their success. The leaders are of course asserting that it will be easy this year to swing the thirty-six votes to their side, notwithstanding the enormous majority cast for McKinley in 1896. The are relying upon two factors in chief—the return of a large percentage of the gold Democratic vote to Bryan and the tremendous majority to be rolled up by Croker south of the Harlem river. They are planning to send Mr. Bryan to the metropolis at the very close of the campaign, and to whoop things up there for him in true Tammany style. The preparations for this event are elaborate and expensive. No money is to be spared to give New York an earthquake jolt to remind it of the presence of the candidate. With this impulse they believe that the braves will round out a majority of over 100,000 in the greater city, and thus swamp the up-State margin of the President.

The signs as they are to be observed at this juncture do not wholly justify the Democratic anticipation or claim. The city campaign is of course red-hot, being under the personal direction of the Big Boss himself. But there is something wrong up the State. The Hill men are not happy, save in the anticipation of revenge. Stanchfield, the gubernatorial candidate, chosen by Croker to humiliate Hill, is not making headway. He has been denounced as a sound-money man, an expansionist, a trust man and a foe to labor, as everything, in short, that a Democratic candidate should not be. His selection seems to have been either a gigantic blunder or a deliberate piece of Crokerian treachery. And so it is that the Democratic managers are fearful that the Stanchfield blight will increase the normal Republican majorities up the State. Meanwhile, there are untoward influences at work even in the city to keep the Tammany men worrying. The crusade of the churches against the police department is arousing more general indignation than was at first anticipated. Then, on the top of this rumpus, Croker has turned down a respected member of the bench who desired and deserved renomination as far as a Tammany judge ever merited such reward, and has insisted upon the nomination of the corporation counsel, a typical Tammany worker, a man whose record is smirched with the gravest charges.—[Washington Star.

ON ACCOUNT OF BRYAN.

A DAY or two ago the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad asked the agents of the lumbermen what would be the extent of the demands which they would make on that road this fall for the transportation of their product, and the answer was that this would depend on the result of the election. If Bryan carried the country on November 6 the haul would be small. If, on the other hand, Bryan should be beaten, the transportation facilities of the road would be taxed to the utmost limit. This is a business development, of course, in which politics does not directly enter. The railroad mentioned is not in politics. No great railroad is interested in any way in the fate of candidates except as it increases or diminishes its business. The same is true of the lumbermen referred to. Some of these, doubtless, are Democrats, others are Populists, and still others are Republicans. They are intelligently interested in politics as it affects general trade and the prosperity of the country, however, and they are counting on a large curtailment of business if Bryan should carry the country.

All over the country the voice of the solid financial and business interests is the same. "I don't expect Mr. Bryan to be elected," said Rufus J. Lackland, president of the Boatman's Bank, one of the representative financial institutions of St. Louis, to a reporter of the Globe-Democrat, "but if he should be, you may look out for a panic. As soon as his election is announced thousands of people will begin to hoard gold. They will demand gold from the government for their silver. This will cause a business disturbance and trouble will follow. Loans will be contracted. Banks, for their own protection—and that means the protection of their depositors—will be forced to a more conservative policy in their business dealings. Many of their patrons will withdraw their deposits and keep them at home until confidence is restored. I have been through all of our great panics, and, in my opinion, we will have another in the event of Mr. Bryan's election."

These are the words of one of the oldest and best-known bankers in the West. He has been a voter for sixty years, and all this time has voted the Democratic ticket until 1896, when he came over to the Republican on the honest-money issue. Bankers and business men in general throughout the country take the same view of the situation as does Mr. Lackland. He remembers the panics of 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893. He knows the conditions which preceded them and the consequences which they brought. As he views the situation, there will be a convulsion in 1900 if Bryan carries the country.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BRYAN NO DEMOCRAT.

OSCAR OTTENDORFER, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, who has been counted on to support Bryan because of his anti-imperialistic sympathies, hasn't come forward with that ardor and enthusiasm that would please Senator Jones and the rest of the Democratic committee. In a recent interview he repudiaes Bryan utterly. He says of Bryan's letter of acceptance that it convinces him that Bryan "has not one drop of Democratic blood in his body, so that as a Democrat he ceases to exist. He is a Populist, pure and simple, with as great a leaning toward the 16-to-1 idea as ever, but he hides these issues under the cry of imperialism." And he goes on to say that "Bryan's action in Washington while the treaty of peace was under consideration showed that he had no dignity and no understanding of higher politcs." He ridicules militarism and calls attention to the fact that while he himself believes the Philippine policy to be detrimental to our institutions, Mr. Schurz in his crusade "has paid too little attention to the dangers which might arise through the domination of the Bryan heresies. Dangers from McKinleyism," he concluded "will no be felt for years and may be averted, but the unfortunate consequences which would follow the election of Bryan would be upon us immediately." This advice to anti-imperialists as well as his suggestion to Democrats that "a former Democrat must not feel that he is voting against his party by indorsing Mr. McKinley, because Bryan is no Democrat," is pretty conclusive evidence that Mr. Ottendorfer has not allowed his prepossessions to blind him to the imminent perils and disasters which would be involved in the election of so shallow and incapable a demagogue as Bryan has shown himself to be. He says he may not vote himself at all, but he leaves no doubt as to how he hopes others may vote.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

BRYAN FOR FREE RIOT.

MR. BRYAN in his letter of acceptance referred to what he said was "the growing practice of calling on the army to settle labor troubles," the evident purpose of this utterance being to commend himself to the lawless elements of the country as the champion of "Free Riot." But it was a gross perversion of the facts of history. The New York Evening Post points out the fact the army has been used to put down labor disturbances only twice since the great railway strikes of nearly a quarter of a century ago. The two occasions were the Debs riots in Chicago and the Coeur d'Alene riots in Idaho. In the first case Cnicago was terrorized by a lawless mob engaged in a furious riot of violence and incendiarism which the city government did nothing to restrain. It was then the duty of Gov. Altgeld to call out the militia, but he practically let the rioters have their own way. The mob had stopped the running of all trains, including those carrying the United States mails, and on this ground President Cleveland promptly sent some regular troops to prevent interference with the mails. The whole nation, without regard to party, applauded his action. Mr. Bryan would not have interfered, and the reign of free riot and incendiarism would probably have continued until Chicago was in ashes.

In the second case, early in 1899, as a sequence of the labor troubles which had broken out among the Coeur d'Alene miners, a body of armed and masked men seized a Northern Pacific train and ran it to Wardner to reinforce the strikers. Here a mob of 1000 men put dynamite under the mill of two nonunion mines and utterly destroyed the $250,000 structure. The mob terrorized the whole country. The county authorities would do nothing. The Democratic-Populist Governor, Steunenberg, believed it his duty to restore order. The Idaho militia being in the Philippines, he called on President McKinley for Federal troops to suppress the riots. The President did so, as he was bound to do, on the request of the Governor of the State. Bryan would not have furnished the troops, and the reign of terror established by the lawless mob would probably have continued until every mining mill in the State had been destroyed and whole counties depopulated. As the Chicago Tribune says, "the odd thing is that in the first case a Democratic President acted without the request of a Democratic Mayor or Governor, and in the other case a Republican President acted on the request of a Democratic-Populist Governor." In both cases the law-abiding people of the whole country approved their action. But free riot is one of the cardinal articles of Bryan's creed; and his protest against the use of the troops in both these cases shows that, in like crises, he would do nothing to restrain any outbreak of lawless violence which the local authorities were unable to repress, either upon the call of the Governor of a State, as the Constitution requires, or in any other case.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

IS THIS MAN A SLAVE?

MR. BRYAN divides the American people into inferior and superior classes. In his superior class he places all who are beyond the necessity of manual labor. He brands as inferior all who work with their hands. He declares them inferior by his assertion that they are slaves to the superior class. He affirms that "the working class" can escape from its bondage only by adopting his political doctrines.

Yet intelligent American workingmen know that the only inferior class in this country is composed of the willfully idle, the debauched, the criminal and the idiotic. They know that most rich men of 50 were poor men at 20, and that the employé today is the employer tomorrow. They know that their country's most successful men rose from the ranks. They know that Lincoln began life as a farm laborer, McKinley as a private soldier, Jay Gould as a brakeman, Wanamaker as an errand boy, Edison as a newsboy. They see thousands of poor boys today rising to fortune as these men rose.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE FULL SLOP PAIL.

IT WAS a sad occasion in Cooper Union Friday night. A band of anti-imperialist mourners met. The vice-presidents of the solemn sitting were sentimental Socialists or sociologists, gold Democrats who wear the bleating of the fatted calf, or Mugwumps who have mugwumped long and as well as they knew how. But they couldn't stand everything. The Hon. Carl Schurz opened the firmament of his remarks. He poured. He uttered more words than most men could hear and survive.

At last one submerged worm turned. He yelled most impolitely to Carl the Long: "How about the full slop pail?"

It was a good question. It spoke a truth as well as expressed the anger of a man bored beyond human endurance. The full slop pail will not be preferred to the full dinner pail, but it will be on exhibition until the close of the campaign, and nobody knows how much longer.—[New York Sun.

BRYAN'S DEVILISH DEMAGOGISM.

THE demagogism and misrepresentation of Bryan's speeches should be and will be sufficient proof that he and his supporters are sarily unfit for self-government and must submit to the benevolent despotism of the white men. No such atrocious doctrine has been invoked, and the signers of the address know it.

They also know that the Republican party stands by the Civil War amendments of the Constitution. Because of its belief that freedom is not a question of color it vigorously protests against the new nullification in the South—the "grandfather clause" abomination and other shifts and violations of the fifteenth amendment. Who is responsible for wholesale disfranchisement of the negroes in Louisiana and the Carolinas? Are not the pretended champions of freedom in the Philippines deliberately denying to American citizens rights enjoyed for a generation? And what is the ground of this illegal and wanton discrimination if not color and previous condition of servitude?

If the negroes are facing a crisis the new nullification of the southern Democracy has caused it, not the war of pacification in the Philippines. Let them ponder the question of imperialism by all means—imperialism right here in the United States and in violation of the Federal Constitution. The Republican party is not espousing or excusing that real kind of imperialism. —[Chicago Post.

THE SHAM AND THE REAL.

IN 1896 the toilers of the country rejected free silver as a reactionary and fatal proposal. Would the effects of silver legislation, or even of persistent agitation and consequent distrust and industrial paralysis, be different in 1901 from what they would have been in 1897? What the adoption of the Bryan financial policy would entail upon capital and labor Mr. Eckels set forth in part as follows:

"It would mean to the nation loss of financial prestige, to the individual the inviting of the world's contempt and distrust. Every industry would be thrust into a caldron of doubt and uncertainty, ending in a refixing of values and a reorganization of business upon the new basis in cases where bankruptcy had not already intervened. It would cause the savings banks to readjust their relations with the depositors to accord with their lessened worth of their accumulated securities. The depositor, their creditor, with his earnings of ten years reduced to the savings of five, would either be compelled to work longer years to put himself in the position he once occupied or reduce to a lower plane the manner of his living."

The argument that all these evils must be endured for the sake of liberty Mr. Eckels dismissed as preposterous. Our liberties are not menaced. "Militarism" is a sham and imperialism an idle pretense. The Philippine policy of Mr. Bryan cannot be put into effect until conditions change. The new possessions will prosper under American rule and gradually acquire fitness for a larger liberty and for republican institutions. Ultimately they may take their place in the galaxy of republics. But this will come about through education and constructive statesmanship. The liberties of the Filipinos are as safe as those of American citizens. The issue that is to be settled here and now is identical with that of 1896, and it must be settled in the same way.—[Chicago Post.

ADLAI QUOTES ABRAHAM.

IT COULD have hardly been expected that the venerable Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency would make the most laughable contribution to the fun of the campaign. He is no longer a colt, fetching mad bounds and springing new kicks on admiring observers. But Adlai has quoted a prophecy of Lincoln's so pertinent to present occasion that it has been put in big type and kept standing as a campaign scarecrow in some of the Bryan newspapers. It was said to have been written by Lincoln in 1861, as follows:

"But I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic will be destroyed."

The New York Times has taken the trouble to try to verify this Stevensonian quotation. It cites Secretary Hay (Mr. Lincoln's biographer) as authority for the declaration that the prophecy was launched in 1898, having been communicaed by Mr. Lincoln's spirit to a traveling spiritualist named Cora Hatch.

It was hardly fair of Adlai when he sprung this dolorous outgiving on the country to conceal from his fellow citizens its posthumous character. He should have told them how it "was "hatched." — [Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

A COWARDLY KIND OF LIE.

TWO very recent examples will serve to show the manner in which Mr. Bryan dodges the questions put to him by his audiences. At Fort Scott, Kan., he was asked about the disfranchisement of the negro in North Carolina, and, instead of meeting the issue squarely and fairly, he replied: "Ask the Republicans why they have disfranchised the negroes in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Bryan could have but one purpose in making such a reply to the question asked, and that was to leave with the uninformed portion of his audience a belief that the Republicans had disfranchised the negroes of the District of Columbia without also disfranchising the white residents of the same territory. If he had been frank and disingenuous, he would have told his hearers that the right to vote was taken away from all the people of the District of Columbia by a Democratic Congress in 1874, or, better yet, he would have refrained from deceitfully suggesting a parallel where no parallel can be found.—[Kansas City Journal.

BOLTING BRYAN.

Joseph Sibley Gives More Good Reasons.

Colorado Silverites Getting in Line.

Washingtonians Leave the "Paramount" for Sound Money and Flag.

HON. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY'S words were quoted in part in The Times yesterday. He says further:

When I see the glass-blowers receiving from 20 to 30 per cent. advance in their scale of wages, with steady employment, for a continuation of such happiness for them it will not be difficult for me to flop.

When I see the open-door policy in the Orient furnishing the outlet for all our surplus wheat and cotton; when President Hill, of the Great Northern road states that he is building two steamships, each capable of carrying something like 25,000 tons of freight, and he tells us that the demand for wheat and cotton in the Orient today is limited only by the cargo capacity upon the Pacific Ocean; when we see the wheat that formerly went around the Horn to compete with the wheat of the Middle States, The Mississippi Valley and the Red River country, now moving to the Orient—for the policy which affords us a base of distribution, and which opens a market illimitable in its demands to the American farmer, who for so many years has been in the valley of humiliation; for the pleasures of seeing him upon the heights of prosperity and success, seeing him in command of the world's markets; to know that the sunshine of prosperity has not been confined alone to our workshops, but has bathed the home of every farmer and blessed the life of each and all of his loved ones, this makes flopping easy for me.

Some little time since I sent to Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department for a statement of the relative nutritive value of a pound of wheat, a pound of corn, and a pound of rice; and a little computation shows that at double the present price of corn and double the present price of wheat now prevailing upon the Pacific slope, plus the cost of transportation, the teeming millions of the Orient, comprising, as they do, more than three-fourths of the entire population of the globe, and who largely subsist upon rice, can find in the product of the American farm, at greatly advanced prices over the present, a cheaper and more nutritious food. The great movement of wheat from the Red River country in the future will be toward the Orient, not toward Europe. Wheat, being the great staple among the agricultural products, will make the farmer what he once was, and what he always should be, the king among men.

Those who have figured through statistics and have studied the consular reports, and investigated trade conditions, realize that with a broad and liberal policy the prosperity of the present is but the beams of the morning sunlight rising over the hills as compared with the noonday splendor, when a truly American policy, so ably comprehended and so magnificently executed by President McKinley, shall have its full effect.

When for two years the New York Central Railroad had thirty-five miles of freight cars standing continuously idle upon its side tracks, and when the same effect was proportionately true of every great railway of America; when train crews were laid off and runs had to be divided so as to give to each man an occasional chance to earn a pittance, and today, with hundreds of thousands of new cars, and thousands of additional locomotives, I find every wheel turning, every crew employed, can you doubt whether or not I will flop, if in so doing I can help to keep those wheels turning and those men employed?

When I see this nation's products carried to market under a foreign flag, in foreign ships, manned by foreign seamen, and to whom we pay two hundred millions of dollars each year, when the proposition is made by this administration to build up an American merchant marine, which shall carry our products to market in American ships, sailed by American sailors; and when the committee of which my honored friend from Ohio, Gen. Grosvenor, is chairman, presents such a bill in the House of Representatives, and I have to either oppose that bill or flop, which do you think it will be?

When I see the flag fired upon; when I see the brave boys in blue, your brothers, your sons and your sweethearts, shot down by men in ambush, my sympathies go out to you and to them rather than to a Tagal savage, and I have got to flop. And as I love my country, my fellow-men and my God, no man will flop ahead of me.

When to act to the dictates of an honest conscience, guided by the best of my intelligence, my duty to my fellow-man, my country and my Creator prompts me that when I am wrong my duty is to get right, I shall follow the promptings and the dictates of that conscience, let them lead where they may.

You may hurl your contumelious epithets; they have been hurled in the past. Washington was called a traitor. The rabble and the mob through all the ages have cried "Crucify," "Crucify," at every man who has dared to stand by his free conscience in an effort to make this a grander and better world, who, in true manhood and true womanhood, may cherish higher ideals and attain the higher degrees of political, social and moral well being.

When we see each month a surplus in our national budget instead of a deficit; when we see, instead of borrowing money of England, as we did under the last administration, we have loaned within the last two years to Sweden, Russia, Germany and England more than $200,000,000; when we see our exports doubling and our imports dividing; when we see happy faces of a well-fed and well-clad citizenship, and contrast it with the days of the Coxey army of the unemployed; when the pinched faces of hungry men and women and little children, clad in tatters, in the biting blast of the winter's storm sought for cold charity and cold soup in the souphouses, let us pray that God in His grace grant that you and I shall never witness those scenes again, but if we do, my earnest prayer is that He may so guide us all in His infinite love and wisdom that no vote or act of ours, whether in public or private life, shall be responsible for the return of such conditions. "God makes men, not partisans;

All men, sun-crowned and truly great.

Use us as willing artisans

To mold and form the nobler State."

I appeal to no man's partisanship, but rather to his reason and his conscience. Whether, as your candidate, I shall win or fall recks little, but the success of those principles which, embodied in our national life, open wide the doors of opportunity through which your loved ones must go out to win an honorable place in the world, means everything to you and them. Let us tear down those altars which, in our pride, we have builded in our high places, and whereon we have made sacrifices to selfishness, to partisan passion and prejudice, and on their ruins erect fairer temples upon whose unprofaned altars we shall lay our thank offerings to patriotism and duty.

I shall have no new pledges to make to you if again your representative in public life. Simply, humbly, and, I trust, reverently seeking to know my duty to you, one and all, and, knowing that duty, I shall discharge it as in the sight of Him, who searcheth and knoweth all men's hearts; seeking not to know what may benefit any faction or a party, not what may foster the ambition of some politician, but what policies, embraced and embodied in our national life, will dignify labor, afford truer and juster recompense to the toiler and make a nobler, truer citizenship.

SILVER REPUBLICANS HOME AGAIN.

THOUSANDS of the Silver Republicans of Colorado have returned to their old political home and are now earnestly and actively at work for McKinley and Roosevelt, and the whole Republican ticket. The former "Teller Silver Republicans" of Arapahoe county, the county in which Denver is located, fairly illustrate the change of sentiment that will place Colorado in the Republican column again next month. More than 300 of the "Teller Silver Republicans" who were selected delegates to attend the party's convention in Denver formed a club and signed a pledge to stand for the honor of the nation and its flag by voting the Republican ticket. Two hundred other "Teller Silver Republicans," who were not delegates to the county convention, also signed a similar pledge and are working for the Republican ticket from top to bottom. The concluding sentence of their pledge follows:

"The Silver Republican party does not live beyond the present campaign. The Democrats now use its friends only to advance the cause of bimetallism, but simply and only to elect Democrats to office and in Arapahoe county to elect a ticket that is not creditable to any party.

"We, therefore, hereby unite to form a reunited Republican club in Arapahoe county to assist in the election of the Republican ticket this fall."

That one pledge has already made a change of more than 1000 votes in Arapahoe county alone, and similar action is being taken in nearly all the other counties of Colorado, and in all other Rocky Mountain States. The Silver Republicans only differed from their old party on the free-silver issue of silver and, now that they see the proof that they were mistaken, they are nearly all returning to their old political home and receiving cordial welcome home.—[Iowa State Register.

RANK AND FILE FOLLOW.

IN THIS department yesterday appeared a list of bolting Bryan votes up in Washington. Only a small part of the list could be used. Here is another installment of them:

Dr. J. C. House, Port Townsend; former chairman of the Idaho Republican Territorial Committee; former Republican and fusion organizer of State in 1896; chairman Jefferson County Republican Committee; Expansion.

George S. Courter, North Yakima; secretary Silver Republican State Central Committee, 1896; Expansion.

L. C. Whitney, Everett; prosecuting attorney Snohomish; Finance and expansion.

F. M. Sandess, Entiat, Chelan county; business man; Expansion.

George Donworth, leading attorney Seattle; Finance and expansion.

Josiah Collins, leading attorney Seattle; Finance and expansion.

S. M. Shipley, attorney, Silver Republican organizer and nominee for State Senate, 1898; Expansion.

Richard Gowan, attorney; Finance and expansion.

Col. I. W. M. Ridpath, merchant, Spokane, former Republican and Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives; manager of Turner's Senatorial fight, 1898; Imperialist.

W. H. Plummer, attorney; elected to State Senate as Silver Republican in 1896; Expansion.

Col. J. J. Weisenberger, former fusion campaign speaker, Indiana Silver Republican; major Fourteenth Indiana Regiment Volunteers in the Philippines; delegate to Republican convention 1900; present colonel Washington State National Guard; Expansion.

D. G. Haight, business man, Ballingham, life-long Democrat; Expansion.

Col. J. J. Tolkas, Aberdeen, life-long Democrat; Expansion.

WHAT BRYAN WOULD DO IF ELECTED.

HE WILL FIRST DESTROY THE SUPREME BENCH. AND THEN HAUL DOWN THE FLAG IN THE PHILIPPINES. NEXT HE WILL DESTROY ALL BUSINESS. HE WILL KICK THE FULL DINNER PAIL OUT OF EXISTENCE. AND THEN ESTABLISH THIS AS A RULE.

BRYAN'S CRIMINAL INCONSISTENCY.

He Distinguishes Between Good and Bad Monopolies According as His Friends Are or Are Not Interested in Them.

Bryan says that those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress towards the throw of trusts.

But Bryan does not say a word against any monopoly, however odious.

WHEN HIS FRIENDS ARE IN IT.

He says the Ice Trust is "A LOCAL AFFAIR."

THIS IS NOT TRUE.

THE COMPANY TRANSACTS A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF GREATER NEW YORK, N. Y.; IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.; IN BALTIMORE, MD.; IN WASHINGTON, D. C.; IN CAMDEN, N. J.; IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.; AND AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The trust, therefore, HAVING ITS HOME IN NEW JERSEY, does business it transacts can be local only in Camden, Lakewood and Atlantic City.

IT CANNOT BE LOCAL IN GREATER NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, WHERE IT TRANSACTS AN IMMENSE STATE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS.

ITS INTERSTATE DOCKS AND PLANTS IN MAINE, NEW YORK, MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE NOT LOCALIZED IN NEW JERSEY.

TO SAY THAT THE ICE TRUST IS A LOCAL AFFAIR IS A LIE MADE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH.

If Mr. Bryan wants proof of this, he can find it in the following report of the official report of the American Ice Company, to the New York Stock Exchange, at the time its directors applied for the listing of $19,440,000 preferred stock, and $23,939,100 common stock, to the dealings of that body. [For convenient reference we would refer Mr. Bryan to the report in full on page 793, vol. 69, of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

"Incorporated in New Jersey, on March 11, 1899.

"Plants and their locations: (a) 11 docks, situated in Greater New York; 2 ice manufactories situated in Greater New York; (b) plants for housing ice, situated on the Hudson River; (c) 4 docks, situated in the City of Washington, D. C.; 2 sales depots; 1 ice house on the Potomac River; (d) 1 plant on Prince George County, Maryland; (e) 3 plants for housing ice, situated on the Kennebec River; 1 plant for housing ice at Booth Bay, Maine."

The favoritism and protection extended by Emperor Dick Croker to Greater New York to the Ice Trust has been shown by the granting of valuable DOCKAGE PRIVILEGES WHICH NO COMPETING ICE CONCERN CAN OBTAIN.

Two of Croker's Dock Commissioners, J. Sergeant Cram and Charles Murphy, were on the recently published list of stockholders.

The Ice Trust was given valuable contracts with the City of New York through the official aid and consent of Croker, Mayor Van Wyck and other interested stockholders.

According to the official records the following were some of the DEMOCRATIC STOCKHOLDERS a few weeks ago: MAYOR ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, $525,000; RICHARD CROKER, $100,000; HUGH McLAUGHLIN, $80,000; CORPORATION COUNSEL JOHN WHALEN, $50,000; JAMES CARROLL, $467,000; AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, WRITER OF THE ANTI-TRUST PLANK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, $175,000; F. A. CROKER, $3500; E. D. CROKER, $3500; L. J. CROKER, $1000; E. R. CARROLL, $10,000.

At the Chicago Trust Conference, Sept. 10, 1899, Bryan said:

"I WANT TO START WITH THE DECLARATION THAT A MONOPOLY IN PRIVATE HANDS IS INDEFENSIBLE FROM ANY STANDPOINT. IT IS INTOLERABLE. I MAKE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE."

NOW LET MR. BRYAN DENOUNCE THE DEMOCRATIC ICE TRUST.

OF 1900.

ected delegates to attend that convention in Denver have a club and signed a pledge to r the honor of the nation and by voting the Republican Two hundred other "Teller Re-publicans," who were not del- the county convention, have similar pledge and are work- the Republican ticket from ottom. The concluding portion pledge follows:

Silver Republican party cannot vond the present campaign. ocrats now use its friends, not nge the cause of bimetallism, ply and only to elect Demo- office and in Arapahoe county a ticket that is not creditable party.

Therefore, hereby unite to form ed Republican club in Arapa- nty to assist in the election Republican ticket this fall."

he pledge has already made s of more than 1000 votes in Ar- unty alone, and similar actio s taken in nearly all the othe of Colorado, and in all th ecky Mountain States. The Si- publicans only differed with d party on the free-silver coin- ilver" and, now that they have ed that they were mistaken, e nearly all returning to Re- blican and receiving cordial wel- ome.—Iowa State Register.

AND FILE FOLLOW.

THE department yesterday op- ed a list of betting Bryan voters Washington. Only a small part ot could be used. Here is an- stallment of them:

C. House, Fort Townsend, for- chairman of the Idaho Repub- rtisential Committee; Silver Re- and fusion organiser of this in 1896; chairman Jefferson Republican Committee, 1896; hom.

e S. Courter, North Yakima, r Silver Republican State Com- mittee, 1896; Expansion.

THEY ESTABLISH THIS KIND OF

. Whitney, Everett, fusion g attorney Snohomish county and expansion.

tendees, Entiat, Chelan county man; Expansion.

Dunworth, leading attorney of Finance and expansion.

Collins, leading attorney of Finance and expansion.

Shipley, attorney, Seattle, Re- publican organizer and fusion for State Senate, 1898; Expan-

d Gowan, attorney, Seattle and expansion.

V. M. Ridgath, mining man, former Republican leader of the Indiana House of ntatives; manager of Gover- ial fight, 1897; Expan-

Plummer, attorney, Spokane, to State Senate as fusionist, pansion.

J. Weisenberger, Whitman g speaker, 1896; original publican; major First Wash- Regiment Volunteers in Phil- legate to Republican State on 1900; present colonel Wash- ate National Guard; Expan-

Haight, business man, Aber- n-long Democrat; Expansion.

J. Tuhna, Aberdeen, anti- ife-long Democrat; Expan-

CONSISTENCY.

and Bad Monopolies Are or Are Not om.

private monopolies into good oy progress towards the ow- monopoly, however criminal.

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ERALE AND RETAIL BUSI- , N. Y.; IN PHILADELPHIA, D. C.; IN CAMDEN, N. J.; Y., N. J. IN NEW JERSEY, the beau- ewood and Atlantic City. NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, T TRANSACTS AN INTER-

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, 1899.

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ng were some of the leading e: MAYOR ROBERT A. VAN ,000; HUGH McLAUGHLIN; HALEN, $50,000; JOHN F. WRITER OF THE ANTI-TRUST ,000; F. A. CROKER, $9000; R. CARROLL, $10,000.

1899, Bryan said:

ATION THAT A MONOPOLY M ANY STANDPOINT, AND THE RULE."

EMOCRATIC ICE TRUST.

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Mary W. Longstreet of West Adams street entertained a number of friends yesterday afternoon with a golf tournament on the links of the Los Angeles Country Club. Lady's first prize was awarded Mrs. McKittrick, who made the excellent score of 30 in 9 holes. She received a handsome silver golf cup. Miss Carrie Waddilove received second prize, a silver score book. Dr. Granville MacGowan was awarded gentleman's first prize, also a silver cup, and the second was a silver score book, captured by William E. Dunn. At the close of the game an elaborate dinner was served, followed by dancing and singing.

Mrs. J. Ross Stewart entertained the members of the Carnation Whist Club Thursday afternoon at her home, No. 1 Loma Drive. Mrs. A. R. Glidden secured first prize, a Wedgewood plate, and the consolation, also a plate, was won by Mrs. Nichols. After the game refreshments were served. The rooms were decorated with roses and ferns. Those present were Mmes. W. T. Jeffries, Bryson, Jesse Nichols, Vaughan, Skinner, Turton, Johnson, Brooks, A. L. Bird, H. G. Chilson, R. J. Cunningham, W. S. Cross, Frank Hanley, M. L. Parker, W. B. Scott, Ira Smith, J. R. Bell, Crowner, Penner, A. R. Gibbs; Misses Belle Smith and Claire Hudson. The club will be entertained two weeks from yesterday by Mrs. Bixel at her home, No. 1260 Arapahoe street.

Miss Anna Fisch, daughter of M. Fisch, was married Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock to Jacob Reich at the home of the bride, No. 405 Temple street. Dr. Hecht officiated. The parlors were handsomely decorated with white carnations and ferns, and the couple stood beneath a large floral bell during the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white organdie. Her veil was ornamented with natural orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of the same. She was given away by her father, and her sister, Miss Jennie Fisch, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of white mousseline de soie, and carried white carnations. Yetta Fisch and Essie Reich were flower maidens, Isaac Roth acted as best man. The wedding music was furnished by Miss Grace Sanborn. After the ceremony an elaborate wedding breakfast was served in the dining-room, which was artistically decorated with pink carnations, roses and smilax. Mr. and Mrs. Reich have gone north for a fortnight. They will reside at No. 405 Temple street upon their return. Many handsome gifts were received by the bride.

George Charette, one of the heroes with Hobson when he sank the Merrimac, entertained yesterday on board the battleship Iowa. His guests were Mrs. John Sharp, and Mrs. John Logan of Los Angeles; Mrs. Margaret Flemming and Mrs. Edward Augustine of Pomona. Mrs. Augustine and Mrs. Sharp are friends from Mr. Charette's home in Lowell, Mass.

The Theta Psi Fraternity and ladies of the University of Southern California were pleasantly entertained on a whaling party on Saturday off San Pedro, by T. C. Knoles of the Phi Delta Fraternity. After a novel lunch the afternoon was spent with music and dancing on the deck. Those present were Misses Myra Scherer, Edith Theta Bien, Muriel Beamer, Marie Hough, Kiara Terras; Messrs. T. C. Knoles, Jack Hull, Luther Rice, Ray Hasson, Fay Flint and Carl Williams.

Miss Clara Leona Richard and Arthur Percy Tucker were married Saturday evening in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. Rev. Mr. Dyer officiated. The wedding was witnessed by only near friends and relatives. Miss Afton Richards, the bride's sister, assisted as maid of honor. After the service a reception was held by the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker will be at home to friends after November 4, at No. 345 South Hope street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Nimmer celebrated their ninth wedding anniversary on Thursday evening, by entertaining a company of friends at their home, No. 426 College street. The double parlors were decorated with red and green. The dining-room was decorated with potted ferns, pink carnations and smilax. At 9:30 a musical programme was rendered, as follows: Miss Theresa Sullivan and Mr. Smith, violin and piano duet; Miss Helen MacGregor, leading lady at the Burbank, sang several comic songs, and recited several pieces; Miss Clara Pfeffler sang the "Holy City" and several other songs. Mrs. Konig of Anaheim also favored the company with a song. At 11 o'clock supper was served, and an orchestra of four young men played sweet strains of music. The rest of the evening was devoted to dancing. The hostess was assisted in receiving by the Misses Lizzie Dempsy and Madge Dempsy. The guests were Misses Helen MacGregor and Beatrice Graham and Harry Kennan of the Burbank Theater; Misses Theresa Sullivan, Clara Pfeffer, Lizzie Dempsy, Madge Dempsy, Gladys Harvey, Jean Sloan, Lorena Lorentzi, Butts, Struns; Mmes. Emy, Harvey, Smith, Sloan, Konig; Mrs. L. P. Collette, Smith, Alexander, Hollingsworth, Jarvis, W. Meadows, Sullivan, Remus, H. Miller, A. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey from Pasadena.

The concert given at the Knox Presbyterian Church last Friday evening was an artistic success. Every number on the programme was greatly appreciated by the large audience present. Mr. Dusendorf, the reader of the evening, who has recently returned from the East, deserves special mention; also L. P. Dupuy, to whom the success of the evening was largely due. The Ladies' Glee Club, composed of the following men of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral choir, gave several pleasing selections.

Mrs. Main Baxter entertained at cards Friday evening, in her apartments at the Kenwood. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Pence, Mr. and Mrs. David Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William Young, Mrs. Fannie Myers, Messrs. E. A. King and S. N. Avery. The first prize was awarded Mr. King, and Mr. Liddell carried off the booby prize. Refreshments were served at Levy's.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Roberts and family left yesterday evening on the Coast Line for San Francisco, Mrs. Roberts having been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. S. A. Rendall of No. 1 Alvarado street, and Mr. Roberts having come down from San Francisco for a week to attend the races. They will make San Francisco their home.

Miss Fannie Blumenthal of this city and Hans Cohen, formerly of Alhambra, but now of San Francisco, were united in the northern city October 17. Dr. Nieto officiated.

Mrs. D. P. Hale of San Diego is the guest of Mrs. T. E. Metcalf for several weeks, at No. 1011 South Olive street. Otto Sweet has changed her day at home to the second Friday in each month.

Mrs. J. L. Eisenberg is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. I. Hauch. She will be pleased to see her friends Friday, at No. 534 Temple street.

Mrs. A. Goldsmith will continue her days at home the first and third Thursdays, at No. 1228 South Grand avenue.

Mrs. Gus Goldsmith will be pleased to see her friends the first and third Thursdays of every month at her home, No. 1208 South Grand avenue.

Miss Elma Hill has returned to the city from Seattle, where she has been for several months.

Mrs. F. F. Wood of No. 241 West Twenty-third street left the city Friday for Iowa, to visit her mother, whom she has not seen for fourteen years. She will be gone several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Whitman have returned from a six months' eastern trip. Mrs. Whitman will be at home at No. 431½ South Spring street on Mondays.

W. W. Reed, who has been in the East the past four months, returned to his home Monday.

STRANGE CASE.

Mexican Laborer Who Fell from a Train Last Saturday Still Unconscious and Not Expected to Recover.

The Mexican who fell from a freight train at Savannah Sunday afternoon and was brought to this city and placed in the Receiving Hospital, was transferred yesterday to the County Hospital. It has been discovered that he is Francisco Garcia of San Gabriel. He is 26 years old, and was married eleven months ago.

His fall from the train rendered him unconscious and he has not yet recovered his senses. When examined at the Receiving Hospital the only marks found were a few slight cuts on the left wrist. The gashes were dressed, and the injured man was put to bed, with the expectation that he would awake fully recovered in the morning. But he remained in a comatose condition, and yesterday afternoon the Police Surgeon ordered him removed to the County Hospital.

The physicians who examined the patient are puzzled at the man's condition. His pulse, respiration and temperature are all right, but he will not come out of his trance. The doctors believe that his neck has been fractured, or that there has been an injury to his spine, and they do not expect him to recover.

PRAYER IN CITY HALL.

Man Who Uttered It Arrested on a Charge of Lunacy—Insane Actions of J. G. Reising.

A warrant was sworn out last week for the arrest of J. G. Reising, a cigarmaker of this city, on an insanity charge. The complaint was issued at the request of the landlady of Reising's rooming place at No. 722 South Grand avenue. Her tenant built a fire on the floor of his bedroom one afternoon and the blaze was discovered barely in time to prevent a big conflagration. Other acts equally as insane caused the issuance of the warrant, which was given to the Sheriff for service.

For some reason or other the crazy man was not arrested by the county officials, but he was picked up last night by Police Officer A. W. Murray, who found him in a dark corridor of the City Hall at 7:45 o'clock, kneeling and muttering a prayer. After being taken to the Police Station, Reising became violent. He was put in a strait-jacket and transferred to the County Hospital pending an investigation by the Lunacy Commissioners.

MIND WAS DERANGED.

Coroner's Jury Finds That Arnold Miller, the Despondent Waiter, Committed Suicide While Out of His Head.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Garrett's undertaking establishment over the body of Arnold Miller, the despondent waiter who shot himself last Friday. The Coroner's jury found that he had committed suicide by shooting, while mentally deranged. The evidence clearly proved that the deceased was not in his right mind when he ended his life, owing to a long-continued spell of brain trouble and general ill health.

From naturalization papers found in his trunk, it was learned that Miller was 39 years old. He was a native of Switzerland, and was naturalized in Ohio in 1887. Nothing was found to indicate the existence of relatives, although one witness remembered hearing Miller speak of brothers in Switzerland.

THE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION.

One of the outgrowths of the World's Congresses of the the World's Columbian Exposition is the educational institution bearing the above name, with headquarters at Chicago. It has for its objects the closer association of all higher institutions of learning, the extension of their advantages to larger classes of people, the better preparation of students for university courses and of teachers for their profession. It represents an enlargement of university extension work. Courses of study prepared by eminent college and university professors are issued monthly, examinations held at the close of each year, and diplomas issued if these examinations are satisfactorily passed. The association already has over 60,000 members "Progress" is its official text-book, containing the regular courses of study. It is issued only to members of the association.

SALT RHEUM.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

WATCH THE PAPERS for important announcement of the Moroney Mercantile Co., who recently purchased the bankrupt grocery stock of Wm. Cline, at

No. 128 S. Spring Street.

LOW PRICES WILL PREVAIL.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

Large assortment and right prices. Call Z. L. PARMELEE, 334 S. Spring.

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

35 DOSES 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FREE TRIAL!

On this 17th day of October, 1900, before me, Thos. W. Folsom, a notary public, personally came Dr. A. T. Sanden, to me personally known, and who, being duly sworn, declares that he will give to any sufferer of either sex his new Herculex Electric Belt on absolute free trial without one cent in advance or on deposit, and that he agrees to forfeit $5,000.00 if this offer is not lived up to in both letter and spirit.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of October, A. D., 1900. [SEAL.] THOS. W. FOLSOM, Notary Public (37).

The above offer holds good for my 1899 Electric Belt, as well as my last invention, the Herculex

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt,

Which is the newest and most perfect self-application of galvanic electricity in the world. It contains improvements over all other electrical belts and sends a pleasant, soothing stream of the life-giving element through the system all night while you sleep. No burning or irritation. It gives weak men new strength and is used by women as well as men for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Constipation, Kidney, Liver, Stomach, Bladder Disorders, etc. Remember, not one cent to me until you are satisfied with results. Note:

The word "Herculex" has been trade-marked legally by me according to act of U. S. Congress, and no one else dare use it. When you see the words "Dr. Sanden's Electric Herculex," together with factory number stamped on a Belt, you may know the article is genuine.

Write for my new illustrated descriptive book, "Health in Nature," sent free by mail, or drop in at my office for free consultation.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., daily; 9 a.m. to 12 m. Sunday.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 119 S Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

ONE BOTTLE CURES McBurney's KIDNEY and Bladder Cure Is a positive cure for RHEUMATISM. One Bottle Cures. One Dose Relieves. Send 25c to W. F. McBurney, 418 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for five days' treatment. Express prepaid. Druggists.

Established 1850. Recommended by Liszt Rubinstein Wagner

SHONINGER

WILLIAMSON BROS. 327 S. Spring

Dr. Wong —AND— Chinese Herbs.

If sick call on "the grand old man," read testimonials from well-known people that have been cured after eminent physicians had pronounced them incurable. Investigate, it costs you nothing. Consultation free. 713 S. MAIN ST. 18 years in city.

Abbey's Salt

Cures Headache.

All Druggists. All Prices.

PureWines

THAT'S ALL.

EDWARD GERMAIN WINE CO., 209 S. Los Angeles St., Cor. Fourth.

MEN Why Be Weak? Dr. DeFord's R⁹ generator—price 50 cents—is not a "prop" but builds up nerve cell by nerve cell the weak and degenerated spinal nerves. Sexual and nervous debility cured forever. Any druggist can supply you, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, in plain package. DR. DeFORD, 179 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLUMBIA CYCLERY

Wm. H. Whitesell, Prop. 604 S. Broadway.

Successor to Haupt, Wade & Co. Full line Columbia, Hanford and Pennant wheels.

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER MFG. CO.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. 214-220 COMMERCIAL STREET.

American Dye Works

Oldest established and reliable. Main office, 104½ S. Spring Street. Tel. M 486.

BLOOD POISON

PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR TERTIARY Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

Cook Remedy Co.

1572 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Wanted—a case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, indigestion, prolong life. Sold at all druggists, 5 cents for five cents. Be sure to get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Company, 10 Spruce St., New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Rambler Bicycles.....$40
Ideal Bicycles.....$25
Clipper Chainless.....$60
I sell on installments.

W. K. COWAN, 207-9 W. Fifth St.

Health and Cleanliness

Without cost. See us about it.

The Climax Solar Water Heater Co. 125 S. Broadway.

DR. KING & CO., Specialists for Men.

Varicocele, hydrocele, piles, skin and blood diseases, kidney, bladder and private diseases speedily cured. Call or write.

128 N. MAIN STREET, Los Angeles.

BARBER SUPPLIES Best grinding in city. Just received a new 10% of Palm Razors. JOS. JAEGER, 250-252 S. Main Street.

Rupture

Can be Cured BY PROF. FANDREY European Specialist. 642 S. Main Street.

Without operation or injection and no detention from any kind of business with protection, relief and comfort at once, when cured no further use for a truss of any kind.

RUPTURE SUFFERERS—By inclosing a 2-cent stamp I will send you literature that will enable you to find out all the particulars in regard to the hundreds who have been cured by my natural method, before you come to my office, No. 642 S. Main street. Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Lady attendant.

$25 Reward

Will be paid any one with Piles who cannot be cured with one box of

VERUS PILE CURE.

Price $2.00 to any address in the United States. Discount to trade.

5000 CURES AND NO CLAIMANT FOR REWARD.

"I was troubled with Protruding Piles a great many years. Tried every remedy I could hear of and had them cut out twice. I despaired of a cure until I tried Verus Pile Cure. I was never so surprised in my life to find myself completely cured before using half a box. It is indeed wonderful."

E. P. WEIDNER, 1178 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Verus Pile Cure Co., Room 226 Wilson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Stylish Suits $15.50

Dressy Suits $20
Pants $4.50

My $25.00 Suits are the best in America.

25 Per Cent Saved by getting your suit made by

JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR 143 So. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Samples Sent Free....

NEW THISTLE BICYCLES $35

Agents Wanted. BURKE BROS., 418 south Spring St.

BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Adams-Phillips Company, 315 South Broadway Homer Laughlin 911

BONDS { Government / Municipal / Corporation } FOR SALE.

As investments for savings banks, trust funds and individuals. Unquestionable security and legality. Buy local and eastern bonds and other high grade securities. Loan money upon improved City property at lower interest rates than can be obtained elsewhere. Telephone Main 967.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank

Capital - - - $500,000.00
Surplus - - - $950,000.00
Deposits - - $5,000,000.00

OFFICERS—DIRECTORS. I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-President; H. J. Fleishman, Cashier; O. Heilman, Assistant Cashier. W. H. Perry, J. F. Francis, A. Glassell, J. W. Hellman, Jr., C. E. Thom, O. W. Childs, M. Van Nuys, H. W. Hellman, I. W. Hellman.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued and Telegraphic and Cable Transfers made to all parts of the World. Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

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I had the worst kind of a tooth extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and it did not hurt a bit. I can recommend him to the public. JESSIE D. CRAMER, 419½ S. Main Street.

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I am very thankful that I ever found Dr. Schiffman, for he can extract teeth without pain, as I can say from experience of four teeth. ALICE BROWN, 1015 W. Fourth Street.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE—IN THE OFFICES AND COURTS.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Sherman Page intimates that he will fight the proposed charter unless a test case is brought in the Supreme Court to determine the validity of the present organic law.

The Los Angeles Electric Company has one of its sub-companies explain why it has not lived up to its contract with the city.

A petition to exempt agents for home manufactures from a license was heard by the Council yesterday.

The divorce suit begun by Sarah Daisy Savage against Frances Savage on the ground of extreme cruelty went to trial in Judge Fitzgerald's court yesterday. Many witnesses are in attendance.

Dora Usher is suing W. B. Adams for $5000, alleged to be due for illegal trespass into her apartments and ousting her from his hotel, of which she was the manager.

Patrick L. Roche has been given judgment against the Llewellyn Iron Works for $5000, by reason of personal injuries sustained in a recent scalding.

Horatio K. Hamilton was found guilty in the criminal court yesterday of simple assault upon J. W. Fletcher, a Southern Pacific bridge builder at Lang on September 1.

A complaint was filed in Justice Morgan's court yesterday charging Ung Ah Wing with the murder of Wong Woon. John Harrison was complained against for grand larceny.

In Justice Austin's court Mrs. Lizzie Parker was found guilty of disturbing the peace. The dice-game case against "Poker" Davis was continued for pleading. George Joyce was arraigned for uttering a bogus check.

(AT THE CITY HALL.)

OPPOSITION TO NEW CHARTER.

Sherman Page Intimates That He Will Make a Fight Against It.

The proposed charter will not be put to a popular vote without the dissent, and perhaps the active opposition, of one of its framers. Sherman Page yesterday made a speech before the Council, bordering on the sensational. While he made no direct threats, Mr. Page intimated that injunction proceedings would be brought against the legislative body of the city, if an attempt was made to submit the charter in either of the two ways suggested.

The declaration of Mr. Page did not come altogether as a surprise. It has been whispered about the City Hall ever since Mr. Page ceased to join in the deliberations of what was the Board of Freeholders, that he would oppose the charter. It is said, and there is good foundation for the belief, that the real reason why the board hastened its deliberations at the last moment was to entrench the draft in the strongest possible position, in anticipation of the attitude which might be assumed by Mr. Page.

The proposed charter was formally presented to the Council by Gen. John R. Mathews. The other members of the board present were: W. A. Spalding, A. W. Hutton, Dr. John R. Haynes, J. Frankenfield, Octavius Morgan, and Sherman Page.

Gen. Mathews made a short speech of presentation, and read to the Council the formal resolutions adopted by the board on the day of adjournment. He asked that $75, in addition to the $500 already granted the board, be allowed. Nearly all the $500 had been spent, he said, and there were a few small bills remaining. Owing to the work done by the former Board of Freeholders that framed the charter of 1890, he said the expenses of the board had been much less than they would have been otherwise. The sum was granted by the Council.

President Silver asked the committee if the board had fully considered in what manner its work could best be submitted to a vote of the people. He said much uncertainty had arisen as to whether the draft should be submitted as a freeholders' charter or as an amendment to the present charter, and he would like to hear the opinion of the board.

"If the charter is submitted as a freeholders' charter," said he, "it will have to be advertised in two papers for twenty consecutive days, and the expense will approximate $3000. If submitted as an amendment it will have to be published in but one paper and possibly something may be saved."

W. A. Spalding, chairman of the board, stated that there seemed to be but one way, in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court, in which the charter could be submitted, and that was as an amendment. The board had taken every precaution, he said, and had complied with all the requirements, so that the draft might be submitted in either way, if circumstances should make it possible.

"It is the desire of the board," he said, "that the charter be submitted as one proposition. Any change, or the adoption of a part of it, would make the result incongruous. Many provisions, like the civil-service clause, are included and reference is made to them throughout the charter. We are opposed to a segregation of the sections on that account, and hope the charter can be presented for the alternative vote of the people as one amendment and without alteration. It had better carry or fail as a whole."

The resolution was read by which the Council, some weeks ago, agreed to submit the draft without change, and President Silver assured the board that the Council would stand by that assurance. It is very probable, however, that some segregation will be made by the Council, especially with reference to the section regarding the bonded debt and other provisions not involving the new ideas embodied in the charter.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spalding's remarks, Sherman Page came forward and addressed the Council. He said he came not as a member of the Board of Freeholders, but as a citizen. The Supreme Court had decided, he said, that the board was a nonentity, and he took the decision as it was meant.

"The moment the decision was handed down," he declared, with a shake of his fist, "that moment the board ceased to exist, and went out of office. I thought the board was acting in good faith, when it went to the Supreme Court. Yet, they are here this morning making a report as a Board of Freeholders. I do not understand by what authority they do this. They have merely acted as citizens in suggesting to the Council amendments to the charter."

Mr. Page then recited how he had incidentally and accidentally discovered an error in the proceedings by which the present charter, he believed, was void and a nullity. He had gone first to the City Attorney, and tried to have the matter tested before the Supreme Court at the same time the grandamus suit was brought to test the standing of the Board of Freeholders. Unsuccessful, he went to the board and they, in the vernacular, "turned him down." He never went near the board again.

"I come before the Council," he continued, "as a citizen to urge upon the Council that they go slow, and to protest against the expense of adopting a charter that will not amount to anything. I brought the question of the validity of the present charter before the board as it affected the whole future of the city, and I thought it should be considered. When it was voted down, I refused to act with the board, because I thought they had no right to go ahead. I did not wish to be considered as a member of the board, even to the extent of presenting amendments, because if the present charter is void, the amendments will be void, and all the work would be wasted."

Mr. Page urged the Council to have a test case submitted to the Supreme Court as soon as possible.

Mr. Spalding explained that Mr. Page's point had been carefully considered, and voted down, as the board did not believe its functions included tearing down the existing law. They were elected to frame a new charter, not to test the validity of the old. That was the prerogative of any citizen. If the present charter was void, then the Council was an illegal body, and a chaotic condition prevailed. If a decision could be obtained from the Supreme Court in ten days, all would be well, but that was hardly possible. It would certainly be no less than a calamity, he said, if the charter was found to be void.

At the conclusion of the speech-making, the matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation, in conjunction with the City Attorney.

A FEW SPARKS.

LIGHTING COMPANY WORRIED.

The electric companies interested in the street-lighting contract have suddenly realized that just at present it would be a very popular thing if the Council should apply the thumb-screws—and just at present a municipal campaign is in progress.

The main wire has not yet been tapped, but one of the feeders emitted a few sparks yesterday. If the Council persisted in the determination to hold up the demand for October, the head of the "electric combine" may possibly be heard from.

The sole and only bidder for the lighting contract this year was the Los Angeles Electric Company, which holds the present contract. All the dealings of the city are with that company and will continue to be for at least one year longer. Nevertheless the explanation presented to the Council yesterday, pretending to account for the inferior lighting given the city for the last few weeks, was from the San Gabriel Electric Company, a wheel within the wheel.

By some arrangement between the companies in the "combine" the San Gabriel company furnishes the lamps and current, and the Los Angeles company the poles and wires of the distributing system. In the communication to the Council, the former company shoulders all the blame. It says: "The delay in turning on the circuits for the month of October has been due to the fault of the San Gabriel Electric Company, solely."

The San Gabriel company then proceeds to enumerate a number of reasons why the service has not been up to standard. The power plant of the company is run by water from the San Gabriel River. The drought of the last three seasons is cited as one of the circumstances that have conspired against the company.

In addition to the power plant on the river, there is a substation in the city where steam is used as a motive power, and the Los Angeles Railway Company is also frequently called on to supplement the supply, the company avers. It seems that among the other ills to which the company has succumbed lately fallen heir was the breaking of a pipe attached to one of the condensers at the substation. Pate followed the pipe and while it was being repaired at a shop near by, the shop burned. Then one of the engines of the Los Angeles Railway Company broke down and the lighting company, according to its own statement, was in sore straits. This unwarranted chapter of troubles—the drought, the broken pipe, and the accident to the engine—is responsible, so the company says, for the erratic characteristics of the lighting circuits.

The company is very sorry; it is very repentant. "We regret very much the delay," says the communication. "We expect deductions for the time the circuits were out."

Surprising efforts have been made: "We have cut off furnishing current to private consumers," says the company. "If there had been any other means of obtaining power, we should have availed ourselves of it, no matter what the cost."

In the midst of darkness, the company has evidently seen a great light. There are promises for better service. "Through endeavors to obtain power from every possible source, we have come upon an unexpected supply, and have brought to our power house an additional amount that will reinforce the service."

The company says that the running of two miles of heavy copper wire was entailed in the work and this is offered in evidence of a disposition to act in good faith and give a proper service. The communication closes by stating how deeply the company has been touched by the expressions of disapprobation on the part of the Councilmen and with what sincere sorrow it has learned that the public has objections to wandering in Stygian gloom after nightfall.

The report was signed by A. C. Balch, as manager for the San Gabriel Electric Company.

Councilman Pierce, who says his constituency has been much alarmed at the erratic course of the sun, judging by the time the circuits are lit, believed more might have been said. Some of the new-fangled lamps installed by the company have acquired the bad habit, over in the First Ward, of going out altogether and remaining in that state for about a week. The habit has not be confined to the First Ward by any means, but Mr. Pierce's constituency have "kicked" very hard.

"That's all very well as far as it goes," said he, "but it doesn't go far. What I want to know is why these lamps don't burn as they should and when they do why they don't give more light. The communication does not touch on the principal cause of the difficulty at all. The lateness of turning on the circuits might be explained, perhaps, but there are continued defects. I move that the Gas and Light Committee and the City Electrician be instructed to consider, along with the communication from the company, the inherent defects in the lamps and the reason for the large number of outages."

Councilman Toll had a second to the motion up his sleeve. Mr. Toll has a special grievance. He says he wouldn't mind it so much if the lamps would either "play ball or quit." But when they wink at the member from the Fifth in a tantalizing, "wouldn't you like to see me burn" sort of a way, and keep it up until it becomes an old story, he becomes angry. So do the residents of his bailiwick.

When it came to a vote there were no "noes" recorded and so the Gas and Light Committee and the City Electrician have become precursors of the fate of the lighting company's October demand.

EXEMPTION ASKED.

HOME MANUFACTURERS' PLEA.

An earnest plea for an exemption in favor of home manufacturers was made by J. M. Voss of the hose-manufacturing company of the same name, before the City Council yesterday. The city exacts a license fee from all salesmen and agents and a number of local merchants are anxious that an exception be made of those agents who sell goods manufactured in the city.

The matter came before the Council in the form of a petition from about twenty manufacturing establishments in the city. As reasons why the request should be granted, the petition cited the fact that many articles produced in the city were new inventions, difficult to place on the market until they had been introduced by agents. It recited that the material for manufacturing was purchased in the city, the salesmen employed from the residents, and the demand for labor increased. If the license was imposed, the petition represented that many local manufacturing interests would be compelled to seek other fields of operation.

Mr. Voss spoke at some length in support of the petition. He read the provision of the State law which exempts from license all agents vending home manufactures. The provision, he said, made it impossible for any county to demand a license from an agent for a product manufactured in the State. The law did not affect municipalities except as indicating the trend of legislation.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee without discussion.

Under the city law a license of $5 per month is charged for each salesman. In speaking of the matter, one of the Councilmen remarked that while the State law seemed to furnish a precedent for exemption, the general public would undoubtedly be glad of freedom from persecution by agents and salesmen.

MINOR ITEMS.

FENCE MAKES DIFFICULTY.

The City Council has ordered condemnation proceedings instituted to open Griffith avenue across the right of way of the Southern Pacific between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets. The railroad company, it is said, once agreed to open the thoroughfare, but did not keep the agreement. Lately a high board fence has been erected on both sides of the track and the children who attend the public school at Twenty-eighth and San Pedro streets have to go out of their way to get there. Councilman Pessell brought the subject before the Council yesterday. The proceedings are to be conducted at the cost of the property owners.

The curfew ordinance was referred to the City Attorney to be passed upon as to form before being placed on its passage.

U. S. G. Todd and a committee of citizens appeared to protest against the obnoxious gases from the sewers on San Pedro street between Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth streets. Referred to the Sewer Committee.

The request of the Board of Education that a special election be called to vote on the issuance of $220,000 bonds for improving the public schools was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Union Ice Company was granted permission to lay a switch on Alameda street between Second and Third streets.

Proceedings for the improvement of Sixteenth street between Bush and Hoover streets were ordered abandoned. A majority protest was received.

The grade of Whittier street from Eighth to Ninth street was established on recommendation of the City Engineer.

It has been discovered that there are two streets named Pico street between Alvarado and Hoover streets. An ordinance to change the name of the more northerly of the two was referred to the Board of Public Works yesterday.

Land Sales Objected to.

Several ordinances for the sale and lease of Arroyo Seco lands were passed by the Council yesterday. Mr. Vetter objected in certain instances and voted against the majority report of the Land Committee. He said that in many instances the lands were sold or leased for a song, when manufacturing interests stood ready to pay the city more than was obtained from private parties. One instance was cited where a three-year lease was sold for $45 and a few days later a manufacturing industry bought the lease for $450. Mr. Vetter thought the city should get the benefit and not the private speculator. Messrs. Todd and Pierce, the other members of the Land Committee, stated that the lots in question had been leased by poor men, from time to time, and had been improved. Small homes had been erected and they believed the poor man should have a chance to buy his small residence lot just as well as the corporation. They contended that as the property was sold at public auction all parties had an equal show.

Hearing Continued.

At the afternoon session of the Council the protest against the action of the Street Superintendent in accepting the improvement work on Grand avenue between First and Court streets was heard. W. C. Wolfe, who has recently bought considerable property on the street and expended about $10,000 on it, appeared on behalf of the protestants. He stated that he intended to expend several thousand dollars more on his property, and was anxious that the improvement work be in accordance with the specifications. This, he said, he understood was not the case and an examination by the Council was desired by the property owners. The hearing was continued until 2 o'clock next Monday.

High School Walk.

At the request of the Board of Education the Council instructed the City Engineer to receive bids for the construction of an asphaltum walk, twenty feet in width, across Hill street from the High School to the new annex. The board was afraid that the children might get their feet wet during the rainy season. The walk is to be made very wide owing to the many pupils that have to pass back and forth.

White European Swans.

The park department yesterday received two white European swans that are expected to attract much attention from the public. So far as known, no specimens of the European white swan have ever been on exhibition in the city before. The birds were forwarded by express from Winton Place, which is about six miles from Cincinnati, O. They will be placed in Westlake Park.

WHY DO YOU LOSE SLEEP

With headache when you can relieve it with Wright's Paragon Headache Remedy? It cures.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Socialist candidate for Congress, has greenbacks to burn if they will smoke McLachlan out of his hole and force him into a public debate.—Adv.

(AT THE COURTHOUSE.)

GROSS INSULT CHARGED.

Hotel Owner Sued for Five Thousand Dollars as Damages.

W. B. Adams was made defendant yesterday in a $5000 damage suit begun by Miss Dora Usher, erstwhile proprietress of the Adams Hotel, situated at the corner of Third and Main streets in this city.

Miss Adams alleges that she has been subjected to gross insult from the defendant.

She avers that on the 23rd inst. Adams, without reason, became angry with her, and, taking the keys of the hotel from her, ordered her out of the house and attempted with force and violence to eject her. She resisted, whereupon he is alleged to have assailed her with obscene and disrespectful language.

For four days thereafter, until the 27th inst., it is alleged, Adams, without justification, forced himself into the rooms of Miss Usher, and in her apartments insulted her with varied language and assaulted her by taking hold of her in a rude and violent way, making the worst sort of an indecent proposal to her, and threatening her, unless she would comply with his alleged lustful demands, that she should be deprived of the occupancy of the hotel and all her goods and possessions thrown into the street.

On the 28th inst., says Miss Usher's complaint, Adams went into her apartments again by force and moved a great portion of her furniture into the hall, at the same time traducing her, and ordering her off the premises.

All these episodes, Miss Usher alleges, made her sick in mind and body, and greatly annoyed and humiliated her to her damage in $5000. In order to throw her out upon the street, she says, Adams actually took the door of her room off its hinges and made it impossible for her to stay in her denuded apartments.

Miss Usher is also suing Adams in the Township Court for $299, alleged to be due for services rendered as manager of his hotel. She pleads a contract, wherein it was agreed that she should receive as her remuneration half the profits and a reasonable price for manual work, but she waives anything over $299 that may be coming to her.

SAVAGE DIVORCE CASE.

YOUNG WIFE'S UGLY STORY.

Sarah Daisy Savage, the young wife of the young money broker and warrant shaver, Frank Savage, of this city, took her divorce case to trial in Judge Fitzgerald's department of the Superior Court yesterday. The proceedings in the matter will probably conclude today.

It is the story of a love that didn't live. Then hate and distrust and unhappiness came, and broke up the little household. There are no children. Mrs. Savage wants back her maiden name.

They were married in April, 1895. She was 18; he was 22. Some of their married life was happy.

From the witness stand yesterday Mrs. Savage told a long story of extreme cruelty. She is a handsome little brunette, nicely dressed, quiet, demure, and with a way about her that was winning. She gave her testimony without apparent animus, and seemed frank and honest.

A synopsis of her woes would fill a book. Vile and ugly epithets; harsh and cruel treatment; cold indifference—all these she says she has suffered from her husband in the past two years. He wouldn't let her love and pet him. Once he became angry and, throwing her to the floor, he literally sat on her. Another time he bit her ear. She often got a slapping, and many a sound cursing. At dances he would have little or nothing to do with her. In the presence of other women he branded her with the awfulest stigma a woman can bear.

All these things Mrs. Savage testified to, and then told about her husband's visit to her residence at No. 1004 South Main street one Sunday night over a month ago, and how he disturbed the peace of the neighborhood by the discharge of a pistol. Her fright, how he handled her and how he tried in vain to make her "'fess to acts" of which she stoutly protested her innocence, were matters she told at length and in detail.

Prior to this time her husband had deserted her on August 12. Living with her was a Mrs. Helen Schappel. On the Sunday night when the revolver went off, Savage saw two men in the house. Mrs. Savage says they were Eugene S. Gannon, a railway mail clerk, and J. E. Spence, a distributor in the local postoffice department. They were friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Schappel, she says, and they were passing the time at cards.

Then the young husband came roaring mad. Dr. Montgomery and the police finally interfered. The frightened wife thought that she was going to be shot at any moment.

To corroborate her testimony, Mrs. Savage's attorneys, Messrs. Dyer and Potter, have subpoenaed nineteen witnesse.

The defendant's case is in the hands of C. C. McComas, Esq. By way of answer, Savage sets up a general and specific denial of all his wife's allegations, and then, on cross-complaint, asks for a divorce from her on the ground of marital infidelity. "Divers occasions" are alluded to, and Gannon is named as a co-respondent.

Answering the cross-complaint, Mrs. Savage puts in a strenuous denial. Gannon's answer is also a straight denial, with averments to the effect that he had only a slight acquaintance with Mrs. Savage, having been introduced to her by Mrs. Schappel, who, he says, is his affianced wife. These facts, he also avers, have been long known by both Mr. and Mrs. Savage.

The defendant will testify today.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

STEWART ON BAIL. R. W. Stewart, known as "Bob" Stewart, whose jury was unable to agree last week as to his guilt on a charge of assaulting criminally little Gracie Cunningham in May, is now out of custody on $2500 bail. His case was called up in the criminal court yesterday and continued till tomorrow to be reset for trial.

FOR FORECLOSURE. J. W. Hendrick is suing C. G. Gellogg, as administrator of the estate of Maria H. Gish, deceased, to foreclose a $1000 mortgage.

EXTORTION CASE DISMISSED. The case against Marcelino Lopez, charged with extorting $2.50 from Lorenzo Constantini, was dismissed by Judge Smith yesterday on the District-Attorney's motion to the effect that the evidence available was insufficient to convict. Constantini conducts a saloon at the corner of San Fernando and Bellevue. He alleged that Lopez extorted $2.50 from him under threat that he would report him for selling liquor on Sunday unless the money was forthcoming.

SIMPLE ASSAULT. Horatio K. Hamilton was tried before a jury in the criminal court yesterday on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, and found guilty of simple assault. He struck John W. Fletcher, a Southern Pacific bridge builder, over the head with a shovel at Lang on September 1, after being called some vile epithets. Hamilton's behavior in the County Jail has led the officials to believe that he is mentally unbalanced. He imagines that he is owner of some wealthy mines somewhere and that everybody is trying to steal them from him. Otherwise he is non-communicative. His mental condition moved the jury to a compromise verdict.

ROCHE WINS BIG DAMAGES. The jury in the damage suit brought by Patrick L. Roche against the Llewellyn Iron Works Company to recover $5000 for personal injuries received on July 1, while working as boilermaker's helper in a boiler belonging to the Los Angeles Electric Company, returned a verdict for plaintiff in Judge Fitzgerald's court yesterday, assessing the damages at $5000 as prayed for. Roche was terribly scalded. While inside the boiler, a valve gave way, letting down steam and boiling water upon him. About two-thirds of the surface of his body was burned.

LICENSE GRANTED. The Supervisors granted a hotel license to Mrs. Margaret Fuller yesterday. Mrs. Fuller conducts the Savanna Hotel, in the town of Savanna.

NEW CITIZEN. Charles Limberg, a native of Sweden, was naturalized by Judge Allen yesterday.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED. Divorce suits were begun yesterday by Miriam R. Egbert against Adrian O. Egbert; Absalom F. Deeter against Elizabeth F. Deeter; Charles H. Buckbee against Elizabeth S. Buckbee, and Leone B. Harris against C. W. Harris.

(POLICE AND JUSTICE COURTS.)

MRS. PARKER USED HER FISTS.

Justice Austin Considers Such Conduct Unladylike—Lots of Petty Troubles.

Judge Austin's court worked overtime yesterday in solving the momentous question as to whether Mrs. Lizzie Parker disturbed the peace by defending her good name with her fists, instead of treating insinuations reflecting on her character with silent contempt. Mrs. Parker weighs 200 pounds and lives on Towne avenue. J. C. Kolff is an able-bodied man, also living on Towne avenue, and it was he who caused Mrs. Parker to be prosecuted.

Mrs. Parker employed two able lawyers to defend her and had nearly all her Towne-avenue neighbors subpoenaed as witnesses to prove her good reputation, but the court found her guilty as charged after hearing a great mass of testimony and voluminous arguments by counsel.

Mrs. Parker admitted that she had chastised Kolff with her hands, but justified the act by the fact that Kolff had insulted her by insinuating that she was not good enough to associate with his wife. He had also sung vulgar songs in front of her house and had otherwise made himself offensive. When she sallied into him, he fought back, but Mrs. Parker's 200 pounds of striking force were too much for him and he was compelled to retreat into his own castle. He got even by having her arrested for disturbing the peace.

Many witnesses testified to Mrs. Parker's good character, but the court held that she acted unladylike and committed a breach of the peace when she went into the street to fight with a man. Her penalty was fixed at $5 which was promptly paid.

LITTLE BROWN JUG.

GOT MEDINA INTO TROUBLE.

Justo Medina was found on Los Angeles street yesterday afternoon hugging a little brown jug. The jug was empty, but Medina was full. He had a big black bottle, which was about half full of wine, the other half having been consumed by Medina. The empty jug, the half-full bottle and the full man were sent to the Police Station to be taken care of pending investigation. Inquiry developed the fact that the jug, which was a brand new one, had been stolen from a Los Angeles-street store, it evidently being the thief's intent to have it filled with wine. Medina will be prosecuted for petty larceny as soon as he gets sober.

Davis Not Ready to Plead.

"Poker" Davis was not ready to state whether he was guilty or not guilty of having committed a misdemeanor by running a dice game, when his case was called by Justice Austin yesterday afternoon. He asked a little more time to reflect on the matter, so the case was continued for pleading till 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Murder Complaints Filed.

A complaint was filed in Justice Morgan's court yesterday, charging Ung Ah Wing, alias Ung Toy, with the murder of Wong Woon, the Chinaman who was shot in Chinatown last Saturday night, but the defendant was not arraigned, owing to the serious condition of the wound which he received by being shot by Officer Hugh Dixon while trying to escape after the murder. A complaint was also filed against Charley Fook, charging him with being an accessory to the murder.

Charged With Grand Larceny.

A complaint was filed in Justice Morgan's court yesterday against John Harrison, charging him with the theft of a diamond ring worth $200, from Florence Allen, an inmate of a house of ill-fame. The offense charged is grand larceny. Bail was fixed at $1500, but the date for examination has not yet been set. The police say Harrison served eighteen months in the penitentiary for a similar offense committed in San Francisco. It has been learned that he visited a number of bagnios Saturday night.

Joyce Arraigned for Forgery.

George Joyce, the gay Lothario who was brought back from San Francisco to answer for passing bogus checks, was arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday on the charge of passing a bogus check for $7 on the Los Angeles National Bank. This was the "Mr William Bates" check. Complaints will be filed against Joyce for passing three other worthless checks. He wanted his preliminary examination on the first charge put off for two weeks, but the court set it for next Friday and fixed bail at $150. Joyce will also probably be prosecuted for bigamy.

Wrong Man Arrested.

John Zimmerman was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on a complaint for disturbing the peace, issued thirteen months ago. About that time a team ran away and broke down a hitching post for John O'Laverty of Wilmington street. O'Laverty didn't know who the owner of the team was, but he wanted pay for his hitching post, so he swore out a John Doe complaint. A few days ago Zimmerman was pointed out to an officer as the man who was wanted, but it took him only a few minutes when the case came up for trial to prove that it was a case of mistaken identity. Justice Morgan accordingly discharged the defendant.

"Blind-pig" Cases.

H. Pierroni, the Central-avenue resort keeper who is charged with selling beer without license, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday, and demanded a jury trial, which was set for November 15. The case against Mrs. D. Bland, who is accused of conducting a "blind pig" on Broadway, was continued till 2 o'clock this afternoon for pleading, by Justice Morgan.

Tried to Steal a Ride.

Fred Brunemer pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to evade payment of railroad fare, when arraigned before Justice Morgan. Brunemer applied to a man in charge of a carload of race horses to allow him to ride out of the city with the equines. The horseman said he should get into the car and keep out of sight, but a railroad detective saw him enter the car and haled him out. Brunemer is to appear this afternoon for sentence.

Silent Slugger.

James Flanegan, a deaf mute, appeared before Justice Austin yesterday to answer the charge of battery preferred by Jasper Boles, an old man whom Flanegan is alleged to have beaten last Sunday. The defendant himself bore marks of the fray, as he sat in the dock with a swollen and bandaged head. He pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial, which was set for November 13.

Drunks and Vags.

A dozen drunks and two box-car vagrants were given fines ranging from $1 to $2 in the Police Court yesterday, with the usual alternative.

FIVE MINUTES BEHIND TIME.

Tragic Tale of the Man Who Got "Rattled" in Going to a Station.

It is generally supposed that after a man has lived in a place for five years or more he should be thoroughly conversant with the streets and cars and the points of the compass, but there is one Los Angeles citizen who became sadly "rattled" one day not long ago over this very thing.

The man and his family were going East on a visit over the Santa Fé route. He had a few little business items to transact before train time, and sent his family down to La Grande station ahead of him.

"I'll be right down inside of an hour," he remarked. "I have the tickets, so there is nothing to attend to except checking the baggage, and I'll attend to that when I come down."

The family started on the car ahead of the Old Resident, whom we will call Mr. Doe, because that is not his name. Meantime he hurriedly dressed and took the later car down town. The business was soon transacted, and, with the thoughts of the journey in his mind, he jumped aboard a car, opened the morning paper, and was soon deeply engrossed in its contents.

The Old Resident did not look about him until fifteen minutes had passed, when, glancing out of the window, he found himself at the corner of Washington street and Central avenue—hardly the place for a man who wanted to be at the Santa Fé station. He made a wild dash from the car, accompanied by several choice adjectives, and, glancing at his watch, found he had just half an hour to reach the station before train time.

Boarding a returning car, he asked for a transfer, which he hastily thrust in his pocket. When the car reached Second street the conductor shouted:

"There goes your car. Hurry or you'll miss it."

The Old Resident was in a hurry. He was in a tremendous hurry. By a lively spurt he caught the hand rail of the car and jumped aboard. After half a dozen blocks had conductor came through fares.

"You're on the wrong car," when the Old Resident [illegible] transfer. "You should have First-street car. Must be acquainted in Los Angeles."

The Old Resident made marks that would not [illegible] paint, and the conductor

"This car goes to the A[illegible] Do you know where the [illegible] is? Ask that policeman can tell you all about the [illegible] can also buy a hand guide [illegible] book store."

The Old Resident gave [illegible] a withering glance, and made marks about having lived [illegible] for 'steen years or more, started on a dead run [illegible] street.

Meantime the Old Resident had attended to the checking and valises and was patiently awaiting the arrival of her husband and no hubby appeared. He began to grow a trifle uneasy, consulted her watch with [illegible] quency.

"I just know that man [illegible] here before the train goes," audibly exclaimed to her [illegible]

Another five minutes passed, hubby. People were passing their friends and bevies of the gate and into the [illegible] John appeared.

The train dispatcher [illegible] station shouting a last call. the Old Resident's wife [illegible] wild with apprehension. "[illegible] come of John? Finally [illegible] the situation to the train dispatcher, then lacked but two minutes of [illegible] time.

"Is your husband accompanying the city, madam? Perhaps [illegible] gotten lost" ventured the dispatcher.

"Lost?" snorted the wife, and she snapped her watch shut. "For the hundredth time, we have lived here six years, and ought to know where Main station is."

"Well, I'll hold the train [illegible] utes, but it'll make us late [illegible] siderably in the end," he said. The big gong clanged a warning, and who still lingered to say their friends.

The big engine puffed and [illegible] and the engineer looked [illegible] for the expected alarm. [illegible] conductor came running [illegible] tion with his watch in [illegible] fire in his eyes.

"What's the matter?" [illegible] of the train dispatcher. "[illegible] says we're two minutes late [illegible] off."

The train dispatcher explained the situation, while the [illegible] ing wife beamed him to "[illegible] other moment."

It was five minutes past [illegible] when a solid-eyed, red-faced, [illegible] fuming man, with his [illegible] flowing left coat and his [illegible] in, dashed into the station.

"There's papa!" shrieked [illegible] little Dees.

"Oh, John!" sobbed the [illegible] wife.

"Thank the Lord!" [illegible] Resident, slipping a gold piece [illegible] train dispatcher's hand.

"All aboard!" shouted the [illegible]

PERFECT WOMANHOOD

PERFECT womanhood depends on perfect health. Nature's rarest gifts of physical beauty vanish before pain.

Sweet dispositions turn morbid and fretful.

The possessions that win good husbands and keep their love should be guarded by women every moment of their lives.

The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from derangement of the feminine organs.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their beauty, barely in time to save their lives. Many other thousands have availed of the generous invitation of Mrs. Pinkham to counsel all suffering women free of charge.

Mrs. H. J. Garretson, Bound Brook, N. J., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with the best results, and can say from my heart that your medicines are wonderful. My physician called my trouble chronic inflammation of the ovary. For years I suffered very much, but thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kind advice, I am today a well woman. I would say to all suffering women, take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and your sufferings will vanish."

Mrs. Madgie Bellipp, of Ladoga, Ind., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—For four years I suffered from ulceration of the womb. I became so weak I could not walk across the room without help. After giving up all hopes of recovery I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wrote for special information. I began to improve from the first bottle, and am now fully restored to health."

Deep Well
I treat and cure [illegible] ches. [illegible] Freckles, Pimples, [illegible] Blackheads, Red [illegible] make me [illegible] white and beautiful. [illegible] every evening. [illegible] HARRIS, [illegible]
Hours, 1 to 5 p. m.

[COAST RECORD.]

MISS FRASER NOT CRAZY.

Quiet Ending of a Most Sensational Case.

Court Declares Her Sane and Sets Her Free.

The Stanford Constitutional Amendment—Steamer Almost Wrecked.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

STOCKTON, Oct. 29.—Miss Mary Fraser, who has been in a sanitarium here for a month, was given her liberty at 9 o'clock this morning, and when she came into court this afternoon on the writ of habeas corpus, the matter was quietly ended.

Judge Budd, who committed the young woman to the care and custody of her father, appointing him as her guardian, questioned the young woman and found she was sane. He made an order to that effect, and restored her to competency. The young woman is with her grandparents in this city, and the unhappy affair is apparently at an end.

FOR FREE EDUCATION.

THE STANFORD AMENDMENT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, Oct. 29.—S. F. Leib, president of the board of trustees of Stanford University, has offered the following suggestions as to the proposed constitutional amendment concerning Stanford University.

"Every dollar given for free education saves that much to the taxpayers; the amendment will cure some serious defects in the present law by allowing property outside of the State to be given to it, and allowing property to be given it by will. An immense property in Australia will come to the university if these defects are cured. The terms in the institution are free, and by the terms of the endowment must always remain free. The more income the more people it can and will educate.

"The amendment does not exempt anything, it only permits the Legislature to exempt a portion of the property, should it see fit to do so. Most important of all, the amendment confirms the grants that have been made to the university and thus estops litigation."

WINE MAKERS TO SPLIT.

FIRST STEP IN DISSOLUTION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say a step in the direction of the dissolution of the California Wine Makers' Corporation has been taken in the action of its board of directors, in calling a meeting of the stockholders for January 7 next for the purpose of voting on the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the organization from $10,000,000 to $45,000.

This smaller sum, it is calculated, will leave sufficient margin to conduct all required litigation and pay any judgments which may be rendered against the corporation in actions now in progress. The difference between $45,000 and the sum on hand will then be distributed between the members, and ultimately the remainder of the 45,000, whatever it may be, when disincorporation will follow.

ROBBED AND BEATEN.

INJURED LIQUOR-DEALER'S TALE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Carl Trefz a liquor dealer, was beaten by thugs, robbed and left for dead at the corner of Stockton and Clay streets at an early hour this morning.

Trefz owns a saloon at No. 609 Montgomery street. Shortly before 5 o'clock this morning he took the receipts of the night, amounting to about $100, from the cash drawer, and closed the saloon, going in the direction of his home.

He was found by Officer Gould, lying on the sidewalk bleeding profusely from an ugly wound over his eye. It is thought that his skull is fractured. Only 10 cents was found on his person.

The police discredit Trefz's story, and believe his injuries were the result of accident.

MOTHER'S HOPES ENDED.

VENVILLE KNOWN IN PORTLAND.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

PORTLAND (Or.,) Oct. 29.—The dispatch from Manila Saturday night in regard to the fate of young Arthur Venville, a member of Lieut. Gilmore's party at the hands of Filipinos, has put an end to the hopes of young Venville's mother, Mrs. H. Marsh, who resides in this city. It was thought that the Filipinos were holding young Venville for ransom, and the sum of $262 was subscribed here by sympathizing friends last summer and forwarded to Gen. MacArthur at Manila for the purpose of obtaining the young man's liberty. The fund, however, will probably be returned to this city and turned over to Venville's mother.

GIPSY ALMOST WRECKED.

WATER SETS CARGO AFIRE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The steamer Gipsy, with a cargo of lime from Santa Cruz, was nearly wrecked last night while crossing the bar. Two heavy seas broke over the vessel, staving in the port and washing part of the deck load overboard. The water started fire in several barrels of lime, which were cast into the sea. The propeller became fouled and the vessel was obliged to proceed under sail. The captain anchored near the Cliff House this morning, and the steamer was towed into port.

MISSING GIRL FOUND.

ENTICED AWAY BY A WOMAN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Oct. 29.—Annie King, the fifteen-year-old girl who disappeared mysteriously from her home here over a week ago, and for whom officers in various parts of the Territory have been searching, was located yesterday at Florence in company with Lillian Lazeola, a notorious woman of this city. Both were arrested and brought here today.

The Lazeola woman will be tried on a charge of inducing the girl to leave for immoral purposes. The latter says she was enticed by promises of wealth made by the older woman.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Mrs. Stanford's Gift.

STANFORD, Oct. 29.—The interest of Mrs. Stanford in the department of history in Stanford University has just given a most important addition to its material for original research. This consists of a set of "British parliamentary papers," popularly known as "Blue Books" for the period of 1805-1879, inclusive, comprising 3400 folio volumes. This is believed to be the third largest collection of these documents to be brought to the United States.

Steamers Arrive from Nome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The steamer Robert Dollar, about the safety of which there has been considerable anxiety, arrived at Port Townsend today from Cape Nome. The steamer Alcade also reported in port from the mining camp.

Mangled by a Train.

BERKELEY, Oct. 29.—The mangled remains of Johannes Goth were found on the railway track at West Berkeley this morning. The man, who was an employé of the starch works, had evidently been run over by a local train and killed during the night.

GOLD SHIPS ARRIVE.

Steamer Robert Dollar Was Delayed by Storms—Robberies on the Steamer Ohio.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SEATTLE, Oct. 29.—The long-overdue steamer Robert Dollar arrived here from Nome tonight with 350 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold dust. She was delayed by storms, preventing her discharging and loading cargo and hindering her on the way down. She left Nome on October 14. All on board are well.

The steamer Ohio arrived this afternoon from Nome with 452 passengers and $250,000 in gold dust. She sailed October 21. Hypolite Valedoff, a Frenchman, died and was buried at sea October 23. J. O. Berg was robbed of $500 on the voyage down. Two other minor robberies are reported. No arrests were made. Snake and Nome rivers were both frozen over when the Ohio sailed.

Alexander McKenzie, the deposed receiver of Nome's best mines, is on his way here, a prisoner aboard the steamer Oregon, charged with contempt of the United States Court of Appeals.

The coast survey steamer Patterson also arrived today from Galovin Bay.

"VORWAERTS, BRUEDER!"

How Will the German-Americans Vote?—Views of a Well-informed Man.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—[To the Editor of The Times:] There is a misunderstanding among many Americans of English descent about American citizens of German descent in regard to their sentiments and convictions toward their adopted country, the United States. While the German-Americans love their Fatherland like a son his mother, they at the same time adore the country to which they voluntarily emigrated and became citizens of, with the same feelings as a bridegroom adores his bride. The German-Americans have proved their attachment to the Stars and Stripes on the battle grounds of the Civil War, as well as in all other belligerent engagements of our great country, which fact is shown by the official war reports of our Army and Navy departments up to date.

Like many thousands of law-abiding citizens of the United States, I have served in the German army and took part in many of the battles of the German-French war—a fact of which I am as proud as all my old comrades who became afterward citizens of this great republic.

When a few hundred of those old German warriors went to Germany to take part in the anniversary celebration of the German-French war, they greeted the German Emperor on the parade fields with the flag of the Stars and Stripes, and Emperor Wilhelm accepted their homage with the distinct acknowledgment that this did not interfere with their duties as American citizens.

The Germans are, as everybody who has studied history ought to know, born soldiers, and they look with pride back to the time when they wore "dee Koenigs Rock"—"the King's coat." Therefore it is mere nonsense if a certain political party will make the American people believe that the German-Americans as a body were opposed to militarism. On the contrary, I myself, with many of my countrymen, am much in favor of a military organization which would make it the duty of every sound young American to serve a certain time in the army or navy, to make him capable, mentally and physically, of becoming a valuable defender of his country.

No question that the German-Americans in general are opposed to the annexation of the far-away Philippines, with their dusky and unassimilable population, but never mind annexation and militarism.

The vital issue in the coming election is sound money; and in this regard the majority of our German-born citizens stand solidly together for William McKinley, who, no doubt, will be re-elected with the help of the German-American voters, as four years ago, when the same issue stood paramount before the people of the United States.

The welfare of our country requires that McKinley be reelected. This is proved by many letters received by the undersigned from foreign countries, wherein the writers express their sincere hope that Bryan will be the choice of the American people, as then free trade would be established and the exportation of foreign goods to the United States augmented, to the benefit of foreign manufacturers and merchants, and to the detriment of our own industries and commerce.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

A BACHELOR.

Who collars all my scanty pay,
And with my little plans makes hay?
Who says mamma has come to stay?

Who takes away my easy chair
Because "it has no business there,"
And only says she doesn't care?

Who says she hasn't got a gown,
And wants to put the horses down,
And thinks we'd better live in town?

Who commandeers my only hack,
Returns him with a bad sore back,
And says the little beast is slack?

Who thinks that I must ride a bike
And makes me do what I don't like,
And tells me if I don't she'll strike?

And when I'm feeling sad and low
Who sympathizes with my woe
And softly breathes "I told you so?"
NO ONE!
—[Punch.

RUSSIA'S OPEN DOOR.

She Invites Americans to Her Markets.

Our Products Entered Free of Duty.

Misinformation Instigated by Jealous English Interests. Russia Our Friend.

BY HON. JOHN M. THURSTON.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

I have just received a communication from a friend of mine who has been spending the major part of two years in Siberia, along the line of the Russo-Chinese Railway. I am not authorized to disclose his identity, but I can state that he is a gentleman who has had great experience in the United States in railway and business enterprises. He was for some years a principal officer of one of our great trans-continental lines, and for the past five or six years has been identified with large manufacturing interests seeking trade advantages in Siberia and China. I have no hesitation in saying that his knowledge of the Siberian situation is superior to that of almost any American, and what he says is from the standpoint of actual conditions, as demonstrated by himself in the matter of actual business carried on between American manufacturers and Russian railway and mining interests. I submit the substance of his communication to me in the belief that his statements will be interesting to the great American public, and tend to increase the efforts of our American manufacturers to secure greatly increased markets for their products, in connection with the development of the vast regions of continental Asia. He says:

"Myrga, Mongolia, is a far-away part of the world to look for American magazines, but if an American citizen visits these remote regions he will find all of our leading periodicals in the Russian Consul's office. Russia has maintained a Consul-General in Myrga for forty-two years, and the same able and energetic diplomat has held this place for all that time.

"I am inspired to write you, because of the article I find in the Review of Reviews for July, 1900, page 17, under the head of 'The Role of the United States.' This article contains many erroneous statements, and its tendency is to prejudice the people of the United States against Russia. On page 65 the writer commits a great error in his reference to our relations to Russia and to the American business men who are already in Siberia handling vast amounts of American products.

"So far as Russia is concerned, it has entertained no feeling for the United States and her products, which has not been in keeping with its traditional friendship. In proof I only have to refer to the fact that since Russia has obtained a dominating influence in and has practically occupied North China (Manchuria,) the American trade has increased in value several hundreds of millions of dollars, the main features being supplies and material for Russia's great and expensive railway system in Siberia and Manchuria.

"It seems to me there is a studied effort on the part of English writers, and those influenced by British considerations, to make it appear that Russia's power in the Orient is a menace to American trade, but the cold facts show quite the reverse state of affairs. Russia, instead of placing a prohibitive duty upon American goods, as most of the other countries have done, has pursued a policy which practically gives us the open door to the Siberian markets. Under Russia's tariff regulations a territory larger in area than that of the United States, has been placed at the free disposal of the manufacturers of America, from the broad frontier on the Pacific to the western lines of Siberia, a region quite similar in physical aspect to the country between New York and San Francisco.

"Russia holds out every inducement for American merchants and manufacturers. She invites our people into the markets of Manchuria and Siberia, and gives them a practically free opportunity to sell to the people of that wonderful region—a people equal in numbers to the population of the United States. All our products are entered free of duty, with a few exceptions. The duty upon the excepted articles will, I am reliably informed, soon be removed, and the result is that America has an entire country open to the sale of her wares greater in purchasing power than all China.

"Myself and a business partner lately shipped from New York by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and other lines, $511,515.86 in value of American manufactured goods. This shipment went through the Russian customhouses free by reason of their destination to Siberia. American machinery of the value of millions of dollars is going from our country to Eastern Russia every year, and all free of duty. American clothing and cotton goods are for sale in every shop throughout Siberia, and hundreds of tons of canned and dried fruits from California, Oregon and Washington are purchased by Siberians annually.

"I am connected with three establishments on the Pacific side of Russia which have enjoyed the privilege of free importation from America for three years, and all to the profit of American producers and manufacturers. During this period we have spent over $1,000,000 in America, and every pound of freight shipped has been safely received at its destination. The experiment of shipping through the interior of China, from Tien Tsin to Colgan, on the other hand, has met with disastrous failure. The natives of China, without interference by the authorities, apparently take charge of our freight packages and appropriate many of them to their own uses or destroy them. In the Manchuria country (the north of China which Russia has practically annexed,) the Russians have taught the natives to respect goods belonging to others, and since the Russian occupancy of Manchuria it has been possible for a foreigner to do business in the interior—something that is utterly impossible in other interior parts of China.

"I know of my own knowledge that there are at the present time more than 1000 Americans engaged in business and prospering in Siberia and Manchuria.

"It seems to me as if the Americans ought to cultivate Russian friendship instead of sending out through our periodicals statements and impressions that tend to alienate the good feeling and friendship of the Russian people. As I see the situation here, I have no hesitation in stating that there is an organized attempt on the part of British influences to produce a coldness between Russia and the United States. If one will trace the source of all the misinformation concerning Russia that appears in the American press, it will be found that English writers and English interests are at the root of it all; England is engaged in the endeavor to master the markets of the world, and is extremely jealous of America's entry into the oriental and Siberian trade. Little by little English writers are causing American people to fear Russian influence in Northern China, and are leading us into a criticism of one of the best friends the United States ever had.

"I am met every few days with articles emanating from English writers, dated at Washington, D.C., published in the London Telegraph and the Paris edition of the New York Herald, insisting that it is the ambition of the United States to check Russia in China, in Turkey, and, in fact, in her inevitable expansion throughout Asia. The Russians naturally assume that these articles truly represent the views of the people of the United States, and the whole tendency is to disturb the friendly relations now existing between the two countries; and I fear that the ultimate result may be a Russian policy that will practically close the Siberian and Northern Chinese territory to American manufacture and products.

"As an instance of the friendliness of the Russian government toward the United States, I cite the case, personally known to me, of the rescue by Russia of seven worn-out, civilizing Americans, who had fled from Peking across the great stretches of Chinese desert, and who finally reached a point in Manchuria where they were enabled to ask for assistance from the Russian Consul. The Consul telegraphed to St. Petersburg and received the thrilling message; in reply "to protect the Americans; give them every comfort; have sent cavalry." Then three days thereafter three hundred cavalry had marched one hundred and fifty miles from Klachta to Merga, right into the enemy's country, to aid the Americans. The Chinese authorities at Merga, hearing of the coming of this Russian force of invasion, as they termed it, rose up en masse and declared that the Russians should not cross the line into Manchuria, but the three hundred Russians in despite of the great odds as to numbers against them, kept right on, and the Chinese government thought it best to keep hands off and permit the Americans to be saved.

"If England and Russia were at war (the same as China and Russia practically are today) and seven Russians were one hundred and fifty miles north of the Canadian line pursued and maltreated by the Canadians, would our government invade Canada for the sole purpose of protecting the Russians? Would three hundred of our cavalry risk their lives to give escort out of the dangerous territory?

"It seems to me that this sort of friendship ought to be encouraged, and that we should not permit our American policy to be in any manner influenced by the articles which seem to find their way so readily into the American press inspired by English influences. I wish the people of the United States would wake up to this situation and see to it that American prejudices are not aroused by the misinformation so systematically placed before them. Russia has always been our friend. She was our friend in the perilous times of our internal strife, she has been our friend ever since. She gives today an open door to all the markets of Siberia and Northern China and is the largest purchaser of American goods on our Pacific Coast points, and if friendly relations are maintained and upheld will soon be one of the great customers of all our manufactures and materials. We need the trade of this great developing region of Asia. The Siberians have the cash to pay for what they buy; their mineral resources are inexhaustible; they have a country larger in extent than that of the United States and just as fertile as our own lands. On the other hand the Chinese empire can nevr, or at least not in the immediate future, become a great cash purchaser from us. China, in the language of the street, is today financially 'busted' and has no money with which to buy from us. The whole policy of China is against the rest of the civilized world. Americans will not be safe in her interior for years to come. I have no desire to enter upon a discussion as to what should be the policy of the world powers in the present Chinese crisis, but in my judgment, as I see the situation from the interior of Asia, the greatest advantage will come to the people of the United States when the great Mongolian region is partitioned out and comes under the direct government and control of nations strong enough to protect civilization in its onward march across the vast Asiatic continent.

"As a business man, looking at the situation from a purely business standpoint, I have found that every foot of ground occupied by Russia has opened up a new and successful market to American products. If Russia annexes China from Shanghai north, the United States would profit the most of all from the annexation. It would mean an annual trade of hundreds of millions of dollars which we cannot hope in any other way to secure. It would mean the civilization of that vast region, and in time it would become as attractive for American investment, yes, for American residence, as Siberia is today.

"From my standpoint of view Russia has been more than justified in her attitude toward China. The Chinese government has been dominated by the Boxer movement. I know of my own knowledge that Chinese officials arrested in Siberia have had upon their persons written orders, issued by officials in Peking, directing them to kill all foreigners. If ever a country had good and sufficient reasons for declaring war against another, Russia has for declaring and prosecuting her war and a war for annexation against the Chinese.

"I can testify to the frightful outrages and atrocities perpetrated by the Chinese along the Russian border in Siberia upon the Russians. Their cities have been seized and looted by the Chinese and frightful atrocities have been perpetrated upon their women and children. The Chinese who were engaged in this massacre have been led by regular army officers sent from Peking. These frightful things have not been isolated cases, but have been general along the Siberian-Chinese border. Chinese regular soldiers sent out ostensibly to preserve the peace have led the rabble in their fearful butcheries and atrocities. These statements can be vouched for by many reputable Americans now in Siberia. Prof. G. Frederick Wright, F. G.S.A., of Oberlin (Ohio) University, who was unfortunate enough to be in the thick of the Amoor massacres, is now on his way to the United States, and I have no doubt his voice will soon be heard in enlightening our people as to the facts I have so imperfectly set forth, and I am sure he will emphasize everything I have feebly said as to the magnificent opportunity the American manufacturers and producers now have to secure the markets of the great and progressive region known as Siberia and anchooria.

[Copyright, 1900, by George G. Bain.]

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists — price 50¢ per bottle.

PACIFIC CABLE A REQUISITE.

Views of Lieut. Hood of the Navy—Little Hope for Legislation.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Lieut. John Hood of the navy, whose plea for a Pacific cable is printed in the Herald, says:

"If we wish to secure ourselves against all eventualities and be fully equipped to take our part successfully in the struggle of races that the inevitable laws of evolution force us to enter, let us not only fortify our ports, build fleets and equip armies, but let us by all means prepare the way to render these fleets and armies efficient and capable of their utmost usefulness by supplying them with the safe, sure and prompt information so necessary to any successful undertaking. The only way to attain this end with certainty and success is for the government to lay and operate its own cables, and to construct, equip and man its own cable ships; and the beginning of this great work cannot be made too soon."

Lieut. Hood takes a very pessimistic view of the chances of cable legislation. For a time, he says, it seemed probable that action would be taken, but now it may be safely said all cable legislation is dead for the present, and is more than likely to remain dead for a long time to come, while a merry fight goes on between the opposing ideas of government and private ownership.

"For sure defense," continues the lieutenant, "both for our own coasts and of our island possessions, it is absolutely necessary for the American fleet to have perfect freedom of movement to all parts of our coasts. To carry out any design for the protection and extension of our influence in our far distant possessions, it is necessary to have absolutely sure communication between our fleets and our seat of government. The former of these objects can only be attained by the construction of a national interoceanic canal, and the latter by a national Pacific cable."

Lieut. Hood calls attention to the fact that surety and secrecy can only be attained by a cable owned, controlled and worked by the government itself, by its own agents.

"THE POOR ARE ALWAYS WITH YOU."

Remember the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children. There are many poor families in need of wholesome food, and potatoes, beans, groceries or canned fruit will be most thankfully received. Drop a card to Fred Vrigsted, at the "Good Samaritan" (formerly Capt. Fraser's place,) No. 125 East Seventh street, and anything you have to donate will be called for.

The Broadway Department Store

Copyright Books 69¢

—Like getting dollars for 46c. Who wouldn't do that when they have a chance? It was all we could do yesterday to keep dealers from buying. We are not losing money here for other stores to gain. For you, it's a

Every Book Worth $1.50.

Fine chance to buy Christmas Books.

—Never have another one like it.

—*Not a popular book you can think of, but that's here.*

—*Not one that's ever been touched before. We've no patience with second-hand books; have you?*

—*We've not reserved a single one.*

We do this for just one purpose—to get more of you acquainted with our Book Store—and it's working like a charm. We see that the bargain is so real and safe that it is sure to bring you back.

Not a Book Worth Less Than $1.50.

Some folks were suspicious of the bargain. They thought that the books certainly must be inferior in some way. We don't go to all this newspaper expense to fool you. When we say $1.50 books for 69c, we want you to expect for 69c all that you could for $1.50.

Lb. Best 15c Writing Paper, Today, 10c.

The ordinary pound, you know, only has 96 four-page sheets—this has 120. It's white wove and ruled, note size, the most convenient. We don't see how any woman can use more than a pound of this in six months—there is surely enough to do a man a year. Today only, lb. 10c.

Child's 25c Velvet Caps, Today, 15c.

In the jockey style—catchy and nobby—in a variety of colors, with silk or satin linings. It's a special purchase that came to us underprice and goes to you likewise. Along with this, we offer, today—

Two Extra Values in Boys' Clothing.

Mothers, if you are anxious to save money—now's the time.

29c for Boys' 50c Knee Pants of kersey, in light and dark gray stripes, with strong waist bands and taped seams, full sized. Special for today only at 29c.

$1.48 for Boys' $2 Vestee Suits of good strong union cloth, collar and vestee neatly braided, buckle on pants; for children from 3 to 9 years only—today $1.48.

Worth a King's Ransom.

Saved From the Maelstrom of Catarrh

How Peruna Saves Lives

Mrs. Col. R. J. Gresham, Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy, and President Herndon Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Herndon, Fairfax county Va.:

Herndon, Va.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again.

"I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly.

"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a King's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."
Mrs. Col. R. J. Gresham.

Thousands of women owe their lives to Peruna. Tens of thousands owe their health to Peruna. Hundreds of thousands are praising Peruna in every State in the Union. We have on file a great multitude of letters with written permission for use in public print, which can never be used for want of space.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a book written especially for women, instructively illustrated, entitled "Health and Beauty." Sent free to women.

American Dye Works,

The oldest established, most reliable and best equipped for cleaning dyeing and renovating in all its branches. Our New Improved Dry Process has no equal. Mail and Express Orders.

SPECIAL—We make a specialty of cleaning summer dresses, organdies, mull, swiss, dimities, duck, etc.

Main Office—210½ S. Spring St. Tel. M. 550. Works—612-618 W. 6th St. Tel. M. 1058

Cape Cod Cranberries.

The finest lot of the season on sale today! Large, fully ripe, hand assorted Berries. Needless to say, the Cape Cod's are noted for their superior flavor. Those we are now offering are the first from that point this season.

Tel. 550. Ship everywhere. **Ludwig & Matthews,** Mott Market.

TRUSSES and Elastic Hosiery Made to fit

W. W. SWEENEY, 213 West Fourth Street. (Removed fro Spring.)

CONSUMPTION CURED

Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and treatise on "Consumption, Its Cause and Cure," sent free. Koch Medical Institute, 421½ South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

DAY, OCTOBER 30, 190

...ds on perfect health. ...physical beauty vanish before ...and fretful.

PERFECT WOMANHOOD

...realized ...barely in time to save their ...e availed of the generous in... ...est all suffering women free

...Brook, N. J., writes: "DEAR ...PINKHAM—I have been tak... ...Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable ...ound with the best results ...can say from my heart that ...medicines are wonderful. ...physician called my trouble ...le inflammation of the left ... For years I suffered very ...much, but thanks to Mrs. ...Pinkham's Vegetable Com... ...pound and kind advice, I ...am today a well wo... ...man. I would say to all ...suffering women, take ...Lydia E. Pinkham's ...medicine and your suf... ...ferings will vanish."

Mrs. MAGGIE PHILLIPPI, of Ladoga, Ind., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For four years I suffered from ulceration of the womb. I became so weak I could not walk across ...g up all hopes of recovery, ...Pinkham's Vegetable Com... ...ation. I began to improve ...fully restored to health."

...f a dozen blocks had passed ...nductor came through collect... ..."You're on the wrong car," he said. ...the Old Resident tendered ...the next car. "You should have taken ...red-street car. Must be you're ...conducted in Los Angeles." ...the Old Resident made some ...rks that would not look well ...ted, and the conductor added: ..."This car goes to the Arcade ...you know where the Santa Fé ...is? Ask that policeman there ...he'll tell you all about the city. ...He can also buy a hand guide right ...at the store." ...the Old Resident gave the ...ladies a thirsty glance, and made some ...remark about having lived in the ...city sixteen years or more. The ...conductor acted on a dead run down ...the next ...Sometime the Old Resident ...was attended to the checking of ...his valises and was patiently ...awaiting the arrival of her spouse. ...The train pulled out and no hubby appeared. ...He began to grow a trifle uneasy, and ...consulted her watch with wonderful ...frequency. ..."I just know that man will ...be before the train goes," she ...fondly exclaimed to her daughter. ...Another five minutes passed by. ...People were saying good-by to ...friends and began to pull in. ...Still he came and into the cars he ...never appeared. ...The train dispatcher came into the ...station shouting a last warning that ...the Old Resident's wife began to grow ...pale with apprehension. What had be... ...come of John? Finally she explained ...the situation to the train dispatcher. It ...lacked but two minutes of train ...time. ..."Is your husband acquainted with ...the city, madam?" ...Possibly he is ...on foot!" ventured the official. ...Just then the train with a ...snap snapped her watch case together ...at the hundredth time. "Why, we've ...been here six years, and my husband ...ought to know where La Grande ...is." ..."Well, I'll hold the train a few min... ...utes, but if he makes us behind time ...probably in the end," he called as the ...train clanged a warning to him ...still lingered to say good-by to ...friends. ...The big engine puffed and snorted ...as the conductor locked out of his ...window. The expected signal to pull out ...was given, the conductor came running into the ...car with his watch in his hand and ...fire in his eyes. ..."What's the matter?" he demanded ...of the train dispatcher. "Why, you ...said we're two minutes late in going ...out!" ...The train dispatcher agitated his ...head, while the tearful and plaintive ...wife bearded him to "wait just one ...more moment." ...Five minutes past train time ...a cold-eyed, red-faced, perspiring man, with his necktie ...on his left ear and his derby hat ...pushed into the station. ..."Where's papa!" shrieked the ...frightened ...Does, ...h, John!" sobbed the ...Then, ...thank the Lord!" panted the ...next, digging a gold piece into ...the conductor's hand. ..."All aboard!" shouted the ...conductor.

Telephone Your Orders

For Wines and Liquors and I will deliver them at producers' prices. My California Wines stand unequaled for their purity, flavor and blood-building qualities. Why not drink the best wine, the cost is no more?

H. J. Woollacott
124-126 N. SPRING

Deep Wrinkles

I treat and cure Deep Wrinkles, Freckles, Blackheads, Pimples, Blotches, Smallpox pitting, etc., and make my work guaranteed, which can be seen every afternoon. Dr. HARRIS, Hotel Green, Pasadena.

THE WEATHER.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.*

	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Boston	58	52	57	New York	60	56	58
Washington	64	57	57	Buffalo	68	56	62
Pittsburgh	68	48	58	Cincinnati	78	58	68
Chicago	76	62	69	St. Paul	60	48	54
St. Louis	80	68	74	Kansas City	70	62	66
Los Angeles	72	49	60	Jacksonville	78	68	73

[*The maximum is for October 28; the minimum for October 29. The mean is the average temperature for the two days.]

[NOTE.—Citizens can do "missionary work" for Los Angeles by mailing to friends abroad The Times containing these weather reports.]

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Oct. 29.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.96; at 5 p.m., 29.92. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 53 deg. and 64 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 60 per cent.; 5 p.m., 30 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 13 miles. Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum, 49 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Weather Conditions.—An area of high pressure is overspreading the Central Pacific Slope and Nevada, accompanied by fair, cool weather in California, and freezing temperature in Nevada. Light frost occurred this morning at Red Bluff and Independence. Two inches of snow has fallen at Winnemucca, and snow was falling at the hour of observation at Salt Lake. Rain has fallen generally on the North Pacific Coast, thence to the Upper Missouri Valley, where, from the lower temperatures, it has probably turned to sleet and snow in localities. Fair, cool weather continues in Southern California.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday, with winds mostly northerly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Eureka	56	Los Angeles	74
Fresno	60	Sacramento	62
Independence	52	San Luis Obispo	64
Red Bluff	60	San Diego	66
Mt. Tamalpais	48		

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 60 deg.; minimum, 48 deg.; mean, 54 deg.

Cloudy and threatening weather prevails over the Rocky Mountain region and over Washington and Oregon. Rain is falling in the western portions of Washington and Oregon, and snow in Northern Utah; elsewhere on the Pacific Slope the weather is generally clear. The pressure has risen west of the Rocky Mountains, except for a slight fall along the California coast during the last twelve hours. The temperature has fallen over Utah and Arizona; in other districts the changes have been slight. Conditions are favorable for fair and warmer weather in California Tuesday.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, October 30:

For Northern California: Fair Tuesday; warmer; light northwest wind.

Southern California: Fair Tuesday; light west wind.

Arizona: Cloudy, with snow in north portion and rain in south portion, Tuesday; colder.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Tuesday; warmer; light northwest wind.

Sacramento and vicinity: Fair, warmer, Tuesday.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS, 5 P.M.

Stations—	Max. Temp.	State of weather.
Baker City	46	Part cloudy
Astoria	52	Raining
Carson City	42	Clear
Eureka	56	Clear
Fresno	60	Clear
Flagstaff	50	Clear
Pocatello	40	Cloudy
Independence	50	Clear
Los Angeles	74	Clear
Phoenix	74	Clear
Portland	60	Raining
Red Bluff	60	Part cloudy
Roseburg	52	Cloudy
Sacramento	62	Clear
Salt Lake City	34	Snowing
San Francisco	60	Clear
San Luis Obispo	64	Clear
San Diego	66	Clear
Seattle	54	Part cloudy
Spokane	46	Cloudy
Neah Bay	48	Cloudy
Walla Walla	54	Part cloudy
Winnemucca	40	Clear
Yuma	74	Clear

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

October 29—	1 p.m.	Midnight.
Barometer	29.93	29.99
Thermometer	73	57
Humidity	53	41
Weather	Clear	Clear
Maximum temperature, past 24 hours		74
Minimum temperature, past 24 hours		52
Rainfall for season, inches		.25

Tide Table.—For San Pedro:

		High.	Low.
Tuesday,	October 30	2:07 a.m.	7:28 a.m.
		1:51 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Wednesday,	" 31	4:13 a.m.	9:24 a.m.
		3:29 p.m.	10:08 p.m.
Thursday,	Nov. 1	5:02 a.m.	10:46 a.m.
		4:54 p.m.	10:57 p.m.
Friday,	" 2	5:45 a.m.	11:48 a.m.
		6:00 p.m.	11:31 p.m.
Saturday,	" 3	6:23 a.m.	12:37 p.m.
		6:53 p.m.	
Sunday,	" 4	7:00 a.m.	0:23 a.m.
		7:45 p.m.	1:37 p.m.
Monday,	" 5	7:39 a.m.	1:12 p.m.
		8:30 p.m.	2:14 p.m.
Tuesday,	" 6	8:13 a.m.	1:40 a.m.
		9:28 p.m.	3:01 p.m.
Wednesday,	" 7	8:50 a.m.	2:36 a.m.
		10:22 p.m.	3:47 p.m.
Thursday,	" 8	9:28 a.m.	3:08 a.m.
		11:26 p.m.	4:26 p.m.

Liners.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

THE TIMES WILL NOT PUBLISH questionable massage, clairvoyant or other objectionable medical and personal advertisements at any price. Frauds and fakes must go elsewhere for publicity.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL clean and lay carpets, 3c yard; window washing, house cleaning, furniture polished; we guarantee work; mattress specialty. 621 E. Fourth. Tel. Main 76. E. F. Burdick, Prop.

GREAT EASTERN STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, cor. Tenth and Grand ave. Carpets cleaned and relaid, 3c per yard. Cleaning rugs a specialty. All work guaranteed. Tel. white 331. J. BRENTON, Prop.

TO ADVERTISE OUR WORK AT ROOMS 5 and 6, over BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE, we will make ladies' tailor suits from $9 up; also silk waists from $4 up; all work guaranteed. 30

MRS. CASE, SCIENTIFIC PALMIST AND astrologist; formerly conducting palmistry dept. Los Angeles Herald; ref., diplomas. 229 W. SECOND, 117 Hellman bldg., cor Brodwy.

MRS. DR. A. LAITON, GERMAN MIDwife; free lecture every Tuesday at 2 p.m. on "Health and Beauty," ladies only, at the EUROPEAN BATHS, 444 S. Spring. 2

I, AUGUSTE MARQUIS, IN BURBANK, will pay $100 for the arrest and conviction of the party that placed poisoned sausage in my yard about October 21. 5

SPECIAL—RESUMED THE CLEANING OF home windows, 3c each. RELIABLE DIAMOND WINDOW CLEANING CO., 424 Broadway. Tel. main 437. 30

THE ONLY FANCY DRESSED POULTRY market in California, 633 S. MAIN. Tel. red 2095. Leave orders for all kinds high-class poultry.

IF MR. THOMAS HARTLEY IS IN THE city, will he please communicate with his sister, MRS. W. J. MARON, at 238 S. Olive st., city. 30

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY HAND, 15c pair, MRS. GRACE HEATH, 212 S. Broadway. Tel. 421 brown. Goods called for.

[illegible] STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS. Best work in the city. JNO. BLOESER, proprietor. 452 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 427.

WINDSOR RUBBER COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC. Wholesale, retail; liberal terms to agents. 438 S. BROADWAY. Tel. green 382.

A FEW LADIES CAN SECURE PROFITable employment by applying 404 S. BROADWAY. No experience.

LADY NURSE, LONG EXPERIENCE, BEST reference; residents. THE BURTON, 432½ Main st. 31

LESSONS IN BURNED WORK, WOOD OR leather. 404 S. BROADWAY. Tel. James 2 [illegible]

WINDOW SHADES — ELKELES MAKES them. Factory, 529 W. 6TH. 'Phone James 2481.

SAVE YOUR PAINTING AND PAPERING done by responsible parties. Walter, 627 Spring.

JORDAN'S PIONEER CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, 657 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 231.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

*SCREEN DOORS, 75c; SCREENS, 35c. ADAMS MFG. CO., 742 S. Main. Tel. Main 1322.

REMOVED TO 127 W. FOURTH ST. MEN'S soles, 45c; ladies', 30c; children's, 25c.

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY HAND. TEL. 4287 RED. 30

I. D. BARNARD, NOTARY PUBLIC, 116 S. Broadway. 30

WANTED— Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.
A Strictly First-class, Reliable Agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Milk-wagon driver, $25 etc.; another, $30 etc.; colored boy, $10 etc.; errand boy, $3; janitor, 20c hour; herd boy, $10 etc.; teamsters, $1 etc.; harness cleaner, $30 etc.; carpenter, city, $2.50; 5-horse teamster, $30 etc.; alfalfa ranch, $25 etc.; carpenter, country, $3; woodchoppers, $1.25 cord; plasterer, $3; boy learn candy-making, $4; ranch and orchard hands, $20 to $35 etc.; tampers and laborers, $1.50; man and team, haul wood; laborers, sawmill, $1.75; tree fallers and cross-cut saw men, $2.10; man and wife, gardener and chambermaid, $45 etc.; buggy-washer, $40; stone mason, $4; harness-maker, $40 etc.; bricklayers, $4.50; sash and door-maker, $3; many others.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Head waiter, $75 etc.; colored man and wife, bath and laundry, $40; all-around cook, Arizona, $50 etc.; hotel waiter, Arizona, $40; restaurant waiter, $25 etc.; one $6 week; hotel porter and handy man, $30 etc.; lunch-counter boy, $5 week; mine boarding-house cook, $50 etc.; pantry man and general kitchen helper, $30 etc.; second cook, hotel, $50 etc.; second shop baker, $30 etc.; colored boy for hotel, $20; second cook, hotel, $30; another, $40 and fare; baker's helper, $25 etc. and fare.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Cook, Santa Barbara, $25; cook, Riverside, $30; 2 city, $30; second girl, $25; general housegirls, city and country, $20 and $25; second girl, $15; girls (young) to assist, $10 to $15.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Cook, beach, $30; 2 cooks, $35; ranch cooks, $20, $25; hotel housekeeper, San Diego, $25; waitresses, Arizona, $30 and $22.50; waitresses, city and country, $20; 3 waitresses, Bakersfield, $22.50; pantry girl, same hotel, $15; chambermaids, $20, city and country; general helper, $20; office girl, $5 week; first-class cook, hotel, Santa Paula; cook, country hotel, $30.
30 HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

C. R. HANSEN & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS
125½-125¼ W. SECOND ST. 'PHONE MAIN 262. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Open 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sunday, 7 to 9 a.m. Registration free. Correspondence solicited. S. F. office, 324 Geary st. Established 1876.

Four carpenters, government school buildings, Arizona; 2 Burleigh drillers, $3.50 and $3 day; ranch blacksmith, $35 and found; harness cleaner, $30 and found; 3 ranch hands, $30 and found; 2 ranch hands, $26 and found; plow teamster, see boss here; milker, $30; laborers, $1.50; others.

Head cook, $15 week; second cook, $10 week; second cook, country, $40 and found; ranch cook, $25; head cook, second cook and dishwasher, small country hotel, $100 for the three, see party here.

Kitchen hands, dishwashers and potwashers; others.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Three waitresses, city hotels, $20; chambermaid, institution, $20; waitress, $7.50 week; 4 waitresses, other places; young woman to learn office work, $2.50 week to start; many housegirls, $20 and $25; 2 second girls, $20; second girl, Pasadena, $20; others.
30 C. R. HANSEN & CO.

WANTED—MILLER, DRUMMER, REAL ESTATE office man, adjuster, butcher, baker, driver, tailor, florist, private place, delivery-man, ranchers, man and wife, apprentice, tool dresser, hat, shoe, dry-goods salesman, mechanics, store boy, wrappers; help free. EDWARD NITTINGER, 236 S. Spring. 31

WANTED—MRS. GILMAN'S EMPLOYMENT Agency. All kinds of female help wanted and furnished; correspondence solicited. Tel. brown 1893. 131½ N. BROADWAY.

WANTED — AT ONCE: EXPERIENCED cleaner for dye works; good wages and steady employment. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED — A GOOD BUSHELMAN, FOR pressing, repairing and altering; good wages and steady employment. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED — UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET man; steady position to right man. S. D. COOPER FURNITURE CO., Redlands, Cal.

WANTED—SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN barber trade; complete in 8 weeks; situations secured. GORDON'S BARBER COLLEGE, 417 N. Main. 4

WANTED — UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET man; steady position to right man. S. D. COOPER FURNITURE CO., Redlands, Cal.

WANTED — HYDRAULIC WELL DRILLER; steady work and good wages to competent man. WELLS, 521 S. Spring st. 30

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SCORER FOR paper-box factory. Address, stating experience, M, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CHEF FOR restaurant, $20; married man preferred. Address N, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—BOY TO DELIVER IN GROCERY; must understand taking care of horses. Address N, box 69, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED — NEAT BOY TO SELL CANDY, etc., in Orpheum Theater, $3 to $4 per week. Call 221 WINSTON ST. 30

WANTED — MAN AND TEAM WITH TANK to haul water; steady work. WELLS, 521 S. Spring st. 30

WANTED—AT ONCE, 3 BOYS, 14 YEARS or over, to carry paper route. Call at 230 N. SPRING.

WANTED—BOY, 15 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, willing to work. Apply JACOBY BROS. 31

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY WITH A BIcycle. Call early, 334 S. BROADWAY. 30

WANTED—ERRAND BOY. INQUIRE AT 7 a.m. at 113 W. FOURTH ST. 30

WANTED — BOY FOR DRUG STORE. APply 239 S. MAIN. 30

WANTED— Help, Female.

WANTED—MATRON, MUSIC PERFORMER, saleslady, waitress, printer, photo attendant, second work, nurse, governess, housework, tailoress, millinery saleslady, notion clerks, cashier, tick sewer, hotel, factory work. NITTINGER'S, 236 S. Spring. 31

WANTED—2 CAMP COOKS, $25, $30; HOUSEgirl, no washing, Pasadena, $20; cook, Pasadena, $30; 6 for city, $25, $30; Coronado, $25; waitresses, housegirls and second girls for unusually full list; wages good. MISS DAY, 131½ S. Broadway. 30

WANTED — LADY SOLICITORS FOR OUR Royal English Shoe Dressing for ladies' shoes; big profits and easy sales. ROYAL ENGLISH SHOE DRESSING CO., 23 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. 30

WANTED—A CASHIER FOR A LARGE RESTAURANT and fancy bakery; one who has experience in bakery; no society ladies need apply. Address N, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, 3 OR 4 EXPERIENCED pressers for ladies' garments; steady employment and good wages. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORESS, ONE WHO is experienced in repairing gentlemen's clothing; no other need apply. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL LILLIE Webb's Cal. Olive Oil Soap; awarded first premium State Fair, 1900. 7 to 10 a.m., 6 to 8 evenings, 621 S. MAIN. 2

WANTED—SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices at WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER ON pants; no other need apply; steady work. Room 326, HELLMAN BLOCK, Second and Broadway. 30

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO IS WILLING and can appreciate good treatment to help with housework, $15. Apply 787 BOYLE AVE. 30

WANTED — A FEW MORE FIRST-CLASS and competent clerks for country situations from $65 to $100 month. 215 COPP BLDG. 30

WANTED — HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS can get first-class waitresses and other help at 131½ N. Broadway. MRS. GILMAN'S. 30

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS WAITRESSES and all reliable help can find employment at MRS. GILMAN'S, 131½ N. Broadway. 30

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL HOUSEGIRL who can cook, for Bakersfield family; wages $30 and fare paid. 215 COPP BLDG. 30

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECond work; must have references. Call mornings, before 10, at 1127 S. HOPE. 31

WANTED — ERRAND GIRLS AND FIRST-class waist trimmer. MRS. RENFREW WOOD, 424 S. Spring, room 2. 30

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SKIRT AND shirt-waist stitchers. Apply MATHESON & BERNER, 363 S. Broadway. 30

WANTED — EXPERIENCED LADY PRESSer. Apply at once. ENGLISH STEAM DYE WORKS, 529 S. Spring st. 31

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress. Apply at once at 1615 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 31

WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED LADY FOR light housekeeping. Call 349 S. BROADWAY. 30

WANTED — A CHOCOLATE AND BON-BON dipper at OKERLINN'S, 120 S. Broadway. 30

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE WITH A LITtle experience. 336 S. SPRING, room 23. 30

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MILLINERY salesladies. WONDER MILLINERY. 30

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 641 S. BROADWAY. 30

WANTED— Situations, Male.

WANTED—COOK, 3 IN FAMILY, $30; HOtel cook, $30; long list places for housegirls at $25, $30 and $15, mostly city places; but we have also places in Santa Paula, Ventura, Glendora, Long Beach, Riverside, Glendale, Pasadena and Redlands; 2 second girls, $20 each; young girls to assist. MRS. SCOTT & MRS. HAWLEY, 254 S. Broadway. 30

WANTED — SITUATION WITH PRIVATE family by experienced man, understands care horses, carriages and place generally; with good city references. Address L, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 31

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN ON private place; understands care of horses; can drive, take care of lawn, etc.; experienced. Address K, box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 18

WANTED — JAPANESE YOUNG BOY wants situation as experienced housework or waiting on table. Address KIMOTO, 232 E. First st. 30

WANTED — A JAPANESE, COOKS WELL, wants situation to attend day school. Address N, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 31

WANTED — "JAPANESE" SITUATION BY good cook, city or country. Z. DATE, 230½ S. Main, room 17. 31

WANTED—POSITION AS ENGINEER BY experienced engineer. Address N, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—SITUATION BY GOOD COOK; NO objection to the country. 312 S. HILL, in basement. 30

WANTED—POSITION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; reliable. Address N, box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 31

WANTED — EVERY EMPLOYER TO READ "As It Might Be." 30

WANTED— Situations, Female.

WANTED—POSITION, CALIFORNIA, ARIzona or New Mexico, as book-keeper, stenographer, governess; can teach music; good business education; some experience; go anywhere good position is offered, state salary. Address box 88, GLENDORA, Cal. 30

WANTED—SITUATION BY PROFESSIONAL nurse; no objection to housework; country preferred; confinement a specialty. 445 S. MAIN. 30

WANTED—TRAINED NURSE GOING EAST would like care of child for traveling expenses. Address M, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman for general housework. Call at THE YORKE, Second and Main, room 37. 30

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRApher, position in office half day, $15 a month. Address M, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—POSITION AS NURSE AND COMpanion to invalid lady; references. Address N, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE CHAMberwork part of the day. Inquire 263 E. COLORADO ST., Pasadena. 5

WANTED— To Purchase.

WANTED — PHOTO ENGRAVERS; I AM prepared to purchase a half-interest or buy outright a shop in Los Angeles with a fair trade; have had 15 years' experience on zinc etching, half-tone, photo engraving and wood engraving; answers considered confidential. WILLIAM JAY, care Thomson Engraving Co., 93 First st., Portland, Or. 30

WANTED—TO BUY ANYTHING AND EVerything in the second-hand furniture line. Ring us up when you have anything to sell. We always pay one-third more than other dealers. COLYEAR'S, 233 S. Main st. 'Phone red 2211.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A ROOMING-house; will pay cash if price and location suit. J. C. FLOYD, room 204, Copp Bldg., 218 S. Broadway.

WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR furniture, carpets and miscellaneous goods. MATTHEWS, 454 S. Main. 'Phone green 1226.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE HIGHEST possible price for your furniture, ring up GREEN 1004, or call 506 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE VACANT LOTS; insurance at low rates. EDWARD C. CRIBB, 218 Broadway. 1

WANTED—FURNITURE ALL KINDS. COLGAN'S, 316-318 S. Main. Tel. red 3121.

WANTED—TO BUY A BAKERY ROUTE. Address H, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED— Rooms and Board.

WANTED — BY 2 GENTLEMEN, PERMAnent place to board, must be within a radius of 15 blocks from Third and Spring sts, in a refined family; no other need reply; references exchanged. Address E, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 31

WANTED— Partners.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN PAY $500 for half interest in growing business; must give the best of references; one who has some experience in office work preferred. Address, with particulars, N, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—PARTNER; $600 REQUIRED FOR interest in good-paying office business; references; can easily make $100 monthly, besides interest in large deals now on hand. SECURITY BROKERAGE CO., 108 Bryson Block. 5

WANTED—PARTNER; MUST BE EXPERIenced dairyman; $100 month guaranteed; my dairy business established 5 years. Address M, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—PARTNER IN LIGHT MANUfacturing business; no experience necessary; capital required, $300. Apply ROOM 26, 233½ S. Spring st. 1

WANTED—PARTNER, $650 CASH, TO GO IN with placer miner; this will stand close investigation. READ & CULLEN, 506 S. Broadway. 30

WANTED— Work by the Day.

WANTED—JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT Agency. Carefully selected help of all kinds promptly furnished; labor furnished by day or hour. 642 S. SPRING. Tel. brown 1422.

WANTED—BY WOMAN, DAY WORK, WASHing or cleaning. 315 S. HILL ST., basement. 30

WANTED—JAPANESE, HOUSE-CLEANING, any work by hour, day. 606 W. 6TH. T. G. 31

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY BY woman. 216 BOYD ST. 30

WANTED— Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED — ARTICLE ABSOLUTE NECESsity in every building; no competition; big profits; exclusive rights; failure impossible. AGENCY DEPT. 312, 27 William, N. Y.

WANTED — AGENTS, "HISTORY OF GALveston Horror;" price $1.50; great opportunity to make money; outfit free. S. C. MILLER & CO., Portland, Or.

WANTED—AGENTS, HISTORY OF "CHINA'S War With the Nations;" big book; best terms; outfit free. S. C. MILLER & CO., Portland, Or.

WANTED — AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR the sale of our sheet music publications. R. L. DURANT, Bradbury Block, Los Angeles, Cal. 4

WANTED—GOOD, LIVE AGENTS TO SELL the latest work; just out. 515 E. PINE ST., Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED— Rooms.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. Please address, stating price and full particulars, N, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES, 2 FURnished, sunny rooms, close in; housekeeping; permanent; $10. Address M, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED— Miscellaneous.

WANTED — OLD BUILDINGS AND MAchinery; house, cottage, church or anything to be moved, spot cash. WHITING, 224 East 7th.

WANTED—CHILDREN TO CARE FOR DURing mother's absence; can come to the house if preferred. 218 W. NINTH ST. 30

WANTED — TO WORK FOR BOARD BY A young lady who is learning a trade. Address N, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 30

WANTED—SECOND-HAND OIL TANK, 100 barrels or over. Address P. W. HELLER, 710 Westlake ave. 31

FOR SALE— City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—$1625; A SURE BARGAIN; CORner lot, 60x115, on Ninth st., one block from Union ave.; one of the best residence corners in Los Angeles. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 30

FOR SALE — LOTS, HALL TRACT, NEAR log cabin, southwest; $325; $20 cash, $10 per month. I. H. PRESTON, 204 Stimson Bldg.

FOR SALE—$350; $5 MONTHLY; 40-FT. LOT, cement walk, curb; Vernon car to 52nd st. WIESENDANGER, 439 Douglas Block.

FOR SALE—60 FEET LOT ON OAK STREET, only $975; also good lot on Washington st., only $450. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. 1st. 31

FOR SALE— Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ORANGE orchards, alfalfa ranches, house and lots, hotels and rooming-houses, exchanges of all kinds. J. C. FLOYD, 218 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES DAMP LAND, ALL in alfalfa, near Downey, fenced and cross-fenced, new 4-inch well (water to surface,) 15 shares water stock, with land. 216 REQUENA ST. 30

FOR SALE—SMALL FRUIT AND ALFALfa ranch, close in; owner, COOPER, 213 S. Broadway, room 216. 30

FOR SALE—BEST 500-ACRE STOCK FARM in Cal. BARNETT & BLISS, Hanford, Cal.

FOR SALE — FRUIT AND ALFALFA ranches. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Bd'way.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—AT 1240 STAUNTON, 5 ROOMS, new and modern; lot 50x140; sewer and street work complete; will sell at a bargain on good terms; see this and make us an offer. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 South Broadway.

FOR SALE — S.E. CORNER 29TH AND McClintock, new and modern, 7-room cottage, corner lot, highly improved; owner wants to sell quick; see it and make offer. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—433 E. 21ST, 5 ROOMS, NEW and modern; large lot; call and see it and make us an offer; can be had at a bargain. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOME, MODERN, EXcellently located, sewer, electricity, $2250; worth $3500; modern 4-room cottage, $800; worth $1250. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE—GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE AND barn, cor. Magnolia and 25th st.; the best buy on the market. OWNER, 1188 W. 25th st. 31

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the city at prices to suit all. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—PARTY LEAVING CITY WILL sell 2 modern up-to-date houses. OWNER, 1714 W. 25th st. 4

FOR SALE—$19.75, BIG SNAP; 9 ROOMS, southwest. Call 9 to 11, forenoons, 1976 BONSALLO AVE. 30

FOR SALE— Hotels, Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE, CLOSE IN; every room full of steady roomers, good pay; no agents. Address L, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 31

FOR SALE—AT PIRU CITY, GOOD HOTEL, partly furnished; doing good business. 415 WILCOX BLOCK. RALPH E. HEATH, Piru City.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A rooming-house call on READ & CULLEN, 506 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE— Business Property.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET ON OLIVE, NEAR Sixth Street Park; only $8000, with buildings. K. W. WING, 151 S. Belmont ave. Tel. John 1151. 30

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—3 GAS POTS FOR CANNERS' use, soldering; 1 air pump and gauge, for use with fire pots; 2 can soldering formers; 1 rotary solder cutter; 1 18-inch tin pipe former, or rollers; 1 22-inch squaring machine or shears; 1 hand or power pump for oil or water; bought under attachment; will be sold at less than one-third cost. SANTA BARBARA LUMBER CO., Santa Barbara, Cal.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS. WE DEAL IN NEW AND GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC. IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN OUR LINE IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS. LOUDEN & OVERELL, 338-340 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND BOOK-BINDing machinery; 3-foot power perforator, 1 paging machine, 1 punching machine, 1 round-corner cutter and 1 Hickok ruling machine. Call or address THE TIMES-MIRROR PRINTING AND BINDING HOUSE, 110 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LUMBER! LUMBER! OLD AND new, $8 and up per thousand; have 200,000 all kinds; also lot of nice doors and windows, lath, shingles, etc., less than half price. 223 EAST 7TH.

FOR SALE — NICE LINE SECOND-HAND sewing machines, $5, $6 and up; rent $1.50 month; 349 S. Spring, L. A.; 22 E. Colorado, Pasadena. R. B. MOOREHEAD, Mgr.

FOR SALE—CANOPY TOP BUSINESS buggy, $17, worth $30; will trade new opera glasses for watch, bicycle or chickens. 341 E. FIRST. 30

FOR SALE—FINE FRENCH TRAVELING clock; also oak hall hanging clock and grandfather clock. Address J, box 62, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A FINE CELLO AND A HALlet & Davis concert grand piano, in good condition, at a sacrifice. 1138 S. FLOWER ST.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; PIANO, $125; or rent, $2.50; want bicycle, paper-hanging, surveyor's transit and level. 119 S. SPRING. 30

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR store before you buy furniture and carpets. ALLEN & GODDARD, 502 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — CHEAP; SHOWCASES, COUNters, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. Ring up green 972. 316 E. FOURTH.

FOR SALE—ORDER ORCHARD TREES NOW and save money; will be scarce this winter. CALDWELL NURSERY CO., 253½ S. Main.

FOR SALE— RUSSELL PIANOS, SEVENTH and BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—STEREOPTICON ADVERTISING outfit, cheap; just the thing for election returns. Address H, box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 31

FOR SALE — CELEBRATED $50 THISTLE bicycles, now $35 and $40; agents wanted everywhere. 458 S. SPRING. 1

FOR SALE—MAGIC LANTERNS, NEW AND second-hand; moving pictures. BULLARD & BRECK, 131 Post, S. F.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND LADY'S, ALSO gent's bicycle, in fine shape, at bargains. Call 468 S. SPRING. 1

FOR SALE — APRICOT-PIT SHELLS FOR fuel, $8 per ton, 'delivered. NINTH AND ALAMEDA STS. 3

FOR SALE—TRAP, ALMOST NEW, HALF price. ST. GEORGE STABLES, 510 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—JERSEY MILK, FRESH COW, one quart daily, $2 month. 124 W. PICO ST.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES, $5 UP; rented, $1.50 month. ACKLEY, 507 S. Spring.

FOR SALE — HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and office desks, second-hand. 506 S. BDWAY.

FOR SALE — OFFICE FURNITURE AND roll-top desk. COLGAN'S, 316 S. Main.

FOR SALE—COAL AND GASOLINE STOVES repaired. 985 N. MAIN. Tel. James 1821.

FOR SALE — HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, good as new. Apply 333 N. UNION AVE. 30

FOR SALE—7¾ AND 5¾ CASING; GOOD AS new. Address N, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—SHIP CHRONOMETER. Address J, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 30

FOR SALE—FINE OLD 'CELLO. ADDRESS J, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 30

FOR SALE — A FINE ROLL-TOP DESK, cheap. 504 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—FINE UPRIGHT CHICKERING piano. 941 S. HILL ST. 1

FOR EXCHANGE— Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A LARGE LINE of eastern farm and city properties that can be advantageously exchanged for California I make a specialty of such exchanges.
C. W. CONWAY,
211 Bradbury Bldg. Tel. red 2781.

FOR EXCHANGE — $5500; ANGELINO Heights residence, clear and cash, for business property or flats not exceeding $10,000 value. Address N, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 30

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR COTTAGES IN LOS Angeles, 4 acres, improved, Inglewood; 20 acres Kern co., near Sunset; 9 acres Ventura co. Address N, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 31

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD EASTERN REAL estate, oil and mining stocks for a good modern residence, 8 or 9 rooms. Address G, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 30

FOR EXCHANGE—$6000; TWO CHOICE NEW homes, each rented $400 per year; accept one-half in other clear property. W. N. HOLWAY, 208 Henne Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—$2500; 6-ROOM COTTAGE, southwest, for grocery, property and stock. 1611 BROOKLYN AVE. 5

FOR EXCHANGE — EASTERN PROPERTY for Cal. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Bd'way.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEN WHITE WILL EXchange your property. 309 W. SECOND ST.

SWAPS— All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE — NEW BICYCLE FOR tailor-made suit of clothes. D. L. BURKE, 416 S. Spring. 1

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DIVORCE LAWS A SPECIALTY. ADVICE free. W. W. HOLCOMB, Att'y, 221 W. First.

BUSINESS CHANCES— Miscellaneous.

A PARTY HOLDING AN OPTION FROM A foreign government, covering three-months' concert tour in the United States of one of its finest military bands (60 players,) and having a repertoire of 1000 pieces of music, desires to meet a party who can furnish $5000 to assist in carrying out the project; $3000 of which amount to be used as a guarantee for the return of the instruments and other property to said government, and to be paid back to party advancing the $5000. The superb organization is the equal of Sousa's band, and has never been in the United States, and there is a great demand to hear it. Colored lithographs of the band and all necessary printed matter is ready; 95 per cent. of bookings on percentage basis. Party furnishing the money to handle all receipts; conservatively estimated profits, $20,000; best of references given and required. Address for particulars, N, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 30

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A THOROUGHly experienced real estate and insurance man wanted to buy half interest in a long-established agency in a city that will certainly grow from 25,000, at present, to 50,000 in the next five years. Address OPPORTUNITY, care Los Angeles Times. 5

FOR SALE—$1000; ONE OF THE BEST-PAYing bakeries in Southern California; 2 horses, wagon, 2 brick ovens, storeroom, shop and everything complete; average sales $30 per day; best of reasons for selling. Apply to MOORE & BLACK, Props., Oxnard, Cal.

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT; ONE OF THE best-paying, most central and best-equipped restaurants in Pasadena; large space; small rent; good business; price $1050. J. H. DORN, exclusive agent, 14 N. Raymond ave., Pasadena. 31

WANTED—PHYSICIAN, MIDDLE-AGED, TO locate in a southern town; office in a drug store; must be able to fit glasses; splendid opportunity for a right doctor. For particulars address G, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY ANY kind of business, we have anything you want; our list too large to advertise them all. REED & CULLEN, 506 S. Broadway.

$1000 PURCHASES ONE OF THE BEST bakeries in Southern California; daily sales, $25 to $30; situation, Oxnard. Particulars, RILEY & SCHMITZ, Oxnard, Cal.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent and reliable single man; undoubted testimonials, city or country. Address N, box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 31

A GOOD BARBER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP; sickness reason for selling; central location; paying $70 a week. Address M, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 30

FOR SALE — AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND well-paying confectionery store and restaurant; no agents. Call at 121 E. FOURTH ST., L. A. 1

FOR SALE—FEED AND FUEL BUSINESS; very old stand; a bargain; price only $450. 30. I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — DELICACY, GROCERY AND restaurant; making money; going away; $250. 30. I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY OLD, POPULAR GROcery store; none better; $2500 or invoice. 30. I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW DELICACY store; cost $350, for $250; sick; must sell. 30. I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE SALOON, CLOSE IN, with 4-year lease; positive bargain; $1350. 30. I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT GEM; THE best location; full prices; big trade, $700. 30. I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY, on account of sickness, delicacy store; price $200. 527 W. SEVENTH ST.

WE SELL YOUR BUSINESS OUT FOR cash; no charge for advertising. READ & CULLEN, 506 S. Broadway.

WE HAVE 50 BUSINESS CHANCES. SECURITY BROKERAGE CO., 108 Bryson Block.

FOR SALE CIGAR STORE, price $250; call and see, a bargain. 119 W. FIRST ST. 1

FOR SALE—LUNCH ROOM, CHEAP IF taken at once. 535 W. SIXTH ST. 1

I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. BROADWAY, WILL sell out your business for cash. 30

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SUNSET——SUNSET——SUNSET——
——720 acres of——
choice Sunset oil land, Kern county, to lease on easy terms, with privilege of purchase. CLARK & BRYAN,
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CHAS. W. ALLEN,
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NO STOCK, NO WILDCAT, NO ROTTEN schemes; 20, 30, 40; 200 acres proven oil land for sale by the owner; perfect titles; also 40, 80 acres for lease; all in Kern River field, Bakersfield; we are producers in Kern River field; have been on the ground from the first; reliable information about oil properties in Kern county free. NEWTON, CARMAN & SOMES, room 416 Douglas bldg.

TO AVOID LITIGATION, 640 ACRES PATented oil land for sale at $5 cash per acre; title perfect; E½ section 27 and E½ section 34, T. 27 S. R. 19 E., between Devil's Den and Temblor, Kern county; patented lands around them sold from $8 to $13, now asking from $5 to $20; more particulars, H. F. LANGE, 503 California st., room 205, San Francisco.

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BIG FORECLOSURE.

Lands Which Secured a Two-million-dollar Bond Issue Involved—Ejectment Suit Decided.

Judgment was ordered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, foreclosing on the "Pine Valley lands" in San Diego county, which secured a bond issue of $2,000,000 of the Consolidated Water Company. The suit in foreclosure was brought by Robert G. Wight, trustee, in place of the Mercantile Trust Company, which held a deed of trust of part of the bonds. The defendant company filed an answer yesterday, admitting all the allegations of the complaint to be true.

LOSE THEIR HOME.

John Holmes and Susan Holmes will lose their home by a decision handed down by Judge Wellborn in the United States District Court yesterday. Since the spring of 1899 they have been living on the overlapping Atantic and Pacific lands, and the government brought suit to eject them.

The land in question is in the Big Rock Creek district, and was declared forfeited to the government when the Atlantic and Pacific failed to build certain lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were waiting for the lands to be surveyed, to purchase them from the government.

Wachusett Probably Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—No news concerning the American ship Wachusett was brought by the steamer Gaelic from Honolulu, and in consequence the hope of the ship ever reaching her destination is even less than before. The Wachusett is now out 168 days from Newcastle, N.S.W., for Kahului, and 90 per cent. reinsurance is offered upon her.

The Times' Home Study Circle

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

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THIRTY SHAKESPEARE EVENINGS.

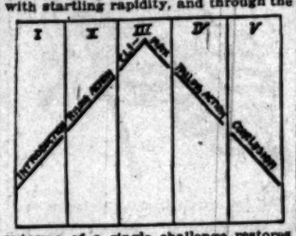
V.—GRAPHIC METHOD IN SHAKESPEARE STUDY.

THE development of a given play and the lines of its action may be represented with a considerable degree of accuracy by a system of graphical illustration, in those cases at least where the interest of the play is derived from a general course of events and from the careers of individual actors in various stages of complication. Character, being qualitative, is not expressed with the same fairness as plot by any scheme of line relation, but inasmuch as action in Shakespeare is usually the outcome of character, it will be found that character and plot commonly coincide, and the line that develops action is also the expression of character. The advantage of a graphical illustration lies in its directness and vividness. It conveys a good idea of the architecture, so to speak, of the play, and is a decided aid to the imagination. The entire action of a play may be held before the mind and the lines along which a character is supposed to be moving have the same meaning to the student of the play, as has a map of a railroad to a train operator. A manager knows by a glance at a chart the location and movement of each one of his trains at a given moment. In like manner it is possible to construct a chart of a play so that the student can know the location and condition of a player at any point in the dramatic process. The defect of any system of graphics is, of course, that a map of any kind is a mere approximation of only one aspect of truth, the external, but as a map of a country is useful to an economist or sociologist, so its counterpart in spiritual geography may be serviceable for interpreting psychical facts.

A Shakespearean play is divided more or less mechanically into five main divisions, and these subdivide into scenes. In a plat of a play the smaller divisions may be ignored, and the acts of the field. This division coincides also with the distinctions of plot and counterplot. Thus Kent, Cordelia and the fool suffer with Lear, the other two daughters and their husbands triumph together until the separation of Albany from the forces of evil. Edgar suffers with Gloster as Edmund wins his way alone.

The play opens with Lear at the height of his authority. As Kent and the fool have been attached to the king's person for many years, and as Cordelia has been the king's favorite daughter, their lines run parallel to that of Lear during the time anterior to the date of the play. For two acts Lear suffers deprivation of authority. He is cast down from his kingly position. Through the third and fourth acts he loses control of his mental faculties. He has descended to the lowest possible estate. With his recovery of sanity in the fifth act there is a chance also of restoring his kingly authority. His line rises in suspense for the moment, but he is too weak and sinful for restoration and Nemesis demands his death in reparation of a fatal error. Kent's fortunes depend upon the king. His banishment, his servile position, his suffering in the storm with Lear constitute his falling action. His line then rises with that of the king, runs parallel with it in descent for two acts, crosses it in the storm scene, and meets it again when Lear is recovering from his madness. Then Kent rises suddenly into good fortune, but as his fate is linked so closely to the king his life is forfeit, and though he himself is guiltless of any grievous error. The fool rises and falls with his master, but the stress of the storm is too heavy for his gentle nature, and he disappears at the middle of the third act, the first to feel the effects of a disordered world. In the clearance of an ethical atmosphere by storm the just may suffer equally with the unjust in the conflict of the elements. Cordelia was closer to her father than the other daughters, and doubtless special favor had been shown her, but through her stubborn refusal to acknowledge the king's whim at the opening of the play, she is utterly cast down from the royal place, deprived of estate, and driven abroad with the King of France. In an alien land, however, she gathers forces for return—as we learn from the letter read by Kent when in the stocks—and during the time the other daughters are stripping from Lear the last vestiges of authority, she becomes the chief agent of counterplot. She is permitted to meet her father at the last, and witnesses his restoration. Although the French forces are defeated, the side of affairs turns for Cordelia at the last, but it is for a moment, and she and Lear go down to a common death. While the members of this group are suffering the consequences of Lear's initial error, the second group is rising into place and power. A discordant and disordered state gives Cornwall and his sisters their opportunity for advancement into full control of the kingdom. Under such conditions they become despotic and cruel, and generate suspicion and jealousy. Cornwall, whose marriage with Regan brings a sudden access of power, assumes leadership, and is the special agent for evil through the first acts, but with equal speed Nemesis decends and Cornwall's death at the hands of one of his own servants, who had been touched with remorse, marks the climax of the whole action at the close of the third act. At that point the dominion of evil begins to weaken, and the gods begin to take part in adjusting the disordered kingdom. Albany's rise is rapid, like that of Cornwall, but unlike Cornwall, he is possessed with a sense of justice and is unable to enter into his queen's ambitions for usurpation. His line of destiny gradually withdraws from the course of his group, and as the principal agent in thwarting the will of evil-doers, and as victor in the battle with France, he is made the deputy of all authority inhering in the group and is one of the two rulers who emerge into the reorganized kingdom. Regan and Goneril increase in authority and wickedness until the final stages of the play, when their fate finds them out and they go down to horrible death and punishment. Evil such as theirs destroys itself, and their unnatural end is what we should be led to expect from the ethical conditions of the play.

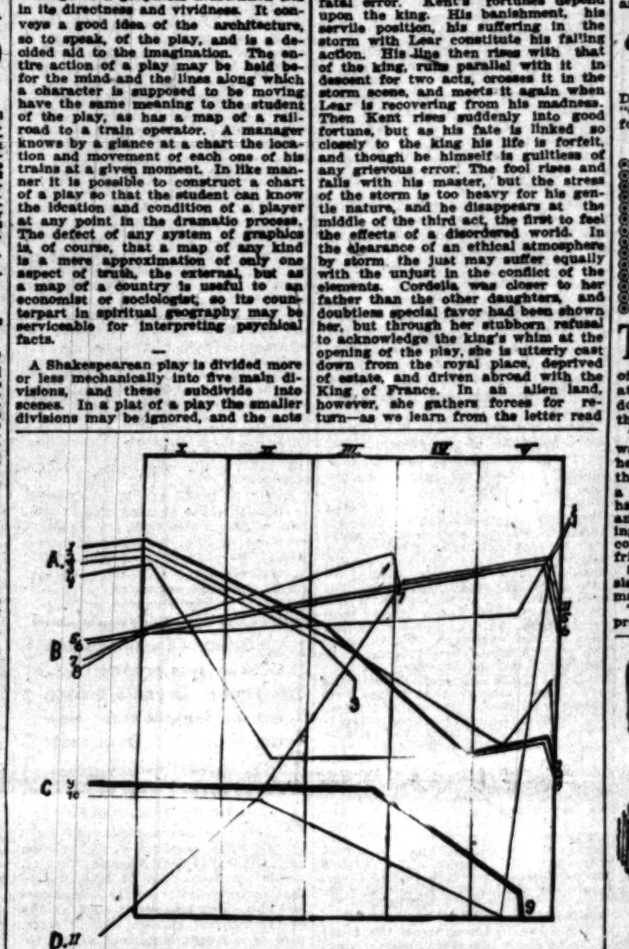
With the main tragic story is woven the secondary plot of Gloster. The parallelism of the lines of Lear indicates the general correspondence of their weakness and destiny. Gloster is credulous as Lear is whimsical. In both stories children are arrayed against parents. Gloster's suffering is hardly less severe than Lear's, and his remorse is perhaps greater. His destiny is an even one till crossed by Edmund and tortured by Cornwall, when he falls to a bitter death in the middle of the fifth act. Edmund, from the lowest possible conditions rises till he is within reach of the highest. He is the shrewd mover of criminal intrigue, and accepts every opportunity that opens for his personal advancement. His ambition is at first content with small gains, but as he secures one end after another, he comes to strive for absolute power. His line of control crosses all the others, and he thus mediates criminally among all the other members of the play. First, he deprives Edgar of his estate, then brings about his father's banishment and the confiscation of the estate. His influence tends to increase every suffering, and to oppose every good. He crosses the line of Albany, and at Cornwall's death, through intrigue with the sisters—who recognise their affinity in a person of absolutely evil disposition—rises superior to all in the kingdom. But at the moment of apparent victory he receives his check from Albany, and pays the penalty of evil-doing to Edgar. Edgar is the final resource of the counterplot. From the position of knighthood he has descended to the lowest beggary. But the tide of control changes near the end of the play. He is carried aloft with startling rapidity, and through the outcome of a single challenge restores the ethical balance, and is permitted to rule with Albany in a united kingdom.



Thus the kingdom, thrown into discord by the action of Lear, has been purified by the destruction of all that were evil, and the restoration and advancement of all that were just. The diagram shows the play reaches its emotional height during the third act. The suffering of the protagonists of the play is then at the extreme, and the domination of evil-doers seems most assured. The tide of events turns at the close of that act with the death of Cornwall. The fifth act shows the triumph of good, the solution of all discords by the elimination of offending elements, and full resolution into harmony.

Oscar L. Triggs

NOTE.—On Thursday of this week Dr. Triggs will present a study of "Cymbeline," based on the plan set forth in this paper.



A—1, Lear; 2, Kent; 3, the Fool; 4, Cordelia.
B—6, Regan; 6, Goneril; 7, Cornwall; 8, Albany.
C—9, Gloster; 10, Edgar.
D—11, Edmund.

[OUR DAILY STORY.]

A FOOL AND HIS FOIL.

BY TOM HALL.

Author "History of the Rough Riders," etc.

THE smoking room of the Occidental Club, that home of wanderers, was occupied by two men. One of the two, young, handsome, perfectly at ease, was sitting by the broad window, smoking and indolently watching the passing crowd.

The other old, crabbed, ill at ease, was twirling his thumbs nervously as he sat on a sofa on the other side of the room. He was apparently making a mental study of the former. They had been introduced a few days before and since had twice said good morning, and once "good night." They could hardly be considered intimate friends.

Suddenly the old man rose with a slap of his hand upon his thigh that made the younger look toward him.

"Mr. Estey," said the old man approaching the younger and drawing a chair near the window, "I take you to be a man of the world."

"To a certain extent, Mr. Beach," the younger assented.

"You are also a man of honor, if I am any judge of character," the old man continued.

"You certainly do not mean that you are going to fight at your age in life," answered the younger man, with more interest.

"With my intellect, yes," said the older man.

"And you want a second?"

"Yes—and I will explain."

Mr. Estey filled his pipe and looked interested.

Mr. Beach ordered a claret cup and looked embarrassed.

"I am a man of wealth," said the older man. "I have a daughter, whom I love devotedly and whom I wish to see married to a man worthy of her. I prefer that this man be an American. I absolutely despair for her if she marries a foreigner of title."

"She is being wooed then by a fortune hunter?" interrupted the young man.

"Precisely," answered Mr. Beach, "by a confounded French count—"

"Count D'Artelle, an impecunious rake—"

"How did you know?" gasped the older man.

"I have had the misfortune to meet him and have heard him make his boasts. Moreover I know he is now at Harnwich where you reside, and I can put two and two together."

"Are you willing to help prevent one and one being put together?" asked Mr. Beach.

"In such a case, yes," answered young Estey. "But how can I serve?"

"By becoming my visitor, engaging my daughter's attentions for a while, and driving that impecunious scoundrel away."

"Do you think I could succeed?" asked Estey.

"By using the means I propose," answered the older man.

"And what are those means?" queried the younger.

"You shall go to my home as an Englishman of title, of high title, say Lord Something-or-Other of Somewhere. My wife who is the strongest ally of this miserable Count will immediately turn in your favor, as a matter of course—"

"And your daughter?"

"Ay, there's the difficulty. If she really loves the Count there will be trouble. But I do not believe, I cannot believe that she does yet—and if she does not as yet love him, you ought to win by a length."

"By the Count's length on the carpet, eh?"

"Yes, if necessary. You can do it. I have heard of carpet knights, why not of carpet counts?"

"True," said the young man musingly. "But suppose—of course I have but few attractions—suppose I win the affections of this daughter of yours—what then?"

"I can fix that all right. That will be my part."

"I will do nothing dishonorable," said the young man.

"Oh—of course not—of course not—"answered the older. "But it will be necessary for you to go as an English Lord, you know."

"I will accompany you to your home as Vincent St. Clair Estey, Lord Bodleigh, an English nobleman of great wealth, temporarily sojourning in America on a still hunt for adventure—"

"And adventurers," added Mr. Beach. "That will be true in part at least. I understand you are an Englishman, and are here temporarily only. And all men still hunt—"

"For pretty daughters of rich men if not for adventure," quoth Mr. Estey, with a smile.

"Alas! yes," answered the old man. "Then it is agreed?"

"Done."

The two men clasped hands.

. . . . . .

Mr. Vincent Estey, now known to the little, but fashionable world of Harnwich-By-the-Sea (as well as by the land,) as Lord Bodleigh, was the sensation of the season. What luck it was for pretty Viola Beach, that he condescended to visit her father with whom he had merely an occasional business transaction. What luck for Mrs. Beach in the social way! What luck for Mr. Beach in getting rid of the odious Count whom he was known to detest! And what luck it was, what great luck for homely Miss Brown, spinster, who, in spite of her well filled coffers, had received few if any offers, that she had succeeded to the affections of the Count D'Artelle! And what luck it was for the latter that his affections were more easily transferable than his notes! He had stood the rivalry of Lord Bodleigh a week—and then he had understood. He had uttered a few mutters about perfidious Albion and impossible America—and begun calling at least twice a day on delighted Miss Brown.

A month passed most gaily. Pretty Viola was never before so pretty. Her blushes were strawberries and cream to the eyes. Her happy girlish laughter was music to the ears. And as for Lord Bodleigh he was the delighted delight of the town.

Not quite of all the town though, Mr. Beach did not view the unexpectedly great success of Mr. Estey with the satisfaction people supposed. He discovered, all too late, that this time his daughter really was in love, and what was worse, Mr. Estey was as deeply smitten with his daughter. This would have been bad enough had Mr. Estey really been a Lord from merry England. But to have his daughter fall in love with an impostor and by his own connivance, indeed by his own machinations—that was really going too far! Too late he saw that he had jumped out of the French frying pan into the English fire. As the days drew on he hinted at first, and then intimated most broadly that Mr. Estey was outstaying his welcome. His remarks seemed to fall on ears that did not hear. To be sure Mr. Estey moved to the fashionable hotel at Harnwich-By-the-Sea when Mr. Beach intimated that he expected other visitors. He was too much of a gentleman to fall to notice the meaning of such a remark as that. But this only made matters worse, for now the young man's attentions were made but more openly, and the young lady's reciprocal feelings but more manifest. Mr. Beach could not unmask the intruder except by acknowledging that he himself had purposely foisted a bogus Lord upon the high society of Harnwich. In this dilemma, he had but one last trump to play. He could tell his daughter that Mr. Estey was plain Mr. Estey, not Lord Bodleigh as she supposed. But he was not at all certain that his one last trump would take the trick.

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND."

"YOU ARE ALSO A MAN OF HONOR."

Matters were at a crisis when Mr. Estey appeared one night before Mr. Beach in a state of some embarrassment and asked for the hand of his daughter in marriage, at the same time confessing his love for her in terms that spoke only too truly of his sincerity.

"It is high time," thundered Mr. Beach in reply, "that Viola be undeceived."

"I don't understand," said Mr. Estey, using that exasperatingly well-bred formula.

"I mean that you should, in all honesty, tell her that you are not Lord Bodleigh" answered Mr. Beach, "I am sure that will end the affair."

"But I cannot do that," answered Mr. Estey, "without telling an untruth to Viola—I beg pardon, I mean Miss Beach. As a matter of fact, I am Lord Bodleigh, and have been guilty of no deception to her at all."

"What?" shouted Mr. Beach.

"It is all as I have said," answered the young man. "I can readily prove who I am by referring you to the diplomatic service in Washington, and to any of the representative Englishmen in New York. I have been traveling incognito under a family name that is rightfully mine."

"Humph!" muttered Mr. Beach.

And then he realized that he was a fool who had been foiled in his folly.

And the worst of it was that he had been foiled by a fool.

"Well, take her," he answered finally. "I suppose you might be worse than you are. But if you were a Duke or an Earl or a Prince, by Jove, young man, you should not have her if I had to—"

He never completed the threat. It was such a useless one.

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THEY'LL BE THERE.

Delegates Appointed to the National Good Roads and National Irrigation Conventions to Be Held in Chicago.

President Newmark of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed the following delegates to the National Good Roads Convention, which meets at Chicago, November 19 to 22: C. B. Boothe, Andrew McNally, Truman G. Palmer, C. A. Richards and J. E. Cook.

To the National Irrigation Convention which meets at Chicago, November 21 to 24, the following delegates have been appointed: Andrew McNally, C. E. Richards and C. B. Boothe.

These are not empty honors being dealt out. All of the gentlemen named have been appointed delegates on the understanding that they will actually be present at the sessions of the two conventions.

ELECTION BULLETINS

At Elks' Hall, No. 231 South Spring street, November 6 and 7.

TO CURE barbers' itch, cuts and sores, nothing equals Anyxe Theatrical Cold Cream.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents, without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief; write plainly; state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.]

"Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 23."

[To the Editor of The Times:] Many voters have formed a very incorrect idea as to the purpose of the constitutional amendment No. 23, and many voters have formed no idea at all concerning it, consequently a large number of electors will vote upon it without intelligence, or not at all.

The amendment referred to is the one providing further security for, and guaranteeing a legal existence to that institution of learning known as "Leland Stanford, Jr., University." Many believe this amendment is one the purpose of which is to exempt the property of the university from taxation, and for that purpose only. Such is not the case. The proposed amendment does not of itself exempt any of the wealth of the university from taxation; the only clause of the amendment referring to taxation is the last one, and to the university and to the public that is the one of least importance. The amendment provides for a conditional, limited exemption from taxation of the property of the university, but such exemption depends upon the will of the Legislature, and the condition imposed is that in case the exemption is granted, no tuition fee shall be charged residents of this State, "unless such fees be authorized by act of the Legislature."

The chief purpose of the amendment is set out in the first clause, which enacts "the trusts and estates created for the founding, endowment and maintenance of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, . . . by the endowment grant executed by Leland Stanford and Jane Lathrop Stanford . . . and by the amendments of such grant, and by gifts, grants, bequests and devises supplementary thereto, to, and by confirmatory grants, are permitted, approved and confirmed." Thus settling all doubt as to the constitutionality of the existence of the university.

Another important object sought to be attained by the amendment is empowering the board of trustees of the institution to "receive property, real or personal, and wherever situated, by gift, grant, devise, or bequest for the benefit of the institution." Such powers the board of trustees does not at present possess, for they now take by grant only, and then no property situated outside this State.

The amendment should not be defeated because it is supposed to provide for an exemption from taxation of taxable property, for that it does not do. Yours truly, W. A. S.

To Repel (Fowl) Boarders.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—[To the Editor of The Times:] "Fair Play's" letter about chickens and their depredations on neighbor's lawns and flower gardens recalls a remedy. Set a pan of dry corn meal plentifully sprinkled with salt where the invading fowls can find it easily, and they will not return for a second feeding.

SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Carlson on Mr. Dunn.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30.—[To the Editor of The Times:] We are about to begin an important city campaign under great difficulties and very hurriedly. In some directions "party lines" are broken as never before; in other directions "party walls" are stronger than ever before.

In the city campaign one thing has struck me time and time again as very peculiar. I mean the same remarkable activity of William E. Dunn, ex-City Attorney, who has been working for nearly a year in behalf of one of his former occasional deputies, W. B. Mathews, who is now a candidate of the Republican party for City Attorney. I am told by a good friend, who is "close" to Mr. Dunn, that the nomination of Mr. Mathews was a move scheme of Mr. Dunn's to help Mr. Dunn to get control of the "outside" work of the City Attorney's office, and which even now brings in no less than $12,000 or $15,000 a year to the successful manipulators of that work, and who incidentally make hundreds of "clerical errors" at the cost of the city.

It will be remembered that the Hon. Dunn was Deputy City Attorney for four years, and that he was City Attorney for four years more. If he wanted to try his chance again, let him test his popularity by running for City Attorney once more on his own account. If Mr. Mathews is not bound up with Mr. Dunn in the matter, let him say so clearly.

Our city is very large, and it is very eager to know whether the life tenure of office is to be made sure by a mere subterfuge on the part of anybody.

Respectfully, MILTON CARLSON.

No. 1139 East Main street.

Wray and Green, Stand Up!

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—[To the Editor of The Times:] I notice in to-day's paper that two individuals, J. Wray and George Green, seem to have been having what the writer of the article is pleased to call "good sport shooting." Each of these honorable gentlemen (?) did his shooting at Long Beach; the former bringing in thirty-six (36) in one afternoon, and the latter fifty-two snipe. Now, according to an editorial which appeared in the Times recently, the editor is willing to protest against game slaughter. Under the strength of that statement kindly allow me to ask Wray and Green if they do not think that they have exceeded the bounds of sportsmanlike conduct in making such a slaughter? I am a member of the League of American Sportsmen, and as such do object most strenuously to seing our game disappearing at the present alarming rate. Just a few days ago there was a dispatch in The Times to the effect that the State Game and Fish Commission urgently recommend a reduction on the bag of quail which a man can kill in a day. If such a law is passed and enforced, it certainly will prove a most excellent thing. If such a law was made also to include rabbits and doves, it would be doubly valuable. Last quail season a friend of mine about bagging fifty-one birds in a few hours; about the 1st of September of this year there appeared in the Times a short account of a big slaughter of doves in San Fernando Valley, and here we have the news of Wray and Green killing a lot of snipe. Until such work is tolerated, how long will the game going to last.

H. V. S. HURBA

No. 1007 South Union avenue.

NAVAL OFFICERS' LUNCHE

Admiral Kautz and Staff to Be Entertained Tomorrow — Warship Winter in Southern California.

Admiral Kautz and his staff will be entertained at luncheon Wednesday by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom the courtesies of the fleet were extended Sunday. It has not been decided where the luncheon will be given. It is probable that there will be opportunity for more functions. The naval officers are of the belief that the Iowa and possibly other warships will winter in these waters, with headquarters at San Diego.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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THE NATION'S CHOICE:

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

ON THE POLITICAL FIRING LINE

Adlai's speeches are considerably addled.

One week from today will be McKinley day.

Another week of battle, and then the victory is ours.

Bryan's favorite song on election night: "Once I Was Blind, but Now I Can See."

The Californian who votes for Bryan votes to destroy the fruit interests of the State.

The Gold Democrats will press that crown down on Billy boy's aching brow next Tuesday.

Chicago is asking for cheaper gas. The supply Bryan left in the Windy City has petered out.

A political funeral will occur one week from today. The Walking Mouth will then be interred

Bryan is a good example of the man who is "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

Bryan is already shaking out the sails in his imperialistic canoe for his trip across the Bay of Blunders.

Isn't it about time Bugaboo Bryan was scratching his head to think up a "paramount issue" for the campaign of 1904?

Bryan has indorsed both Tammanyism and Goebelism, two synonyms for all that is disreputable and corrupt in politics.

Bryan is a smooth talker, but his oily tongue is not sufficiently lubricated to slide him into the Presidential chair this time.

Bryan's hobnobbing with Croker at costly banquets will not help the candidate's campaign among the honest Democracy in the State of New York.

Aguinaldo, Altgeld, Atkinson, Bryan, Croker, Cockran, Davis—this is a pretty good starter down the alphabetical line of Democratic demagogues and calamity chatterers for a "Hall of Fame."

For once during the campaign Bryan has told the truth. In one of his speeches at New York last Saturday he said: "I am but a small part of this campaign."

One week from today Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" will be supplemented by a larger volume, including also the East, the North and a portion of the South.

The only "lasting impression" that Bryan has been able to make is the impression that he is talking such utter nonsense as will insure his political demise next Tuesday.

No man has done his full duty in the impending election until he has done all he can. Vote yourself and get all your qualified neighbors to vote the Republican ticket.

The Bryanists should be encouraged to shout as much as possible for a week longer. Then they will be given sudden and complete rest.

When McKinley speaks he appeals to the intellect of his hearers. When Bryan speaks he appeals to their passions. That is the chief difference between the utterances of the two men.

This week is a time when every Republican voter should be alert and active. The Democratic roorback will attempt its usual work at the hands of the calamity chatterers. Watch out for it!

In a recent speech Tom Fitch drew an apt parallel between Bryan and Jack Cade, an ignorant English insurrectionist of the Middle Ages, who promised his deluded followers, among other things, that when he became king he would decree that every pint should hold a quart. This is quite on a par with Bryan's promise to make a fifty-cent dollar worth 100 cents.

As Teddy said, "Aguinaldoism and Bryanism are synonomous terms in the Philippines." And there isn't an almighty lot of difference in the meaning of these terms right in Mr. Bryan's own State.

Bryan said in Maryland the other day that he hoped to be able on election night to sing "Maryland, My Maryland." It is more than likely he will have a chance to sing "Throw Out the Life Line."

It is safe to wager that David Bennett Hill is not sorry the campaign is so nearly over. A steady crow diet is bad for the health, bad for the digestion, and is not particularly good for one's peace of mind.

Canada's election will take place on Wednesday of next week, one day after ours. There will be a good deal of interest on the contest, which is for members of the lower House of the Dominion Parliament, but it is safe to say the voters over there won't have half as much fun as will those on this side of the line.

Extracts from Bryan's speeches all over the country stamp him as either crazy or dishonest in his statements. No man who has ever run for office has said things so destructive to his own welfare and that of his own country.

There is not much fear that either Kansas or Nebraska will go Populistic this year. The farmers in those States have become capitalists, and the man who has something to lose does not take much stock in Populistic doctrine.

When Bryan denies the prosperity that has increased his own personal property by more than 16 to 1 during the past four years, he underestimates the intelligence and overestimates the credulity of the American people.

Four years ago Bryan scolded because we borrowed money of Europe. Now he scolds because we are lending money to Europe. Is there no happy medium for this bound-to-be-on-the-opposite-side-anyway, unsatisfiable calamity howler?

One of the reasons for gratitude not mentioned in the President's Thanksgiving proclamation will be the fact that William McKinley has been re-elected President of the United States, and that four years more of prosperity may be expected.

Bryan can make as many sneering remarks about the full dinner pail as he chooses, but with the article in question right in his hand, the working man is not to be led astray by any Bryanatic, fantastic impression that it is only a myth.

Nearly 300 new manufactories, employing more than 10,000 men and representing a total investment of $23,000,000, have been started in West Virginia during the past year. The Republicans ought to carry the State without difficulty.

Chairman Jones has not yet claimed for the Democrats, Connecticut, or Maine, or Massachusetts, or New Hampshire, or Pennsylvania, or Rhode Island, or Vermont. There is yet time, however, for him to do so, before Tuesday next—not after.

The Democrat who is supporting President McKinley in this campaign is thereby giving evidence of the Jeffersonian character of his Democracy. Mr. McKinley is the only Presidential candidate who represents the Jeffersonian principle of territorial expansion.

Speaking at Trenton, Mo., a few days ago, Senator Tillman of South Carolina said, while advocating the election of Bryan: "America for Americans; to hell with all others." That is the way they are fishing for the German vote. Their catch will be the smallest on record.

Will the walnut grower who is getting 10 cents per pound for his crop against 6 cents under the Wilson Act, for which Bryan spoke in Congress, and for which he voted, help to put him and his kind in office to put the price of walnuts back to 6 cents?

The death of every American soldier killed by a Filipino during these days—and there are a considerable number of them—is due to the treasonable utterances of William J. Bryan and men who are supporting his candidacy. It is their false hope for the success of Bryan that has given the murderous Tagals new courage.

The full dinner pail, like most of the other good things that the Republican administration has brought, is sneered at by Bryan and his supporters. The full dinner pails have no votes, but the men who carry them have, and they will cast their votes next Tuesday in such manner as to keep the dinner pail full.

A Syracuse University freshman who cheered for Amherst a few days ago was captured and compelled to apologize at ten different fraternity houses, singing a Syracuse song and giving the Syracuse cheer at each house. The fellow was doubtless practicing to become a Filipino sympathizer, but he isn't practicing any more.

In the fervency of his zeal, Mr. Bryan makes most extraordinary assertions. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that were it necessary, he would promise to haul down the moon and divide it up among the faithful, or change the financial system of the planet Mars—if it would make him President!

When the Wilson Act was in force in 1894 the imports of raw material for use in American factories were valued at $129,000,000. This year the imports of such material will amount in value to $300,000,000. The exports of manufactured goods will amount to $422,000,000. The Dingley Act has produced the change. Mr. Voter, which are you for?

"Victory," said Senator D. B. Hill after the election four years ago, "was well-nigh impossible on the lines marked out by the Chicago platform. The evidences are numerous that hundreds of thousands of Democrats to whom that platform was distasteful nevertheless supported the ticket. . . . They were willing to pardon or excuse the errors of their party in one campaign, but they will not tolerate them in another. As that platform was readopted this year, and the candidate of that year was renominated, it is easy to know what Mr. Hill thinks of the outlook now.

The flag symbolizes our purposes and our aspirations; it represents what we believe and what we mean to maintain, and wherever it floats it is the flag of the free and the hope of the oppressed; and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace.—[William McKinley.

After Bryan's defeat four years ago, ex-Senator David B. Hill referred to him as a candidate who "inspired disrespect for courts" and "openly or covertly resisted established laws" and "arrayed classes against classes." Although he has reluctantly consented to support Bryan this year, he has never retracted what he then said.

Bryan is an accident, due to the fact that in 1896 there was much discontent throughout the country, owing to hard times that had been prevailing, and just at that time Bryan, the demagogue, happened to turn a brilliant but meaningless phrase which caught the popular fancy. Surely, this is a slim foundation upon which to choose the President of a country of 75,000,000 people.

Mr. Bryan's "policy" would be to turn loose a disorganized horde of Filipinos upon the world. American and European industries would be left to the mercies of bandits, and the islands would once more swarm with the pirates of many nations. What an honorable thing would that be in the eyes of the world, which is learning to look to the United States as a model of fearlessness and wisdom!

As Gov. Roosevelt recently said in Kentucky, Bryanism means different things in different sections, but "it always means something vicious and dishonorable." This is literally true; and it has been made true by Mr. Bryan's persistent appeals to the worst passions and prejudices of men. Bryanism is what Bryan himself has made it. It is not a thing calculated to make him proud of his handiwork.

A notorious "labor leader" has said: "In 1896 the workingman could not afford to vote the Democratic ticket. He can this year." Why? In 1896 the hard times caused by Democratic rule made it necessary to create better times. The Republican administration has created better times, as was expected by the workingmen who cast their votes for this very purpose. Are they so mad as to throw their prosperity away?

Let every Californian who disapproves of Bryanism vote November 6. The State is no doubt safely Republican, and so is Los Angeles county. But the larger the majority rolled up in any community against Demopopism, the higher its reputation for honesty in business and for intelligence will rise when the figures are glanced at away from home. Help to make the majority large.

Bryan says the Republicans have no plan to destroy the trusts, while the Democrats have. Bryan knows very well that some of the ablest economists in this country have not yet been able to decide upon any altogether satisfactory solution of the trust problem, which is strictly an economic, not a political question. When it comes to the question of destroying, however, we have no doubt that the Bryanites would be fully equal to the occasion. They are able not only to destroy the trusts, but the country as well. Fortunately, however, there is not the slightest probability that they will have a chance to put their destructive theories into effect.

The position of the Bryanites is indeed a pitiable one. They are, as it were, "between the devil and the deep blue sea." With a view of retaining votes in some of the Western States Bryan is compelled to hold on to the free silver heresy, while at the same time the knowledge that this proposition is intensely unpopular among eastern Democrats forces him to keep that question in the background whenever he is talking east of the Mississippi. At the same time, the wicked eastern Republicans will not permit the people to forget the threat made by Mr. Bryan in regard to the currency question in 1896, and are constantly flaunting it in his face.

One of the results that it is expected would follow the election of Bryan, would be the withdrawal of the American army from the Philippine Islands. It must not be supposed, however, that this would mean the return of our soldiers to peaceful pursuits. Not at all. Among other things, Bryan has promised his sympathy to the Boers, who are apparently holding out, like the Filipinos, in the hope of his election. Now, to make that sympathy of any avail, we should have to give the Boers active assistance. To do that it would be necessary to send the American army to South Africa. Of course, this would entail a little war with Great Britain, but what is such a trifling thing as that in comparison with the horrors of imperialism?

The character of the two men weighed in the same balance ought to be enough to decide any intelligent man to vote for McKinley. Bryan's name stands for absolutely nothing but cheap talk. He has never done a thing of any note for the locality in which he has lived, for his State, nor for the nation. McKinley has spent almost his whole life in rendering distinguished services to his country. As a boy he fought for the Union, distinguishing himself at Antietam, and on other mighty battlefields of that mighty war. As a man he was sent again and again to Congress, where his name is inseparably connected with most important legislation. He was for a term Governor of the great State of Ohio, and is now completing his term as President. The administration has been so wise that the reputation of this country stands preëminent among the nations. No more should be necessary to decide the voter than these two records.

THE COST OF CRIME.

Some remarkable figures in regard to the cost of crime in this country were presented by Eugene Smith, a New York lawyer, in a paper recently read before the Congress of the National Prison Association in Cleveland. To many who have not given the subject much attention the statement made by Mr. Smith that the criminal classes cost this country more than $600,000,000 every year will appear startling, yet he produces statistics in proof of his assertion. The amount mentioned includes the cost of taxation chargeable to crime, and the immediate and necessary results of criminal wrongdoing.

A third of this great sum represents money raised by taxation and paid from the public treasury. The expenses of the courts alone which are directly attributable to the criminal classes are enormous. Mr. Smith points out that the judicial department of government, which in many cases has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, is put to incomparably greater expense in criminal than in civil trials, for the expenses in civil cases are borne by individual litigants, whereas in criminal cases the expense of prosecution must be borne by the government, and in some cases amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The standing army itself is largely necessary in this country in order to protect the community against any possible criminal combination, and that is the only service which it is called upon to perform in times of peace. Speaking of charity, and of the quarter of a million inmates of almshouses, asylums and benevolent institutions, Mr. Smith says that "crime, more than all other causes combined, has operated to crowd these public institutions."

Taking the city and county of New York as an example, it is found that over $30,000,000 was spent during 1899 in the repression and correction of crime, out of a total expenditure of about $90,000,000. This means a crime taxation of $6 per capita. An analysis of San Francisco's budget shows an average of $5 per capita. In smaller cities the average is about $3.50 per capita. With these averages as a basis, Mr. Smith calculates that $1 per inhabitant in the "open country" is a conservative estimate.

The money cost of crime is, however, only one phase of the question, and not the most important one. In concluding his paper Mr. Smith uses the following pregnant words:

"The social and moral aspects of crime infinitely transcend its financial phases. Crime is waging a ceaseless war not only against all property, but against all law, all government, against civilization itself. All that we hold dear and all that makes life worth living is at stake; all is dependent upon the forces that keep crime under. Nations and civilizations that can be compared with those of the modern world have flourished in the past and have become extinct. . . . Crime is now working with the same fierce activity that it has ever shown from the beginning, disintegrating nations and subverting civilizations. If the time shall ever come in this country when crime shall break down the barriers that oppose it and gain supremacy over the forces that hold it in check, then the United States will be doomed to destruction as certain and as utter as that which overwhelmed the ancient civilizations of Rome and Greece, of Assyria and Egypt and Chaldea, and which now threatens Turkey and China. There is one differentiating fact in our favor, and in it lies for us the only hope for the future; it is the vitalising and regenerative energy of Christianity."

What can be the cause of this great prevalence of crime in a young country like the United States, where there is plenty of elbow room and opportunity for men to reap the rewards of individual effort; where there is no oppression on part of a despotic government, and where education is free to all? There is no one particular cause, and to enumerate all the various reasons which might be given would require a small volume. Probably, the chief cause of the unwelcome prevalence of crime in the United States are: First, the lax discipline of the young in this country, which is one of the first things that strikes the "intelligent foreigner" who visits us. The deep respect for parents, the veneration for age, and the instinctive obedience to those in authority, which is the rule in the Old World, is largely lacking here among our young people. The independence and impatience of control that are characteristic of the American small boy form a subject for humorous discussion in the press. Unfortunately, however, the small boy who steals melons, or heaves rocks at his neighbors' chickens, or indulges in mild rowdyism on the public thoroughfares, too often develops by natural gravitation into the large man who waylays the pedestrian or holds up a stage. Then we are all apt to hold up our hands in horror and wonder how such things can be, not reflecting that the result is to a great extent the natural outcome of early training.

Secondly, the prevalence of crime in this country is, undoubtedly, largely due to the haste to grow rich and the impatience with old-fashioned methods of thrift and economy. Our young people read with avidity the stories of the rapid accumulation of large fortunes, with which the press abounds, and they become dissatisfied with their humble surroundings. They are not content to start in as their fathers did, but want to begin where they left off. A large proportion of the crimes of defaulting book-keepers and cashiers and others are attributable to this cause, in addition to the widely-distributed tendency to live beyond one's means.

Thirdly, there is the large stream of foreign immigration to this country, much of which is of an undesirable character. Many of these immigrants have left their country for their country's good. They regard the United States as a luscious oyster to be opened, and they soon proceed to "do the best they can" at the expense of the taxpayers.

So much for the principal causes of crime in this country. But how about the remedy? There is an old saying, and a true one, which tells us that prevention is better than cure. Our fruit growers expend large sums of money in fumigating and spraying their trees to destroy noxious insect pests, and thus save their orchards from destruction. It would be much cheaper, in the long run, if means could be devised to prevent these enemies of the horticulturists from multiplying and spreading. So it is with the criminal classes. It is far better to expend money in manual schools and reformatories than to expend it on criminal courts and prisoners. The science of criminology has made great advances during the past few years. What we specially need is a thorough study of the art of reforming the embryo criminal before he blossoms out as a professional lawbreaker. There are few young people so utterly hardened and devoid of good qualities that they cannot be influenced, if taken hold of in time. It is to these that we should turn our attention. Surely, the value of the stake is large enough to warrant a combined and steady effort on part of all our statesmen and social reformers. In fact, it involves the very existence of the United States as a nation.

If the various Christian sects would divert a little of the energy which they expend in trying to save adults from future damnation into an effort for the present salvation of the young, they would, perhaps, have more tangible results to show for their labors.

THE BIBLE AND BRYAN.

Among the many arguments that have been advanced in favor of the election of William Jennings Bryan to the Presidency of the United States, one of the most remarkable is that contained in a two-column communication published a few days ago in a local journal from a minister of the gospel, under the heading, "An Open Letter to Christian Voters of the United States." The writer says that as a minister of Jesus Christ he is led to address the public on the great issues of the campaign of 1900, and to point out from a Bible standpoint the Christain's duty in the coming struggle.

This minister then goes on to attack the foreign policy of the administration, and especially the trust system, for which he, like the Bryanites, holds the Republican party responsible. With a warning against the throwing away of votes on a third party candidate he declares that either McKinley or Bryan will be elected, and asserts that "good men are rapidly leaving the ranks of all parties and rallying to the standard of Bryan." Then he says:

"If Jesus Christ, the great friend of the common people, were on earth today, for which candidate would He cast a ballot? The wildest imagination cannot conceive of Him disregarding the foregoing commands of God, and casting a ballot for Mammon's candidate—the oppressors of the poor, the needy, the widow, the fatherless and the stranger."

Surely, it needs a wild imagination to conceive of the Founder of the Christian religion (even were He on earth to vote) casting a ballot for Bryan, the place-hunting mountebank, in preference to McKinley, the patriotic Christian statesman.

"Great is Tammany and Croker is its prophet!" That is Bryan's brazen cry of impudence. How do honorable Democrats like the sentiment?

A DANGEROUS DEMAGOGUE.

Bryan is a demagogue who seeks to excite the passions of his hearers, not to appeal to their reasoning faculty. He is specially fond of resorting to that favorite device of the demagogue and of harping on the so-called wrongs of the laboring classes. For instance, here is a recent statement of his regarding the American army:

"I have only heard two reasons given for a large army, and one of them is not given in public by Republican speakers, and yet if you will inquire among those who stand at the head of the syndicates you will find there is a domestic reason sometimes urged in private for a large army in this country. What is it? To protect us from Indians? No. The less Indians we have the more soldiers the Republicans want. Why do we want to need a large army in this country? There is but one domestic reason. If the army is not to be kept busy in foreign lands, subjecting people or holding them under our dominion, then the army must be engaged here either in idleness or in action. If in idleness, then you are supporting people in idleness, and if in action, what action do you suppose an army can be called upon for in this country for domestic purposes. I believe that one of the reasons that they want a large army for is to build a fort near each city and use the army to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

It is scarcely possible to write temperately of such miserable rot as this. In making such a statement Bryan exhibits either an astonishing lack of common sense, if he for a moment believes in the assertion which he makes, or, on the other hand, a criminal desire to arouse the passions of the unthinking masses, by a charge which he knows to be unfounded. In either case he is assuredly an entirely unfit man to preside over the destiny of this great nation.

Among more excitable and less intelligent people such appeals as these to man's baser passions, made by those who possess the gift of oratory, have caused widespread devastation and bloodshed. Fortunately, the great mass of the American people are too intelligent, too sensible, too well balanced to be led astray by such preposterous mouthings. Nevertheless, the intent is there, all the same, and Bryan stands convicted by his own declaration as a dangerous demagogue.

TARIFF THE ISSUE.

When all is said, the real issue, as it has been for years, is the tariff.

Willis J. Abbot, a man as shallow as "Coin Harvey," is "doing literature" for the Democratic party. Here follows a question on tariff, with the answer by Mr. Abbot:

Kindly explain which is the better: Revenue tariff or protective tariff, and why?—[Clay Marks.

"All tariff is bad. Protective tariff is especially so since trusts have superseded 'the infant industries,' of which so much was once said. Revenue tariff is relatively justifiable only until its place can be taken by an income tax compelling the rich to bear the burdens as they now enjoy the privileges of society."

"All tariff is bad." There you have Calhounism and Bryanism in all their beauty. There, too, you have the real purpose hidden in the income-tax bill which Bryan champions.

Now where is the Constitution which specifically provides for a tariff to raise revenue for government expenses?

WE CALIFORNIANS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Phelps of San José have just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage.

Miss Marian Watts of San Francisco is one of the very few American girls who have visited the Countess Von Waldersee.

Mrs. Helen Saunders of San Rafael, a woman who is reported to be wealthy, has been arrested on a charge of defrauding an inn keeper.

Miss Luella Gardiner, a pretty young domestic of San Francisco, stole valuable silverware from a residence, and gave it to her sister as a wedding present.

Noel H. Jacks, general secretary of the Oakland Young Men's Christian Association, has resigned his position, having accepted a call to the secretaryship of the Hartford, Ct., association.

Miss Ethel Jerome, daughter of E. B. Jerome, acting collector of the port of San Francisco, has gone east to study art with the best teachers in New York, and will afterward travel abroad.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Poor Billy.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Mr. Bryan has begun to get left.

The Difference.

[New York Evening Sun:] There is just this difference between a "life-long Democrat" and a Bryanite: A "life-long Democrat" refuses to vote for Bryan.

Where Bryan Missed It.

[Denver Republican:] Mr. Bryan overlooked a chance in his up-State New York trip, when he failed to corral the vote of all the original David Harums.

Getting There.

[Chicago News:] There must be an end to all things, and this trite reflection has a new meaning and beauty when we reflect that November 6 is not so far away as it was a week ago.

No Rattle to It Now.

[Omaha Bee:] Four years ago the dinner pail was empty and made its share of the noise when Bryan struck it. This year it is full and Bryan is forced to make all the noise himself.

They're Sawing Wood.

[Nashville Banner:] While Mr. Bryan is speeding around the country exhibiting the specter of alarm and abusing the means of prosperity, his opponent remains in Washington promoting public confidence by a confident administration of public affairs.

"I Am the Man."

[Kansas City Journal:] Of course Mr. Bryan did not say that Richard Croker is the greatest man in the world. Mr. Bryan has never said who, in his opinion, is the greatest man in the world. Modesty will not permit.

How It Helps.

[Indianapolis Journal:] Besides the thousands of Indiana farmers who have paid off mortgages during the last two years other thousands have renewed them at a lower rate of interest. Thus McKinley prosperity helps all along the line.

Takes Too Long.

[Detroit Free Press:] We have no doubt that great responsibilities would sober Mr. Bryan, but by the time Mr. Bryan was sobered the wheels of industrial progress might have been turned back half a decade and the country would be in the midst of another period of industrial and financial depression.

No Doubt at All.

[New York Sun:] It seems that Bryanite bluffs of carrying New York are causing some anxiety among supporters of sound money at the West. Let them dismiss all such misgivings. New York will go for McKinley, and there will not be a State in the Union which will give a greater majority for him. No intelligent and discerning politician here, Republican or Democrat, has any doubt of McKinley's carrying the State.

Oh, Happy Day!

[New York Times:] Bryan costs the people of the United States vastly more than their "standing army." His two candidacies have cost us more than the whole expense of the Spanish war, including the incidental outlay for "imperialism." Bryan blocks the way, the much-traveled way, of the country's business. What a blessed deliverance it will be when we are finally rid of him!

CURRENT COMMENT.

Hard-hearted.

[Baltimore American:] The stories of the privations of the Chinese imperial family have not elicited any resolutions of sympathy from the legationers.

A Confession of Inferiority.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] An English earl wants the American jockeys barred from the English race courses. This seems to be a sad confession of inferiority.

"Labby's" Specialty.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Henry Labouchere, with an increased majority behind him, is expected the reopening of Parliament, and the opportunity to throw harpoons.

Gomorrah Slighted.

[Milwaukee Sentinel:] So far as we have noticed no assassin of the sideshows at Madison has used the word Gomorrah. Why this omission? According to all reports the city was in Sodom's class.

Not Affected by Environment.

[Denver Post:] A cabdriver hackman referred to a veterinary surgeon who had cured one of his horses of botts—as "one of the most skillful botanists which I have ever saw." And that same man drove hack in Boston for ten years!!!

What Next?

[Boston Globe:] Hongkong can furnish expert liars, it seems, as well as Shanghai. "It is supposed," says the correspondent of a London paper there, "that the rebels who are operating under Sun Yet Sen are subsidized by Americans at Singapore."

Better Pay Up.

[Omaha Bee:] The Sultan of Turkey had a scare over the report that an American squadron was headed toward Turkey. No squadron was en route, but if the Sultan desires to sleep in profound peace without being disturbed by such dreams it would be well for him to pay that little bill now past due to Uncle Sam.

The Chicago Atmosphere.

[Chicago News:] At noon yesterday the Chicago Opera-house Block had three notable exhibits that attracted the attention of thousands of people in the street—two flags and a kite floating several hundred feet above the building and a dense column of smoke, which added luridness to the exhibit. The flags and the kite were probably employed in a vain effort to catch the attention of the city smoke inspector and remind him that inspectors were and go but smoke rolls upward from in Chicago.

The Natural Conclusion.

[Omaha Bee:] The Russian explains that the killing of [illegible] nese by Cossacks was due to a misunderstanding of orders. As no one was made to stop the slaughter it must be presumed that the orders were unable to fill the entire order.

Our Macrocephalic Chicago.

[Chicago Post:] Will Mrs. Potter Palmer return to Chicago? What, of course she will. New York is a very nice place to visit occasionally during "the season," Newport has many attractions, and London and Paris are worthy of a little brief attention, but a real Chicagoan is always a Chicagoan, and Mrs. Palmer announces that she is coming back, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH

Story Style.

[Atchison Globe]: It is only natural that men ask women to marry them and meet with a refusal.

Looking Ahead.

[Chicago News:] "What is the future of the verb 'to love,' Jennie?"

(Jennie, sweet 16:) "To get married."

Good Advice.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "Pa, what is this 16 to 1, anyway?"

"Oh, Maria, read the newspapers, count the McKinley and Bryan traits around town."

On the Safe Side.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "I think better let cook go."

"Oh, no, David; she knows we're McKinley, and she'd go right and make all her men-folk vote for Bryan."

Li's Little Joke.

[Baltimore American:] "Do you not know what the European [illegible] will play," observed Li Hung Chang.

Then, with a knowing smile, he continued:

"But I should not be surprised if furnished the Tuan."

A Hard Job.

[Chicago News:] (Doctor:) "Your dyspepsia no better? Did you follow my advice and drink hot water an hour before breakfast?"

(Patient:) "I tried to, doctor, but I was unable to keep it up for more than five minutes at a stretch.

Just in Time.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] "The man who wrote 'Home, Sweet Home' was a bachelor, I believe," she said.

"Yes," he replied, "what a good thing would have been lost to the world if he had married before he wrote it."

Then they came out from behind the palms.

Something New.

[Yonkers Statesman:] "Let me see your tongue," said the doctor.

"Certainly," said the patient, suiting the action to the word.

"You're all right," said the doctor. "You've got what is called the 'new' tongue."

"What's that?" said the young man in alarm.

"Why, there's no coat on it."

Disappointing.

[Chicago Post:] "Yes," said the experienced literary man, "I admit that when I wrote it I thought it really was a great poem."

"And you don't now?"

"Oh, dear, no," he answered. "The evidence is all against it. Why, I even accepted by the first magazine to whom I sent it, and you never heard of that happening to real poetry."

STEEL-PLATE ADVANCE.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—The price of steel plates today went from 1.90 cents per pound to 1¼ cents by agreements among the manufacturers who have recently been conferring upon the subject.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

For Congress:
James McLachlan.

For Judge of the Superior Court:
Full Term—Louis R. Valentine.
Full Term—Waldo M. York.
Unexpired Term—Nathaniel P. Conrey.

For State Senator, Thirty-seventh Senatorial District:
Frederick M. Smith.

For Member of the Assembly:
Seventieth Assembly District—Walter [illegible].
Seventy-first Assembly District—Howard Broughton.
Seventy-second Assembly District—Will H. Savage.
Seventy-third Assembly District—Albert Mikel.
Seventy-fourth Assembly District—Charles W. Pendleton.
Seventy-fifth Assembly District—Henry Carter.

For Supervisor:
Second Supervisorial District—George Alexander.
Fourth Supervisorial District—F. J. Wiggins.
Fifth Supervisorial District—Charles E. Patterson.

Hoffman's Pictures...
"CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE"
"CHRIST AND THE RICH RULER."
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Comfortable Shoes for Men.
Ever have tired feet? Don't blame your feet, blame the shoes. We make a specialty of fitting business men, and can't remember a single failure. If you want the nobbiest and most comfortable Men's Shoes made, try a pair from the
C. M. STAUB SHOE CO.,
235 S. Broadway.

DR. C. B. ELLIOTT
The Optician.
EYES TESTED FREE.
All work guaranteed. Open Saturday evenings.
319 South Spring Street.

BRYAN'S HOLLOW INCONSISTENCIES.

A Searching Exposure of His False Logic and Slam Exhibitions of Patriotism.

THEODORE W. NOYES contributes to the Washington Star a series of three notable articles on the issues of the pending campaign, in which he exposes the weakness, the inconsistency and the utter untenableness of the positions taken by W. J. Bryan on these issues. These articles cover a wide range, and constitute one of the most severe arraignments of Bryan and Bryanism that has been made in the course of the campaign.

Referring to the boast of Bourke Cockran (a gold Democrat,) that Bryan's "sincerity" and zeal in advocacy of free-silver coinage in 1896 aroused the sound-money forces so thoroughly that they won a notable victory and enacted sound-money legislation which will protect the country from the danger of free silver, Mr. Noyes pointedly says:

"His infernal majesty is sincere, persistent and untiring in his assaults upon humanity's moral citadel; with temptations he assails every weak point; the desperate and systematic resistance aroused by these attacks disciplines and strengthens the defense to the point of beating off the diabolical assailant. Thus the sincere Satan becomes a most effective moral agent and on the Bourke Cockran theory is the savior of the moral citadel.

"The sincerity of Bryan in a course which Cockran and other gold Democrats must consider evil, receives credit for unintended good results. On this analogy Judas Iscariot, the sincere betrayer, is clearly entitled to a large share of the credit for the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and for the resulting redemption of mankind.

"As by the sincerity of his advocacy of free silver at 16 to 1 in 1896 Bryan succeeded (according to Cockran) in carrying the country for the gold standard; so in 1900 the evident sincerity of his efforts to be elected President himself may similarly result in his sweeping the country for McKinley."

As Mr. Noyes further says, "the country is inclined to believe in Bryan's personal sincerity, and just in proportion to the extent of that belief, to fear him as dangerous in the White House." The specious claim that this nation is great enough to carry through a free-coinage policy successfully, "to double the price of silver over all the globe," and "to make fifty cents one hundred cents by act of Congress," is refuted by facts and figures and irrefragable arguments which leave no ground for the free-silver contention to stand upon. "The notion is too great," declares Mr. Noyes, "to be ungrateful to the pensioners and bondholders who risked life and treasure in the republic's defense in its moral struggle; too great to stifle the warning whispers of the national conscience against dishonorable repudiation of just obligations; too great to place upon America and Americans the stigma of fraudulent bankruptcy; too great for isolation and disgraceful exile from the family of civilized nations; in short, too great to be dishonest, too great to be nailed to a silver cross after the fashion and as a legitimate successor of the impenitent thief."

Mr. Bryan, by declining to accept the nomination of the Kansas City convention, unless a free-silver plank were inserted in the platform, thereby declared that issue to be paramount. Yet the free-silver issue was so emphatically voted down in the East four years ago that he dare not make it the most prominent feature of his campaign, hence he seeks to raise another and a false issue by flaunting the twin bogies of "imperialism" and "militarism." He has had much to say about the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Mr. Noyes has also something to say on this subject, as follows:

"It is fatal for a nation to give such unlimited continuing force and universal application to the Declaration of Independence, which preceded its formation, as to rob it, when established, of all certain authority over the persons subject to its jurisdiction, and to render it impotent to exact loyal obedience from any of its nominal citizens until it is proved that they consent or continue to consent to be governed. The jurisdiction of a government cannot be thus varying, shifting, constantly altering in area and scope to correspond to the whimsical variations in the views of individuals. . . . the loyal citizen in dealing with men living on national territory who are resisting national authority reads to them the riot act and not the Declaration of Independence.

"The Civil War marked indelibly and in blood the limitations to be put upon the generalities of the Declaration of Independence. The Union is now and forever one and inseparable. Ceasing to consent to its government either by States or by individuals subject to its jurisdiction does not remove them from under its authority, and to sustain this refusal to consent by force of arms, though justified by the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence under the Bryanite construction of that instrument, is condemned as treason by the Constitution and laws of the land.

"The United States, though it was established through a rebellion against British authority, has never on that account encouraged or yielded to rebellion against its own authority, whether the revolt took the shape of riots within States, or the secession of States, or outbreaks in nonconsenting territory belonging to the United States.

"The Philippines were annexed by purchase and under treaty just as Louisiana, New Mexico and Alaska were annexed. An armed force saw to it that the governed did not dissent in Louisiana; our soldiers killed the people in New Mexico and California who attempted by rifle shots to indicate their nonconsent, and our army 'occupied' Alaska, and for sixteen years overawed the nonconsenting Alaskans.

"Thus whenever the Declaration of Independence has been brandished threateningly in the republic's face by the nonconsenting governed among the people subject to its jurisdiction it has sent soldiers to preserve order and to quell what it called riot or insurrection, whether in Louisiana, New Mexico, Alaska or in the South at the outbreak of the Civil War; and now it pursues the same course in the Philippines. National self-preservation and maintenance of the national authority have been throughout the guiding principles."

Mr. Noyes shows that the leaders of the Southern Confederacy found (or pretended to find) in the Declaration of Independence their warrant for the effort which they made to destroy the Union. Charles G. Memminger, the Southern Confederacy's Secretary of the Treasury, prepared in 1860 the approval draft of South Carolina's Declaration of Independence, which adopted and utilized as a justification of the secession ordinance the declarations in the original document of the American colonists of 1776. Representative Alexander Long of Ohio denounced in Congress the "imperialism" of "the despot, Lincoln," and said:

"If we cannot rise above the Austro-Russian principle of holding subject provinces by the power of force and coercion, what becomes of the Declaration of Independence?"

"It is enough to know that they (the seceding States) have withdrawn, and my purpose is to convince others of that which to my own mind is clear, that they cannot be forced back into the Union by coercion. . . . The doctrines laid down as self-evident truths in the Declaration of Independence are that all rightful government springs from the consent of the governed—that any people have the right to alter, change or amend their form of government at pleasure."

Jeff Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, held views on this question identical with those entertained by Candidate Bryan, and in his inaugural address, on February 18, 1861, he quoted that document against the Union, declaring that the States of the Confederacy, in seceding, "merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 had defined to be "unalienable." Mr. Noyes very forcefully says:

"Bryan would give new life to a theory which was buried in the agony and bloodshed of civil war, and would revive it against the wishes of its former advocates at a time when its logical effect would be to incite to armed revolt the ex-slaves, now citizens, whom the Civil War set free.

"As construed by Memminger and Jefferson Davis, and W. J. Bryan, the Declaration of Independence is a vindication of secession and rebellion and an apologist for so-called treason, and if this sort of declaration has become an integral principle of the body politic, the republic carries in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction.

"The effect of this doctrine of Bryanism is to raise the abstractions of a misconstrued and misapplied Declaration of Independence above the Constitution and laws of the land, above the dictates of love of country, and above the instinct of national self-preservation.

"Adoption of this perversion of the Declaration of Independence as the supreme law by a people and government already independent is a Declaration of Disintegration, and the action on this line urged at Kansas City adds free secession to free trade, free riot and free coinage in the list of the coalition party's shibboleths."

In the closing portion of his strong and excellent treatise Mr. Noyes expresses in patriotic and noble words his faith in the American people and the American Union, as follows:

"The republic was never greater in population, wealth and material prosperity—never greater in intellectual advancement and moral stamina—never greater in the strength which comes from unity. The patriotic American sentiment, the spirit of American nationality, which makes a unit of millions, was never so powerful. This spirit was born in the bloodshed of the revolution. It was revived in the agony of civil war when the American people vividly realized that the Union is not a mere abstraction, but something to love, to live for, and, if need be, to die for. It was perfected only in the bloodshed of the war with Spain, when North and South fighting side by side, buried their sectional grievances and were welded into the 'more perfect Union.'

"This centennial year of the establishment of the permanent seat of government at Washington, is not a time of national humiliation, of dishonor, of impotence. To be an American was never before so high an honor. The banner bearing the Stars and Stripes was never so respected over all the globe. The expanded and expanding influence of the nation is beneficial; America is a world-power for good and not for evil. The republic of today is sound morally, mentally and physically in spite of the obvious national evils and dangers of the age to which it is subjected. It is as a great tree, pushing its mighty trunk and widespreading branches into the sky and living and thriving and blessing the world in increasing ratio in spite of the attacks, open or insidious, of all its enemies."

Every loyal and patriotic American can indorse these sentiments, which are so obviously true as to require no further emphasis.

Bryan would like to disguise his hobby under another name, but for the reflection that such a rotten issue, under any other name, would smell as rank.

Mr. Croker's son is learning how to work. His illustrious father long ago learned how to work—other people.

Mark Twain is writing a book on the Origin of Humor. That's all right, Mark, we're willing to concede that you're "it."

The time is drawing near when Mr. Bryan will have another personal experience with that celebrated "difference in the morning."

The patients at the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum went on a strike recently and overpowered their keepers. Keep the news from Bryan.

Already the miserable inhabitants of the region east of the Rocky Mountains are being cursed with the query, "Say, is it cold enough for you?"

Negroes lynched a negro in Mississippi a short time ago. Evidently the colored people do not intend that the white folks shall have a monopoly.

A megaphone has been invented which can be heard for miles. However, it comes too late in the campaign to be of any material use to Col. Bryan.

PASSING OF THE BOGIE-MAN.

Oh the Bogie-Man from the Land of Woe,
Traversed the Union to and fro.
Gorgon-like was his horrent eye;
Children shrieked when he thundered by;
And he sang, "Ho, ho!"
And he laughed, "He, he!
Blood and brains in my sangaree!
Blood and brains and the Juice of Weep,
Flooding the Union ankle-deep!"
(Shrieks of fear in the Anti van—
Fear of the awful Bogie-Man.)

Oh, the Bogie-Man from the Land of Woe,
Said strange things; and they rumbled so,
Strong men shook and were sore afraid;
Women swooned and the Jackass brayed;
And he sang, "Ho, ho!"
And he laughed, "He, he!
Blood and brains in my sangaree!
Blood and brains and the Juice of Weep,
Flooding the Union ankle-deep!"
(Shrieks of fear in the Anti van—
Fear of the awful Bogie-Man.)

But the Bogie-Man from the Land of Woe,
Ran into a storm of election snow;
And it tore a hole in his painted hide,
Disclosing Bryan all blue inside;
And he sobbed, "Oh, oh!"
And he wailed, "Ah, me!
Never can scare 'em again!" said he;
"Icy blizzards across me sweep;
Snow-drifts over me ten feet deep!"
(Shivering sob in the Anti van—
And that was the last of the Bogie-Man.)

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

Time moves quickly along and you have doubtless planned somewhat already as to your holiday giving, especially where your own work is to go into the gift. in all such planning you should keep

our art and novelty dept.

in mind. there is many an idea to be gleaned by a visit to this interesting section of the store.

competent instructors give lessons in battenburg and other fancy work, and materials for all sorts of fancy work are shown in complete assortment.

sofa pillows

oriental covers in colored stamping to be outlined in heavy cotton or silk, front and back, 75c.

roman covers of gobelin blue canvas, with soft silk finish, stamped in suitable designs, 75c.

indian head pillows stamped in bright shades, yellow and black, green and red; both red and yellow backgrounds; back and front, 65c.

cravat cases

for handkerchiefs, ten, of colored linen and stamped with battenburg edge in an easy, effective design, each 25c and 45c.

japanese baskets

a splendid assortment of imported baskets in all sizes, for all uses from a waste basket to a needlework or photo receptacle, 10c to $1.50.

japanese paper baskets, woven double of split bamboo, in three sizes, at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

very artistic round japanese baskets in twelve sizes, from the large waste basket to the small catchall, each, 15c to $1.25.

strongly woven work baskets with open tops; they are in 12 sizes, at 15c each to 75c.

Send all orders direct to the store. We employ no traveling agents.

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Headquarters for made-to-order ruffled and Battenburg curtains.

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The Virtues of the Lemon

are well known to every one. An enterprising company here in California have put these virtues into such shape and form for toilet purposes that we should all use lemon now. The lemon soap, the lemon cream for the complexion, and the lemon silk which is a square of lemon preparation as thin as paper—an individual soap—are some of their goods we carry.

The display in our window will give you an idea of the goods.

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SILKS for Waists, Dresses, Trimmings.

Our eastern representatives are ever on the alert for novelties in the silk line. Every late style, every new weave and color combination may be found on our counters almost as soon as it is shown in New York. Thus our assortments are kept up to the highest standard.

If you call in this week you'll see some unusually attractive items, tempting both in style and price.

New Flannel Taffetas, heavy, soft and wearable, one of this season's latest productions; especially desirable for waists, evening gowns, etc. New blues, navies, old rose, castor, light blue, pink, pastel greens, etc.; yard..... 85c

Peau de Soies and Poplins for waists and entire dresses, all the late pastel colorings, dark or light shades for street or evening wear, yard..... $1.00

Plain Foulards, Cheney's goods, large assortment of colors, 24 inches wide, yard..... $1.00

Satin Empires, the new dress and waist silk, almost as soft as a crepe, beautiful line of colorings, yard..... $1.50

Liberty Satins in plain, self colored, polka dots, one of the very late creations for entire gowns; blues, castors, cream, cardinals, etc; 24 in. wide, yard..... $1.50

Fancy silks in the new applique braid effects; white grays, pinks, blues and castors with heavy black or white braid stripes, striking novel effects; at, yard $1.25 and $1.75

China Crepes—In all the pastel colorings and white and black. Panne Satins in plain colors. Panne Velvets, plain colors or handsome Persian designs. New Corrugated Velvets in olives, navy, old and light blue, brown and pink for waists or trimmings. Fancy Velvets for waists, plain, corded or printed.

Special...

Silk Squares at Less Than Half.

50 dozen fancy printed Silk Handkerchiefs. Large and small designs and figures. New and popular colors, light or dark, Persian and pastel shadings, especially desirable for hat trimmings, pillows, etc. Full 32 inches square, Cheney Bros.' goods. Regular $1.50 quality. On sale this (Tuesday) morning. Your choice for 60c each.

Hexberry's

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

HALLOWE'EN Car load of Fancy Red Oregon Apples, per box.....$1.25

Fancy Watsonville Bellflowers, 4-tier, per box, $1.00

Write or call for our new Catalogue.

McCall's Patterns and Fashion Sheets

Coulter Dry Goods Co.

$1.00 Bannockburn Suitings 50c.

It is not often we have so strong a dress goods story to tell, hence we repeat the splendid news of yesterday. If these were old, undesirable or out of style fabrics, the bargain story would not be one half so enticing. Think of the splendid Scotch goods, absolutely all wool, 56 inches broad, built for strength and service and so good in quality that they cannot help but make a stylish gown. Tan, brown, blue, green or gray mixtures, and only 50c the yard.

By the way, here are some plaid cheviots, not very many but very good, same width and the same weight; the ground work is gray, the bars are of black and blue; we will let them go in at the same price too.

Large Size Jackets.

The average jacket is size 36. Here are several lots of size 38 to 42. If we had all sizes you would pay more for them. On account of their being a little larger than the average we mark them at prices that make them bigger bargains than the average, in order to bring you in quick, for you know we are discontinuing the jacket department and want to sell them badly. We tell of four lots out of perhaps eight or nine.

Jackets of black boucle; fly front, nobby short cut, lined with mercerized lining, seams in strap effect, size 40, 42 and 44 only, instead of $5.00 at $2.50.

Jackets of dark tan melton cloth, full tailor stitched, handsome brown velvet collar, double breasted front, large buttons, size 40 and 42 only, instead of $6.00 at $3.00.

Jackets of a handsome tan mixed covert cloth, brown velvet collar, silk lined, double breasted front, size 36 and 40 only, instead of $8.00 at $4.00.

Jackets of blue mixed English melton cloth, double breasted and tailor stitched, with handsome velvet collar and silk lining, sizes 36, 38 and 40 only, instead of $9.00 at $5.00.

Jackets of wide wail black English whipcord, double breasted, silk lined, splendidly made, sizes 40, 42 and 44 only, instead of $12.50 at $7.50.

Don't expect to get any of the above jackets in small sizes. We have other jackets in small sizes very cheap but these are extra special.

Fancy Flannels.

If you want a new flannel waist, a house jacket or a wrapper or an evening wrap, you will find our flannel stock a happy hunting ground.

Some real new things today in embroidered French flannels, choicer colorings than usual, daintier embroidery.

New ripple eiderdown, 36 inches broad, at 85c, in 10 colorings.

New double faced eiderdown, 36 inches broad $1.00, Just the thing for opera wraps.

Beautiful line of fancy flannelettes in handsome patterns, all prices.

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On to your money and to spend less than your income. Fortunes are built in this way. Deposits from $1.00 up draw interest.

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Fruit for Breakfast.

A dish of fruit first thing in the morning sharpens your appetite for the rest of the breakfast. Just now we have fine guavas, grapes and grape fruit—the very best kind for breakfast. Guavas cut up and served with sugar and cream are delicious. Grape fruit should be fixed over night.

Telephone M. 398. 213-215 W. Second St.

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New and New and New

From floor to ceiling, from cellar to roof, this big store groans beneath the weight of new things. Every one seems just as enthusiastic as ourselves. Every one is eager to see the very newest ideas in furniture, the very latest ideas in floor coverings, the very handsomest ideas in draperies and curtains. Something new and pretty comes in every day. Something new goes out every day. It is a busy, interesting time, but we're not too busy to welcome you all whether you care to buy or not.

225, 227 and 229 S. Broadway.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

The Great Credit House

Special Carpet Sale. BRENT'S, 530-532 S. Spring St.

UNDERWEAR FOR MEN.

Be comfortable by being a little particular about your underwear. Ours is the soft and fleecy kind, full of satisfaction—really healthful garments that cost no more than the unsatisfactory kind.

50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

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By J. M. BARRIE. $1.50

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Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

Why Trifle With the Eyes?

If they pain, itch or burn, have them examined at once and ascertain whether or not you need glasses. It costs you nothing. People are going blind every day through unnecessary delay.

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THE JUNGLE-MAN.

TWO O'CLOCK A.M.

Oh, he was the most vociferous in all the yelling crowd;
And his challenge to the universe rang raucously and loud;
But he breathed below a whisper and political affairs
Lest their beauty when barefooted he went stealing up the stairs!

A New York Democrat is so bitterly opposed to the Bryanic silver idea that he had his name changed from "Pothe silver" to "Silva." Doubtless Mr.

The best piano for nearly 100 years has been the

CHICKERING

Has the sweetest tones,
Lightest Touch,
Finest Material,
Best Workmanship,
For home and concert hall.

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Contains all the

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of rich and well matured wheat, selected by us for the manufacture of our flour.

Every sack guaranteed.

RALLY ON THE COLORS! LAST STAGE OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF 1900.

VITAL ISSUES.

The Campaign from Many Standpoints.

What the Newspapers Have to Say on It.

Bryan's Insincerity Shown Up and His Democracy Vigorously Attacked.

NEW YORK'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

VIRTUALLY every Democratic poll of the country places New York in the Bryan column. It seems to be the conservative Bryanite belief that the Empire State is necessary to their success. The leaders are of course asserting that it will be easy this year to swing the thirty-six votes to their side, notwithstanding the enormous majority cast for McKinley in 1896. The are relying upon two factors in chief—the return of a large percentage of the gold Democratic vote to Bryan and the tremendous majority to be rolled up by Croker south of the Harlem river. They are planning to send Mr. Bryan to the metropolis at the very close of the campaign, and to whoop things up there for him in true Tammany style. The preparations for this event are elaborate and expensive. No money is to be spared to give New York an earthquake jolt to remind it of the presence of the candidate. With this impulse they believe that the braves will round out a majority of over 100,000 in the greater city, and thus swamp the up-State margin of the President.

The signs as they are to be observed at this juncture do not wholly justify the Democratic anticipation or claim. The city campaign is of course redhot, being under the personal direction of the Big Boss himself. But there is something wrong up the State. The Hill men are not happy, save in the anticipation of revenge. Stanchfield, the gubernatorial candidate, chosen by Croker to humiliate Hill, is not making a stand-way. He has been denounced as a sound-money man, an expansionist, a trust man and a foe to labor, as everything, in short, that a Democratic candidate should not be. His selection seems to have been either a gigantic blunder or a deliberate piece of Crokerian treachery. And so it is that the Democratic managers are fearful that the Stanchfield blight will depress the normal Republican majorities up the State. Meanwhile, there are untoward influences at work even in the city to keep the Tammany men worrying. The crusade of the Republicans against the police department is arousing more general indignation than was at first anticipated. Then, on the top of this rumpus, Croker has turned down a respected member of the bench who desired and deserved renomination as far as a Tammany indorsement over merited such reward, and has insisted upon the nomination of the corporation counsel, a typical Tammany worker, a man whose record is smirched with the gravest charges.—[Washington Star.

ON ACCOUNT OF BRYAN.

A DAY or two ago the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad seized the agents of the lumbermen what would be the extent of the demands which they would make on that road this fall for the transportation of their product, and the answer was that this would depend on the result of the election. If Bryan carried the country on November 6 the haul would be small. If, on the other hand, Bryan should be beaten, the transportation facilities of the road would be taxed to the utmost limit. This is business development, of course, in which politics does not directly enter. The railroad mentioned is not in politics. No great railroad is interested in any way in the fate of candidates except as it increases or diminishes its business. The same is true of the lumbermen referred to. Some of these, doubtless, are Democrats, others are Populists, and still others are Republicans. They are intelligently interested in politics as it affects general trade and the prosperity of the country, however, and they are counting on a large curtailment of business if Bryan should carry the country.

All over the country the voice of the solid financial and business interests is the same. "I don't expect Mr. Bryan to be elected," said Rufus J. Lackland, president of the Boatman's Bank, one of the representative financial institutions of St. Louis, to a reporter of the Globe-Democrat, "but if he should be, you may look out for a panic. As soon as his election is announced thousands of people will begin to hoard gold. They will demand gold from the government for their silver. This will cause a business disturbance and trouble will follow. Loans will be contracted. Banks, for their own protection—and that means the protection of depositors—will be forced to a conservative policy in their business dealings. Many of their patrons will withdraw their deposits and keep it at home until confidence is restored. I have been through all of our panics, and, in my opinion, we have another in the event of Mr. Bryan's election."

These are the words of one of the oldest and best-known bankers in the West. He has been a voter for sixty years, and all this time has voted the Democratic ticket until 1896, when he came over to the Republican on the honest-money issue. Bankers and business men in general throughout the country take the same view of the situation as does Mr. Lackland. He remembers the panics of 1857, 1857, 1873 and 1893. He knows the conditions which preceded them and the consequences which they brought. As he views the situation, there will be a convulsion in 1900 if Bryan carries the country.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BRYAN NO DEMOCRAT.

OSCAR OTTENDORFER, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, who has been counted on to support Bryan because of his anti-imperialistic sympathies, hasn't come forward with that ardor and enthusiasm that would please Senator Jones and the rest of the Democratic committee. In a recent interview he repudiates Bryan utterly. He says of Bryan's letter of acceptance that it convinces him that Bryan "has not one drop of Democratic blood in his body, so that as a Democrat he ceases to exist. He is a Populist, pure and simple, with as great a leaning toward the 16-to-1 idea as ever, but he hides these issues under the cry of Imperialism." And he goes on to say that "Bryan's action in Washington while the treaty of peace was under consideration showed that he had no dignity and no understanding of higher politics." He ridicules militarism and calls attention to the fact that while he himself believes the Philippine policy to be detrimental to our institutions, Mr. Schurz in his crusade "has paid too little attention to the dangers which might arise through the domination of the Bryan heresies. Dangers from McKinleyism," he concluded "will no be felt for years and may be averted, but the unfortunate consequences which would follow the election of Bryan would be upon us immediately." This advice to anti-imperialists as well as his suggestion to Democrats that "a former Democrat must not feel that he is voting against his party by indorsing Mr. McKinley, because Bryan is no Democrat," is pretty conclusive evidence that Mr. Ottendorfer has not allowed his prepossessions to blind him to the imminent perils and disasters which would be involved in the election of so shallow and incapable a demagogue as Bryan has shown himself to be. He says he may not vote himself at all, but he leaves no doubt as to how he hopes others may vote.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

BRYAN FOR FREE RIOT.

MR. BRYAN in his letter of acceptance referred to what he said was "the growing practice of calling on the army to settle labor troubles," the evident purpose of this utterance being to commend himself to the lawless elements of the country as the champion of "Free Riot." But it was a gross perversion of the facts of history. The New York Evening Post points out the fact the army has been used to put down labor disturbances only twice since the great railway strikes of nearly a quarter of a century ago. The two occasions were the Debs riots in Chicago and the Coeur d'Alene riots in Idaho. In the first case Chicago was terrorized by a lawless mob engaged in a furious riot of violence and incendiarism which the city government did nothing to restrain. It was then the duty of Gov. Altgeld to call out the militia, but he practically let the rioters have their own way. The mob had stopped the running of all trains, including those carrying the United States mails, and on this ground President Cleveland promptly sent some regular troops to prevent interference with the mails. The whole nation, without regard to party, applauded his action. Mr. Bryan would not have interfered, and the reign of free riot and incendiarism would probably have continued until Chicago was in ashes.

In the second case, early in 1899, as a sequence of the labor troubles which had broken out among the Coeur d'Alene miners, a body of armed and masked men seized a Northern Pacific train and ran it to Wardner to reinforce the strikers. Here a mob of 1000 men put dynamite under the mill of two nonunion mines and utterly destroyed the $250,000 structure. The mob terrorized the whole country. The county authorities would do nothing. The Democratic-Populist Governor, Steunenberg, believed it his duty to restore order. The Idaho militia being in the Philippines, he called on President McKinley for Federal troops to suppress the riots. The President did so, as he was bound to do, on the request of the Governor of the State. Bryan would not have furnished the troops, and the reign of terror established by the lawless mob would probably have continued until every mining mill in the State had been destroyed and whole counties depopulated. As the Chicago Tribune says, "the odd thing is that in the first case a Democratic President acted without the request of a Democratic Mayor or Governor, and in the other case a Republican President acted on the request of a Democratic-Populist Governor." In both cases the law-abiding people of the whole country approved their action. But free riot is one of the cardinal articles of Bryan's creed; and his protest against the use of the troops in both these cases shows that, in like crises, he would do nothing to restrain any outbreak of lawless violence which the local authorities were unable to repress, either upon the call of the Governor of a State, as the Constitution requires, or in any other case.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

IS THIS MAN A SLAVE?

MR. BRYAN divides the American people into inferior and superior classes. In his superior class he places all who are beyond the necessity of manual labor. He brands as inferior all who work with their hands. He declares them inferior by his assertion that they are slaves to the superior class. He affirms that "the working class" can escape from its bondage only by adopting his political doctrines.

Yet intelligent American workingmen know that the only inferior class in this country is composed of the willfully idle, the debauched, the criminal and the idiotic. They know that most rich men of 50 were poor men at 20, and that the employé today is the employer tomorrow. They know that their country's most successful men rose from the ranks. They know that Lincoln began life as a farm laborer, McKinley as a private soldier, Jay Gould as a brakeman, Wanamaker as an errand boy, Edison as a newsboy. They see thousands of poor boys today rising to fortune as these men rose.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE FULL SLOP PAIL.

IT WAS a sad occasion in Cooper Union Friday night. A band of anti-imperialist mourners met. The vice-presidents of the solemn sitting were sentimental Socialists or sociologists, gold Democrats who wear the bleating of the fatted calf, or Mugwumps who have mugwumped long and as well as they knew how. But they couldn't stand everything. The Hon. Carl Schurz opened the firmament of his remarks. He poured. He uttered more words than most men could hear and survive.

At last one submerged worm turned. He yelled most impolitely to Carl the Long: "How about the full slop pail?"

It was a good question. It spoke a truth as well as expressed the anger of a man bored beyond human endurance. The full slop pail will not be preferred to the full dinner pail, but it will be on exhibition until the close of the campaign, and nobody knows how much longer.—[New York Sun.

BRYAN'S DEVILISH DEMAGOGISM.

THE demagogism and misrepresentation of Bryan's speeches should be and will be sufficient proof that he and his supporters are the most dangerous men the people of the United States have ever had to face. In his speech at Indianapolis last week, Mr. Bryan said:

"The laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army; he asks relief from government by injunction and gets a large army; he asks protection from the blacklist and his answer is a large army; he asks for shorter hours of labor in order that he may have more time with his family and for the development of his mind, and his answer is a large army. He asks for representation in the President's Cabinet, in order that labor may be protected, and his answer is a large army. That is the domestic reason which is not given, and yet it is a reason entertained by many. What is the reason they give. They say we need it for our foreign policy, but, my friends, they asked for the army before the American people had ever decided upon a foreign policy that made a large army necessary."

That statement is both demagogism and falsehood, for it is untrue in all respects, and Bryan knew that it was wholly untrue when he was uttering it. Take his statement that "they asked for the army before the American people had ever decided upon a foreign policy that made a large army necessary" as a sample of the implied falsehoods in the foregoing statement. The official records prove that the Filipinos attacked the American army on the night of February 4, 1899. All know that "the American people" promptly "decided" that the American army in the Philippines should be reinforced to an extent that would enable it to force the Filipinos to terms of peace honorable alike to both combatants; and the Congressional official records prove that the representatives of the people proceeded to act in a manner that would sustain their government and their army. February 24, 1899—twenty days after the Filipinos attacked the American army—the Senate Committee on Military Affairs unanimously reported a bill to recruit the regular army to 65,000 men, and provide for 35,000 volunteers to serve until July 1, 1901. Every member of the Senate Military Committee—Democrats, Populists and Republicans united in the report of that bill. The bill was discussed for two days, and then passed the Senate by a vote of 55 to 12. It was supported and voted for by all the leading Democratic Senators, and Senators Teller, Allen, Stewart, and all the Populist Senators but one voted for the passage of the bill. This is official proof that nearly four-fifths of the Senators—including the Democratic and Populist Senators—officially "decided upon a foreign policy that made a large army necessary." Bryan cannot deceive the American people when they have the official proof that his statements are falsehoods.—[Iowa State Register.

HOW WE HAVE PROSPERED.

TODAY under the gold standard and tariff protection those mills and factories are all in operation on full time. Those 2,000,000 employés are all at work at the highest wages they have ever received. The idlers are fewer in number, the demand for labor of all grades is greater, and the purchasing power of wages is higher than ever before in our history.—[New York Mail and Express.

NOT A QUESTION OF COLOR.

THE fitness or unfitness of the Filipinos for independence—for the question is not between "freedom and subjection, but between independence and freedom under American guidance and supervision—is to be determined by honest examination of the facts and actual conditions. Who has ever inferred unfitness from color? Who among the Republicans has ever said, hinted or implied that the Filipinos are incapable of complete autonomy because they are brown? It is sheer misrepresentation to represent any Republican as advocating the retention of the Asiatic islands on the ground that brown men are necessarily unfit for self-government and must submit to the benevolent despotism of the white men. No such atrocious doctrine has been invoked, and the signers of the address know it.

They also know that the Republican party stands by the Civil War amendments of the Constitution. Because of its belief that freedom is not a question of color it vigorously protests against the new nullification in the South—the "grandfather clause" abomination and other shifts and violations of the fifteenth amendment. Who is responsible for wholesale disfranchisement of the negroes in Louisiana and the Carolinas? Are not the pretended champions of freedom in the Philippines deliberately denying to American citizens rights enjoyed for a generation? And what is the ground of this illegal and wanton discrimination if not color and previous condition of servitude?

If the negroes are facing a crisis the new nullification of the southern Democracy has caused it, not the war of pacification in the Philippines. Let them ponder the question of imperialism by all means—imperialism right here in the United States and in violation of the Federal Constitution. The Republican party is not espousing or excusing that real kind of imperialism.—[Chicago Post.

THE SHAM AND THE REAL.

IN 1896 the toilers of the country rejected free silver as a reactionary and fatal proposal. Would the effects of silver legislation, or even of persistent agitation and consequent distrust and industrial paralysis, be different in 1901 from what they would have been in 1897? What the adoption of the Bryan financial policy would entail upon capital and labor Mr. Eckels set forth in part as follows:

"It would mean to the nation loss of financial prestige, to the individual the inviting of the world's contempt and distrust. Every industry would be thrust into a caldron of doubt and uncertainty, ending in a refixing of values and a reorganization of business upon the new basis in cases where bankruptcy had not already intervened. It would cause the savings banks to readjust their relations with the depositors to accord with their lessened worth of their accumulated securities. The depositor, their creditor, with his earnings of ten years reduced to the savings of five, would either be compelled to work longer years to put himself in the position he once occupied or reduce to a lower plane the manner of his living."

The argument that all these evils must be endured for the sake of liberty Mr. Eckels dismissed as preposterous. Our liberties are not menaced. "Militarism" is a sham and imperialism an idle pretense. The Philippine policy of Mr. Bryan cannot be put into effect until conditions change. The new possessions will prosper under American rule and gradually acquire fitness for a larger liberty and for republican institutions. Ultimately they may take their place in the galaxy of republics. But this will come about through education and constructive statesmanship. The liberties of the Filipinos are as safe as those of American citizens. The issue that is to be settled here and now is identical with that of 1896, and it must be settled in the same way.—[Chicago Post.

ADLAI QUOTES ABRAHAM.

IT COULD have hardly been expected that the venerable Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency would make the most laughable contribution to the fun of the campaign. He is no longer a colt, fetching mad bounds and springing new kicks on admiring observers. But Adlai has quoted a prophecy of Lincoln's so pertinent to present occasion that it has been put in big type and kept standing as a campaign scarecrow in some of the Bryan newspapers. It was said to have been written by Lincoln in 1864, as follows:

"But I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic will be destroyed."

The New York Times has taken the trouble to try to verify this Stevenson quotation. It cites Secretary Hay (Mr. Lincoln's biographer) as authority for the declaration that the prophecy was launched in 1858, having been communicated by Mr. Lincoln's spirit to a traveling spiritualist named Cora Hatch.

It was hardly fair of Adlai when he sprung this dolorous outgiving on the country to conceal from his fellow citizens its posthumous character. He should have told them how it was "hatched." — [Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

A COWARDLY KIND OF LIE.

TWO very recent examples will serve to show the manner in which Mr. Bryan dodges the questions put to him by his audiences. At Fort Scott, Kan., he was asked about the disfranchisement of the negro in North Carolina, and, instead of meeting the issue squarely and fairly, he replied: "Ask the Republicans why they have disfranchised the negroes in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Bryan could have but one purpose in making such a reply to the question asked, and that was to leave with the uninformed portion of his audience a belief that the Republicans had disfranchised the negroes of the District of Columbia without also disfranchising the white residents of the same territory. If he had been frank and disingenuous, he would have told his hearers that the right to vote was taken away from all the people of the District of Columbia by a Democratic Congress in 1874, or, better yet, he would have refrained from deceitfully suggesting a parallel where no parallel can be found.—[Kansas City Journal.

BOLTING BRYAN.

Joseph Sibley Gives More Good Reasons.

Colorado Silverites Getting in Line.

Washingtonians Leave the "Paramount" for Sound Money and Flag.

HON. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY'S words were quoted in part in The Times yesterday. He says further:

When I see the glass-blowers receiving from 20 to 30 per cent. advance in their scale of wages, with steady employment, for a continuation of such happiness for them it will not be difficult for me to flop.

When I see the open-door policy in the Orient furnishing the outlet for all our surplus wheat and cotton; when President Hill, of the Great Northern road states that he is building two steamships, each capable of carrying something like 25,000 tons of freight, and he tells us that the demand for wheat and cotton in the Orient today is limited only by the cargo capacity upon the Pacific Ocean; when we see the wheat that formerly went around the Horn to compete with the wheat of the Middle States, The Mississippi Valley and the Red River country, now moving to the Orient—for the policy which affords us a base of distribution, and which opens a market illimitable in its demands to the American farmer, who for so many years has been in the valley of humiliation; for the pleasures of seeing him upon the heights of prosperity and success, seeing him in command of the world's markets; to know that the sunshine of prosperity has not been confined alone to our workshops, but has bathed the home of every farmer and blessed the life of each and all of his loved ones, this makes flopping easy for me.

Some little time since I sent to Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department for a statement of the relative nutritive value of a pound of wheat, a pound of corn, and a pound of rice; and a little computation shows that at double the present price of corn and double the present price of wheat now prevailing upon the Pacific slope, plus the cost of transportation, the teeming millions of the Orient, comprising, as they do, more than three-fourths of the entire population of the globe, and who largely subsist upon rice, can find in the product of the American farm, at greatly advanced prices over the present, a cheaper and more nutritious food. The great movement of wheat from the Red River country in the future will be toward the Orient, not toward Europe. Wheat, being the great staple among the agricultural products, will make the farmer what he once was, and what he always should be, the king among men.

Those who have figured through statistics and have studied the consular reports, and investigated trade conditions, realize that with a broad and liberal policy the prosperity of the present is but the beams of the morning sunlight rising over the hills as compared with the noonday splendor, when a truly American policy, so ably comprehended and so magnificently executed by President McKinley, shall have its full effect.

When for two years the New York Central Railroad had thirty-five miles of freight cars standing continuously idle upon its side tracks, and when the same effect was proportionately true of every great railway of America; when train crews were laid off and runs had to be divided so as to give to each man an occasional chance to earn a pittance, and today, with hundreds of thousands of new cars, and thousands of additional locomotives, I find every wheel turning, every crew employed, can you doubt whether or not I will flop, if in so doing I can help to keep those wheels turning and those men employed?

When I see this nation's products carried to market under a foreign flag, in foreign ships, manned by foreign seamen, and to whom we pay two hundred millions of dollars each year, when the proposition is made by this administration to build up an American merchant marine, which shall carry our products to market in American ships, sailed by American sailors; and when the committee of which my honored friend from Ohio, Gen. Grosvenor, is chairman, presents such a bill in the House of Representatives, and I have to either oppose that bill or flop, which do you think it will be?

When I see the flag fired upon; when I see the brave boys in blue, your brothers, your sons and your sweethearts, shot down by men in ambush, my sympathies go out to you and to them rather than to a Tagal savage, and I have got to flop. And as I love my country, my fellow-men and my God, no man will flop ahead of me.

When to act to the dictates of an honest conscience, guided by the best of my intelligence, my duty to my fellow-man, my country and my Creator prompts me that when I am wrong my duty is to get right, I shall follow the promptings and the dictates of that conscience, let them lead where they may.

You may hurl your contumelious epithets; they have been hurled in the past. Washington was called a traitor. The rabble and the mob through all the ages have cried "Crucify." "Crucify" at every man who has dared to stand by his free conscience in an effort to make this a grander and better world, and so, in true manhood and true womanhood, may foolish and higher ideals and attain the higher degrees of political, social and moral well being.

When we see each month a surplus in our national budget instead of a deficit; when we see, instead of borrowing money of England, as we did under the last administration, we have loaned within the last two years to Sweden, Russia, Germany and England more than $200,000,000; when we see our exports doubling and our imports dividing; when we see happy faces of a well-fed and well-clad citizenship, and contrast it with the days of the Coxey army of the unemployed; when the pinched faces of hungry men and women and little children, clad in tatters, in the biting blast of the winter's storm sought for cold charity and cold soup in the souphouses, let us pray that God in His grace grant that you and I shall never witness those scenes again, but we do, my earnest prayer is that He may so guide us all in His infinite love and wisdom that no vote or act of ours, whether in public or private life, shall be responsible for the return of such conditions.

"God makes men, not partisans:

All men, sun-crowned and truly great,
Are His willing artisans
To mold and form the nobler State."

I appeal to no chaos partisanship, but rather to his reason and his conscience. Whether, as your candidate, I shall win or fall reeks little, but the success of those principles which, embodied in our national life, open wide the doors of opportunity through which your loved ones must go out to win an honorable place in the world, means everything to you and them. Let us tear down those altars which, in our pride, we have builded in our high places, and whereon we have made sacrifices to selfishness, to partisan passion and prejudice, and on their ruins erect fairer temples upon whose unprofaned altars we shall lay our, thank offerings to patriotism and duty.

I shall have no new pledges to make to you if again your representative in public life. Simply, humbly, and, I trust, reverently seeking to know my duty to you, one and all, and, knowing that duty, I shall discharge it as in the sight of Him, who searcheth and knoweth all men's hearts; seeking not to know what may benefit any faction or a party, not what may foster the ambition of some politician, but what policies, embraced and embodied in our national life, will dignify labor, afford truer and juster recompense to the toiler and make a nobler, truer citizenship.

SILVER REPUBLICANS HOME AGAIN.

THOUSANDS of the Silver Republicans of Colorado have returned to their old political home and are now earnestly and actively at work for McKinley and Roosevelt, and the whole Republican ticket. The former "Teller Silver Republicans" of Arapahoe county, the county in which Denver is located, fairly illustrate the change of sentiment that will place Colorado in the Republican column again next month. More than 300 of the "Teller Silver Republicans" who were selected delegates to attend the party's convention in Denver have formed a club and signed a pledge to stand for the honor of the nation and its flag by voting the Republican ticket. Two hundred other "Teller Silver Republicans," who were not delegates to the county convention, have signed a similar pledge and are working for the Republican ticket from top to bottom. The concluding paragraph of their pledge follows:

"The Silver Republican party does not live beyond the present campaign. The Democrats now use its friendship to advance the cause of bimetallism, but simply and only to elect Democrats to office and in Arapahoe county to elect a ticket that is not entirely to any party.

"We, therefore, hereby unite in forming a reunited Republican club in Arapahoe county to assist in the success of the Republican ticket this fall."

That one pledge has already been a change of more than 1000 votes in Arapahoe county alone, and similar work is being taken in nearly all the other counties of Colorado, and in all other Rocky Mountain States. Silver Republicans only differed with their old party on the free-silver question of silver and, now that they see the proof that they were misled, they are nearly all returning to Republicanism and receiving cordial welcome home.—[Iowa State Register.

RANK AND FILE FOLLOW.

IN THIS department yesterday appeared a list of bolting Bryanites up in Washington. Only a small part of the list could be used. Here is another installment of them:

Dr. J. C. House, Port Townsend; former chairman of the Idaho Republican Territorial Committee; Silver Republican and fusion organizer of State in 1896; chairman Jefferson County Republican Committee in 1900; Expansion.

George S. Courter, North Yakima; secretary Silver Republican State Central Committee, 1896; Expansion.

L. C. Whitney, Everett, formerly prosecuting attorney Snohomish county; Finance and expansion.

F. M. Sanders, Entiat, Chelan county; business man; Expansion.

George Donworth, leading attorney of Seattle; Finance and expansion.

Josiah Collins, leading attorney of Seattle; Finance and expansion.

S. M. Shipley, attorney, Seattle, former Republican organizer and fusion nominee for State Senate, 1898; Expansion.

Richard Gowan, attorney, Seattle; Finance and expansion.

Col. W. M. Ridpath, mining man, Spokane, former Republican member and Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives; manager of George Turner's Senatorial fight, 1897; Expansionist.

W. H. Plummer, attorney, Spokane; elected to State Senate as fusionist, 1896; Expansion.

Col. J. J. Weisenberger, Whatcom; fusion campaign speaker, 1896; original Silver Republican; major First Washington Regiment Volunteers in Philippines; delegate to Republican State convention 1900; present colonel Washington State National Guard; Expansion.

D. G. Haight, business man, Aberdeen, life-long Democrat; Expansion.

Col. J. J. Tolias, Aberdeen, merchant, life-long Democrat; Expansion.

WHAT BRYAN WOULD DO IF ELECTED.

HE WILL FIRST DESTROY THE SUPREME BENCH

AND THEN HAUL DOWN THE FLAG IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NEXT HE WILL DESTROY ALL BUSINESS.

AND THEN NULLIFY THE CONSTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

HE WILL KICK THE FULL DINNER PAIL OUT OF EXISTENCE.

NEXT LOP OFF THE TERRITORY WE HAVE GAINED BY EXPANSION.

AND THEN ESTABLISH THIS KIND OF A RULE.

BRYAN'S CRIMINAL INCONSISTENCY.

He Distinguishes Between Good and Bad Monopolies According as His Friends Are or Are Not Interested in Them.

Bryan says that those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress towards the overthrow of trusts.

But Bryan does not say a word against any monopoly, however criminal, WHEN HIS FRIENDS ARE IN IT.

He says the Ice Trust is "A LOCAL AFFAIR."

THIS IS NOT TRUE.

THE COMPANY TRANSACTS A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF GREATER NEW YORK, N. Y.; IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.; IN BALTIMORE, MD.; IN WASHINGTON, D. C.; IN CAMDEN, N. J.; IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.; AND AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The trust, therefore, HAVING ITS HOME IN NEW JERSEY, the business it transacts can be local only in Camden, Lakewood and Atlantic City.

IT CANNOT BE LOCAL IN GREATER NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, WHERE IT TRANSACTS AN INTERSTATE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS.

ITS INTERSTATE DOCKS AND PLANTS IN MAINE, NEW YORK, MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE NOT LOCALIZED IN NEW JERSEY.

TO SAY THAT THE ICE TRUST IS A LOCAL AFFAIR IS A LIE MADE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH.

If Mr. Bryan wants proof of this, he can find it in the following portion of the official report of the American Ice Company, to the New York Stock Exchange, at the time its directors applied for the listing of $12,440,000 preferred stock, and $22,989,100 common stock, to the dealings of that Exchange. [For convenient reference we would refer Mr. Bryan to the report in full on page 793, vol. 69, of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

"Incorporated in New Jersey, on March, 11, 1899.

"Plants and their locations: (a) 11 docks, situated in Greater New York; 2 ice manufactories situated in Greater New York; (b) plants for housing ice, situated on the Hudson River; (c) 4 docks, situated in the City of Washington, D. C.; 2 sales depots; 1 ice house on the Potomac River; (d) 1 plant at Prince George County, Maryland; (e) 3 plants for housing ice, situated on the Kennebec River; 1 plant for housing ice at Booth Bay, Maine."

The favoritism and protection extended by Emperor Dick Croker of Greater New York to the Ice Trust has been shown by the granting of valuable DOCKAGE PRIVILEGES WHICH NO COMPETING ICE CONCERN CAN GET.

Two of Croker's Dock Commissioners, J. Sergeant Cram and Charles F. Murphy, were on the recently published list of stockholders.

The Ice Trust was given valuable contracts with the City of New York, through the official aid and consent of Croker, Mayor Van Wyck and other interested stockholders.

According to the official records the following were some of the leading DEMOCRATIC STOCKHOLDERS a few weeks ago: MAYOR ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, $25,000; RICHARD CROKER, $100,000; HUGH McLAUGHLIN, $30,000; CORPORATION COUNSEL JOHN WHALEN, $30,000; JOHN F. CARROLL, $467,000; AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, WRITER OF THE ANTI-TRUST PLANK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, $175,000; F. A. CROKER, $8600; E. D. CROKER, $3500; L. J. CROKER, $1000; E. R. CARROLL, $10,000.

At the Chicago Trust Conference, Sept. 16, 1899, Bryan said:

"I WANT TO START WITH THE DECLARATION THAT A MONOPOLY IN PRIVATE HANDS IS INDEFENSIBLE FROM ANY STANDPOINT, AND INTOLERABLE. I MAKE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE."

NOW LET MR. BRYAN DENOUNCE THE DEMOCRATIC ICE TRUST.

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Mary W. Longstreet of West Adams street entertained a number of friends yesterday afternoon with a golf tournament on the links of the Los Angeles Country Club. Lady's first prize was awarded Mrs. McKittrick, who made the excellent score of 39 in 9 holes. She received a handsome silver golf cup. Miss Carrie Waddilove received second prize, a silver score book. Dr. Granville MacGowan was awarded gentleman's first prize, also a silver cup, and the second was a silver score book, captured by William E. Dunn. At the close of the game an elaborate dinner was served, followed by dancing and singing.

Mrs. J. Ross Stewart entertained the members of the Carnation Whist Club Thursday afternoon at her home, No. 1014 Bonnie Brae Drive. Mrs. A. R. Glidden received first prize, a Wedgewood vase, and the consolation, also a vase, was won by Mrs. Nichols. After the game refreshments were served. The rooms were decorated with roses and ferns. Those present were Mmes. W. T. Jeffries, Bryson, Annis, Nichols, Vaughan, Skinner, Thurston, Johnson, Brooks, A. L. Bixel, H. G. Chilson, R. J. Cunningham, W. S. Cross, Frank Hanley, M. L. Parker, W. B. Scott, Ira Smith, J. R. Bell, Crowner, Fenner, A. R. Glidden; Misses Belle Smith and Claire Hardison. The club will be entertained two weeks from yesterday by Mrs. Bixel at her home, No. 1300 Arapahoe street.

Miss Anna Fisch, daughter of M. Fisch, was married Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock to Jacob Reich at the home of the bride, No. 405 Temple street. Dr. Isch officiated. The parlors were handsomely decorated with white carnations and ferns, and the couple stood beneath a large floral bell during the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white organdie. Her veil was ornamented with natural orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of the same. She was given away by her father, and her sister, Miss Jennie Fisch, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of white mousseline de sole, and carried pink carnations. Yetta Fisch and Isaac Reich were flower maidens, Isaac Roth acted as best man. The wedding music was furnished by Miss Grace Sanborn. After the ceremony an elaborate wedding breakfast was served in the dining-room, which was artistically decorated with pink carnations, ferns and smilax. Mr. and Mrs. Reich have gone north for a fortnight. They will reside at No. 405 Temple street upon their return. Many handsome gifts were received by the bride.

George Charette, one of the heroes with Hobson when he sank the Merrimac, entertained yesterday on board the battleship Iowa. His guests were Mrs. John Sharp, and Mrs. John Logan of Los Angeles, Mrs. Margaret Fleming and Mrs. Edward Augustine of Pomona. Mrs. Augustine and Mrs. Sharp are friends from Mr. Charette's home in Lowell, Mass.

The Theta Psi Fraternity and ladies of the University of Southern California were pleasantly entertained on a yachting party on Saturday off San Pedro, by T. C. Knoles of the Phi Alpha Fraternity. After a novel lunch the afternoon was spent with music and dancing on the deck. Those present were Misses Myrta Scherer, Edith Theta Bien, Muriel Beamer, Gladys Hough, Klara Terras; Messrs. T. C. Knoles, Jack Hull, Luther Rice, Rae Hasson, Fay Flint and Carl Williams.

Miss Clara Leona Richard and Arthur Percy Tucker were married Saturday evening in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. Rev. Mr. Dyer officiated. The wedding was witnessed by only near friends and relatives. Miss Afton Richards, the bride's sister, assisted as maid of honor. After the service a reception was held by the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker will be at home to friends after November 4, at No. 345 South Hope street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Nimmer celebrated their ninth wedding anniversary last Thursday evening, by entertaining a company of friends at their home, No. 426 College street. The double parlors were decorated with red and green. The dining-room was decorated with potted ferns, pink carnations and smilax. At 9:30 a musical programme was rendered, as follows: Miss Theresa Sullivan and Mr. Smith, violin and piano duet; Miss Helen Macgregor, leading lady at the Burbank, sang several comic songs, and recited several pieces; Miss Clara Pfeffler sang the "Holy City" and several other songs. Mrs. Konig of Anaheim also favored the company with a song. At 12 o'clock supper was served, and an orchestra of four young men played during the evening was devoted to dancing. The hostes was assisted in receiving by the Misses Lizzie Dempsy and Madge Dempsy. The guests were Misses Helen MacGregor and Beatrice Cram and Harry Kennan of the Burbank Theater; Misses Theresa Sullivan, Clara Pfeffler, Lizzie Dempsey, Madge Dempsey, Gladys Harvey, Jean Sloan, Mme. Lorenzi, Butta, Struna; Mmes. Krey, Harvey, Smith, Sloan, Konig; Mrs. L. P. Collette, Smith, A. Krev Hollingsworth, Jarvis, W. Meadows, Sullivan, Remus, H. Miller, A. and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey from Pasadena.

A concert given at the Knox Presbyterian Church last Friday evening was an artistic success. Every number on the programme was greatly appreciated by the large audience present. Mr. Desendorf, the reader of the evening, who has recently returned from the East, deserves special mention; Mr. P. Dupuy, to whom the success of the evening was largely due. The Mendelssohn Glee Club, composed of the young men of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral choir, gave several pleasing selections.

Miss Maie Baxter entertained at cards Friday evening, in her apartments at the Kenwood. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. David Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William Young, Mrs. Fannie Bell, Messrs. E. A. King and S. N. Gilbert. The first prize was awarded Mr. King, and Mr. Liddell carried off the booby prize. Refreshments were served at Levy's.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Roberts and family left yesterday evening on the Coast Line for San Francisco, Mrs. Roberts has been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. S. A. Rendall of South Alvarado street, and Mr. Roberts came down from San Francisco each week to attend the races. They will make San Francisco their home.

Miss Fannie Blumenthal of this city and Sam Cohen, formerly of Alhambra, but now of San Francisco, were united in the northern city October 17. Dr. Nieto officiated.

Mrs. D. P. Hale of San Diego is the guest of Mrs. T. E. Metcalf for several weeks, at No. 1011 South Olive street.

Mrs. Otto Sweet has changed her day to receive to the second Friday in each month.

Mrs. J. I. Eisenberg is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. I. Hauch. She will be pleased to see her friends Friday, at No. 524 Temple street.

Mrs. A. Goldsmith will continue her days at home the first and third Thursdays, at No. 1228 South Grand avenue.

Mrs. Gus Goldsmith will be pleased to see her friends the first and third Thursdays of every month at her home, No. 1306 South Grand avenue.

Miss Elma Hill has returned to the city from Seattle, where she has been for several months.

Mrs. F. F. Wood of No. 341 West Twenty-third street left the city Friday, for Iowa, to visit her mother, whom she has not seen for fourteen years. She will be gone several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Whitman have returned from a six months' eastern trip. Mrs. Whitman will be at home at No. 431½ South Spring street on Mondays.

W. W. Reed, who has been in the East the past four months, returned to his home Monday.

STRANGER CAUGHT.

Mexican Laborer Who Fell from a Train Last Saturday Still Unconscious and Not Expected to Recover.

The Mexican who fell from a freight train at Savannah Sunday afternoon and was brought to this city and placed in the Receiving Hospital, was transferred yesterday to the County Hospital. It has been discovered that he is Francisco Garcia of San Gabriel. He is 26 years old, and was married eleven months ago.

His fall from the train rendered him unconscious and he has not yet recovered his senses. When examined at the Receiving Hospital the only marks found were a few slight cuts on the left wrist. The gashes were dressed, and the injured man was put to bed, with the expectation that he would awake fully recovered in the morning. But he remained in a comatose condition, and yesterday afternoon the Police Surgeon ordered him removed to the County Hospital.

The physicians who examined the patient are puzzled at the man's condition. His pulse, respiration and temperature are all right, but the will not come out of his trance. The doctors believe that his neck has been fractured, or that there has been an injury to his spine, and they do not expect him to recover.

PRAYER IN CITY HALL.

Man Who Uttered It Arrested on a Charge of Lunacy—Insane Actions of J. G. Reising.

A warrant was sworn out last week for the arrest of J. G. Reising, a cigarmaker of this city, on an insanity charge. The complaint was issued at the request of the landlady of Reising's rooming place at No. 722 South Grand avenue. Her tenant built a fire on the floor of his bedroom one afternoon and the blaze was discovered barely in time to prevent a big conflagration. Other acts equally as insane caused the issuance of the warrant, which was given to the Sheriff for service.

For some reason or other the crazy man was not arrested by the county officials, but he was picked up last night by Police Officer A. W. Murray, who found him in a dark corridor of the City Hall at 7:45 o'clock, kneeling and muttering a prayer. After being taken to the Police Station, Reising became violent. He was put in a strait-jacket and transferred to the County Hospital pending an investigation by the Lunacy Commissioners.

MIND WAS DERANGED.

Coroner's Jury Finds That Arnold Miller, the Despondent Waiter, Committed Suicide While Out of His Head.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Garrett's undertaking establishment over the body of Arnold Miller, the despondent waiter who shot himself last Friday. The Coroner's jury found that he had committed suicide by shooting, while mentally deranged. The evidence clearly proved that the deceased was not in his right mind when he ended his life, owing to a long-continued spell of brain trouble and general ill health.

From naturalization papers found in his trunk, it was learned that Miller was 39 years old. He was a native of Switzerland, and was naturalized in Ohio in 1887. Nothing was found to indicate the existence of relatives, although one witness remembered hearing Miller speak of brothers in Switzerland.

THE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION.

One of the outgrowths of the World's Congresses of the the World's Columbian Exposition is the educational institution bearing the above name, with headquarters at Chicago. It has for its objects the closer association of all higher institutions of learning, the extension of their advantages to larger classes of people, the better preparation of students for university courses and of teachers for their profession. It represents an enlargement of university extension work. Courses of study prepared by eminent college and university professors are issued monthly, examinations held at the close of each year, and diplomas issued if these examinations are satisfactorily passed. The association already has over 60,000 members. "Progress" is its official text-book, containing the regular courses of study. It is issued only to members of the association.

SALT RHEUM.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

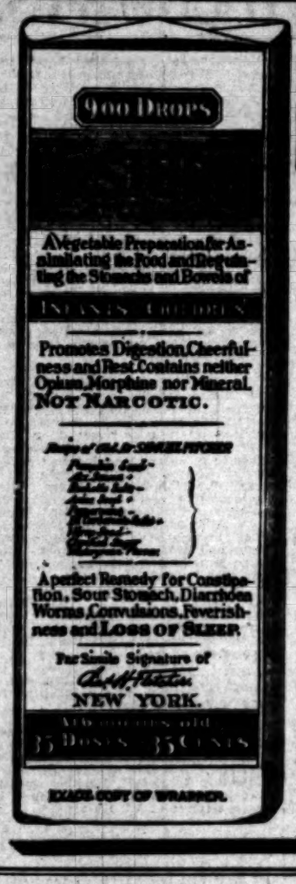
Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

WATCH THE PAPERS for important announcement of the Moroney Mercantile Co., who recently purchased the bankrupt grocery stock of Wm. Cline, at

No. 128 S. Spring Street.

LOW PRICES WILL PREVAIL.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
Large assortment and right prices. Call
Z. L. PARMELEE, 334 S. Spring



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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FREE TRIAL!

On this 17th day of October, 1900, before me, Thos. W. Folsom, a notary public, personally came Dr. A. T. Sanden, to me personally known, and who, being duly sworn, declares that he will give to any sufferer of either sex his new Herculex Electric Belt on absolute free trial without one cent in advance or on deposit, and that he agrees to forfeit $5,000.00 if this offer is not lived up to in both letter and spirit. DR. A. T. SANDEN.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of October, A. D., 1900. THOS. W. FOLSOM, Notary Public (37).
[SEAL.]

The above offer holds good for my 1899 Electric Belt, as well as my last invention, the Herculex

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt,

Which is the newest and most perfect self-application of galvanic electricity in the world. It contains improvements over all other electrical belts and sends a pleasant, soothing stream of the life-giving element through the system all night while you sleep. No burning or irritation. It gives weak men new strength and is used by women as well as men for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Constipation, Kidney, Liver, Stomach, Bladder Disorders, etc. Remember, not one sent to me until you are satisfied with results. Note: The word "Herculex" has been trade-marked legally by me according to act of U. S. Congress, and no one else dare use it. When you see the words "Dr. Sanden's Electric Herculex," together with factory number stamped on a Belt, you may know the article is genuine.

Write for my new illustrated descriptive book, "Health in Nature," sent free by mail, or drop in at my office for free consultation.

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One Dose Relieves. One Bottle Cures. Send 25c to W. F. McBurney, 418 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for five days' treatment. Express prepaid. Druggists.

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Dr. Wong
—AND—
Chinese Herbs.
If sick call on "the grand old man," read testimonials from well-known people that have been cured after eminent physicians had pronounced them incurable. Investigate, it costs you nothing. Consultation free.
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Cures Headache.
All Druggists. All Prices.

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THAT'S ALL.
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MEN Why Be Weak?
Dr. DeFord's Regenerator—price $5 cents—is not a "drug" but builds up nerve cell by nerve cell the weak and degenerated spinal nerves. Sexual and nervous debility cured forever. Any druggist can supply you, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, in plain package. DR. DeFORD, 175 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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TERTIARY, SECONDARY OR TERTIARY Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write
Cook Remedy Co.
1572 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 35 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

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Wanted—a case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A few may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for five cents. Be sure to get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Company, 10 Spruce St., New York.

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Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Rambler Bicycles.....$40
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I sell on installments.
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5000 CURES
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THE DOLLARS SOON COUNT UP
If you put them in a safe place, where the interest is a fair per cent. 6 per cent. per year at the Fidelity Loan Concern. 208 S. Broadway.

Dr. Schiffman certainly knows how to pull teeth without pain. I have tried him and know by experience.
MRS. F. T. JOHNSON,
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I had the worst kind of a tooth extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and it did not hurt a bit. I can recommend him to the public.
JESSIE D. CRAMER.
419½ S. Main Street.

I have had two teeth extracted by the Schiffman method, and will heartily recommend it.
MRS. L. J. BURTON.
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I am very thankful that I ever found Dr. Schiffman, for he can extract teeth without pain, as I can say from experience of four teeth.
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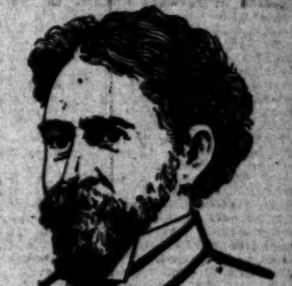

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We will examine you, tell you in detail what your disease is, explain our treatment, give you full satisfaction in every way, absolutely FREE of charge, and you don't have to pay a cent until you are well. We have the largest hospital in the city.
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Corner Second and Broadway, Los Angeles Cal. Private entrance on Second street.

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a Pure Sterilized Cocoanut Fat, is superior to Butter, Lard or Compounds.
For Shortening and Frying
Never gets rancid. Ask your grocer, or write
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If you are sexually weak, undeveloped or have drains, varicocele, etc., our Local Vacuum Developer will restore you without drugs or electricity; $5.00 in use; not one failure; not one returned; no C. O. D. fraud; write for particulars, sent sealed in plain envelope.
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Rats
kills RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES and all other VERMIN, leaving no odor. At all dealers, 25c. a box.
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Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.

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$3.00 Welted Sole Shoes for Women
At L. W. Godin, Mgr.
137 South Spring Street.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE—IN THE OFFICES AND COURTS.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Sherman Page intimates that he will fight the proposed charter unless a test case is brought in the Supreme Court to determine the validity of the present organic law.

The Los Angeles Electric Company has one of its sub-companies explain why it has not lived up to its contract with the city.

A petition to exempt agents for home manufactures from a license was heard by the Council yesterday.

The divorce suit begun by Sarah Daisy Savage against Frances Savage on the ground of extreme cruelty went to trial in Judge Fitzgerald's court yesterday. Many witnesses are in attendance.

Dora Usher is suing W. B. Adams for $5000, alleged to be due for illegal trespass into her apartments and ousting her from his hotel, of which she was the manager.

Patrick L. Roche has been given judgment against the Llewellyn Iron Works for $5000, by reason of personal injuries sustained in a recent scalding.

Horatio K. Hamilton was found guilty in the criminal court yesterday of simple assault upon J. W. Fletcher, a Southern Pacific bridge builder at Lang on September 1.

A complaint was filed in Justice Morgan's court yesterday charging Ung Ah Wing with the murder of Wong Woon. John Harrison was complained against for grand larceny.

In Justice Austin's court Mrs. Lizzie Parker was found guilty of disturbing the peace. The dice-game case against "Poker" Davis was continued for pleading. George Joyce was arraigned for uttering a bogus check.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

OPPOSITION TO NEW CHARTER.

Sherman Page Intimates That He Will Make a Fight Against It.

The proposed charter will not be put to a popular vote without the dissent, and perhaps the active opposition, of one of its framers. Sherman Page yesterday made a speech before the Council, bordering on the sensational. While he made no direct threats, Mr. Page intimated that injunction proceedings would be brought against the legislative body of the city, if an attempt was made to submit the charter in either of the two ways suggested.

The declaration of Mr. Page did not come altogether as a surprise. It has been whispered about the City Hall ever since Mr. Page ceased to join in the deliberations of what was the Board of Freeholders, that he would oppose the charter. It is said, and there is good foundation for the belief, that the real reason why the board hastened its deliberations at the last moment was to entrench the draft in the strongest possible position, in anticipation of the attitude which might be assumed by Mr. Page.

The proposed charter was formally presented to the Council by Gen. John R. Mathews. The other members of the board present were: W. A. Spalding, A. W. Hutton, Dr. John R. Haynes, J. Frankenfield, Octavius Morgan, and Sherman Page.

Gen. Mathews made a short speech of presentation, and read to the Council the formal resolutions adopted by the board on the day of adjournment. He asked that $75, in addition to the $500 already granted the board, be allowed. Nearly all the $500 had been spent, he said, and there were a few small bills remaining. Owing to the work done by the former Board of Freeholders that framed the charter of 1898, he said the expenses of the board had been much less than they would have been otherwise. The sum was granted by the Council.

President Silver asked the committee if the board had fully considered in what manner its work could best be submitted to a vote of the people. He said much uncertainty had arisen as to whether the draft should be submitted as a freeholders' charter or as an amendment to the present charter, and he would like to hear the opinion of the board.

"If the charter is submitted as a freeholders' charter," said he, "it will have to be advertised in two papers for twenty consecutive days, and the expense will approximate $3000. If submitted as an amendment it will have to be published in but one paper and possibly something may be saved."

W. A. Spalding, chairman of the board, stated that there seemed to be but one way, in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court, in which the charter could be submitted, and that was as an amendment. The board had taken every precaution, he said, and had complied with all the requirements, so that the draft might be submitted in either way, if circumstances should make it possible.

"It is the desire of the board," he said, "that the charter be submitted as one proposition. Any change, or the adoption of a part of it, would make the result incongruous. Many provisions, like the civil-service clause, are included and reference is made to them throughout the charter. We are opposed to a segregation of the sections on that account, and hope the charter can be presented for the alternative vote of the people as one amendment and without alteration. It had better carry or fall as a whole."

The resolution was read by which the Council, some weeks ago, agreed to submit the draft without change, and President Silver assured the board that the Council would stand by that assurance. It is very probable, however, that some segregation will be made by the Council, especially with reference to the section regarding the bonded debt and other provisions not involving the new ideas embodied in the charter.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spalding's remarks, Sherman Page came forward and addressed the Council. He said he came not as a member of the Board of Freeholders, but as a citizen. The Supreme Court had decided, he said, that the board was a nonentity, and he took the decision as it was meant.

"The moment the decision was handed down," he declared, with a shake of his fist, "that moment the board ceased to exist, and went out of office. I thought the board was acting in good faith, when it went to the Supreme Court. Yet, they are here this morning making a report as a Board of Freeholders. I do not understand by what authority they do this. They have merely acted as citizens in suggesting to the Council amendments to the charter."

Mr. Page then recited how he had incidentally and accidentally discovered an error in the proceedings by which the present charter, he believed, was void and a nullity. He had gone first to the City Attorney, and tried to have the matter tested before the Supreme Court at the same time the mandamus suit was brought to test the standing of the Board of Freeholders. Unsuccessful, he went to the board and they, in the vernacular, "turned him down." He never went near the board again.

"I come before the Council," he continued, "as a citizen to urge upon the Council that they go slow, and to protest against the expense of adopting a charter that will not amount to anything. I brought the question of the validity of the present charter before the board as it affected the whole future of the city, and I thought it should be considered. When it was voted down, I refused to act with the board, because I thought they had no right to go ahead. I did not wish to be considered as a member of the board, even to the extent of presenting amendments, because if the present charter is void, the amendments will be void, and all the work would be wasted."

Mr. Page urged the Council to have a test case submitted to the Supreme Court as soon as possible.

Mr. Spalding explained that Mr. Page's point had been carefully considered, and voted down, as the board did not believe its functions included tearing down the existing law. They were elected to frame a new charter, not to test the validity of the old. That was the prerogative of any citizen. If the present charter was void, then the Council was an illegal body, and a chaotic condition prevailed. If a decision could be obtained from the Supreme Court in ten days, all would be well, but that was hardly possible. It would certainly be no less than a calamity, he said, if the charter was found to be void.

At the conclusion of the speechmaking, the matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation, in conjunction with the City Attorney.

A FEW SPARKS.

LIGHTING COMPANY WORRIED.

The electric companies interested in the street-lighting contract have suddenly realized that just at present it would be a very popular thing if the Council should apply the thumbscrews—and just at present a municipal campaign is in progress.

The main wire has not yet been tapped, but one of the feeders emitted a few sparks yesterday. If the Council persisted in the determination to hold up the demand for October, the head of the "electric combine" may possibly be heard from.

The sole and only bidder for the lighting contract this year was the Los Angeles Electric Company, which holds the present contract. All the dealings of the city are with that company and will continue to be for at least one year longer. Nevertheless the explanation presented to the Council yesterday, pretending to account for the inferior lighting given the city for the last few weeks, was from the San Gabriel Electric Company, a wheel within the wheel.

By some arrangement between the companies in the "combine" the San Gabriel company furnishes the lamps and current, and the Los Angeles company the poles and wires of the distributing system. In the communication to the Council, the former company shoulders all the blame. It says: "The delay in turning on the circuits for the month of October has been due to the fault of the San Gabriel Electric Company, solely."

The San Gabriel company then proceeds to enumerate a number of reasons why the service has not been up to standard. The power plant of the company is run by water from the San Gabriel River. The drought of the last three seasons is cited as one of the circumstances that have conspired against the company.

In addition to the power plant on the river, there is a substation in the city where steam is used as a motive power, and the Los Angeles Railway Company is also frequently called on to supplement the supply, the company avers. It seems that among the other ills to which the company has suddenly fallen heir was the breaking of a pipe attached to one of the condensers at the substation. Fate followed the pipe and while it was being repaired at a shop near by, the shop burned. Then one of the engines of the Los Angeles Railway Company broke down and the lighting company, according to its own statement, was in sore straits. This unwarranted chapter of troubles—the drought, the broken pipe, and the accident to the engine—is responsible, so the company says, for the erratic characteristics of the lighting circuits.

The company is very sorry; it is very repentant. "We regret very much the delay," says the communication. "We expect deductions for the time the circuits were out."

Surprising efforts have been made: "We have cut off furnishing current to private consumers," says the company. "If there had been any other means of obtaining power, we should have availed ourselves of it, no matter what the cost."

In the midst of darkness, the company has evidently seen a great light. There are promises for better service. "Through endeavors to obtain power from every possible source, we have come upon an unexpected supply, and have brought to our power house an additional amount that will reinforce the service."

The company says that the running of two miles of heavy copper wire was entailed in the work and this is offered in evidence of a disposition to act in good faith and give a proper service. The communication closes by stating how deeply the company has been touched by the expressions of disapprobation on the part of the Councilmen and with what sincere sorrow it has learned that the public has objections to wandering in Stygian gloom after nightfall.

The report was signed by A. C. Balch, as manager for the San Gabriel Electric Company.

Councilman Pierce, who says his constituency has been much alarmed at the erratic course of the sun, judging by the time the circuits are lit, believed more might have been said. Some of the new-fangled lamps installed by the company have acquired the bad habit, over in the First Ward, of going out altogether and remaining in that state for about a week. The habit has not be confined to the First Ward by any means, but Mr. Pierce's constituency have "kicked" very hard.

"That's all very well as far as it goes," said he, "but it doesn't go far. What I want to know is why these lamps don't burn as they should and when they do why they don't give more light. The communication does not touch on the principal cause of the difficulty at all. The lateness of turning on the circuits might be explained, perhaps, but there are continued defects. I move that the Gas and Light Committee and the City Electrician be instructed to consider, along with the communication from the company, the inherent defects in the lamps and the reason for the large number of outages."

Councilman Toll had a second to the motion up his sleeve. Mr. Toll has a special grievanve. He says he wouldn't mind it so much if the lamps would either "play ball or quit." But when they wink at the member from the Fifth in a tantalizing, "wouldn't you like to see me burn" sort of a way, and keep it up until it becomes an old story, he becomes angry. So do the residents of his bailiwick.

When it came to a vote there were no "noes" recorded and so the Gas and Light Committee and the City Electrician have become precursors of the fate of the lighting company's October demand.

EXEMPTION ASKED.

HOME MANUFACTURERS' PLEA.

An earnest plea for an exemption in favor of home manufacturers was made by J. M. Voss of the hose-manufacturing company of the same name, before the City Council yesterday. The city exacts a license fee from all salesmen and agents and a number of local merchants are anxious that an exception be made of those agents who sell goods manufactured in the city.

The matter came before the Council in the form of a petition from about twenty manufacturing establishments in the city. As reasons why the request should be granted, the petition cited the fact that many articles produced in the city were new inventions, difficult to place on the market until they had been introduced by agents. It recited that the material for manufacturing was purchased in the city, the salesmen employed from the residents, and the demand for labor increased. If the license was imposed, the petition represented that many local manufacturing interests would be compelled to seek other fields of operation.

Mr. Voss spoke at some length in support of the petition. He read the provision of the State law which exempts from license all agents vending home manufactures. The provision, he said, made it impossible for any county to demand a license from an agent for a product manufactured in the State. The law did not affect municipalities except as indicating the trend of legislation.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee without discussion.

Under the city law a license of $5 per month is charged for each salesman. In speaking of the matter, one of the Councilmen remarked that while the State law seemed to furnish a precedent for exemption, the general public would undoubtedly be glad of freedom from persecution by agents and salesmen.

MINOR ITEMS.

FENCE MAKES DIFFICULTY.

The City Council has ordered condemnation proceedings instituted to open Griffith avenue across the right of way of the Southern Pacific between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets. The railroad company, it is said, once agreed to open the thoroughfare, but did not keep the agreement. Lately a high board fence has been erected on both sides of the track and the children who attend the public school at Twenty-eighth and San Pedro streets have to go out of their way to get there. Councilman Pessell brought the subject before the Council yesterday. The proceedings are to be conducted at the cost of the property owners.

The curfew ordinance was referred to the City Attorney to be passed upon as to form before being placed on its passage.

U. S. G. Todd and a committee of citizens appeared to protest against the obnoxious gases from the sewers on San Pedro street between Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth streets. Referred to the Sewer Committee.

The request of the Board of Education that a special election be called to vote on the issuance of $220,000 bonds for improving the public schools was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Union Ice Company was granted permission to lay a switch on Alameda street between Second and Third streets.

Proceedings for the improvement of Sixteenth street between Bush and Hoover streets were ordered abandoned. A majority protest was received.

The grade of Whittier street from Eighth to Ninth street was established on recommendation of the City Engineer.

It has been discovered that there are two streets named Pico street between Alvarado and Hoover streets. An ordinance to change the name of the more northerly of the two was referred to the Board of Public Works yesterday.

Land Sales Objected to.

Several ordinances for the sale and lease of Arroyo Seco lands were passed by the Council yesterday. Mr. Vetter objected in certain instances and voted against the majority report of the Land Committee. He said that in many instances the lands were sold or leased for a song, when manufacturing interests stood ready to pay the city more than was obtained from private parties. One instance was cited where a three-year lease was sold for $45 and a few days later a manufacturing industry bought the lease for $450. Mr. Vetter thought the city should get the benefit and not the private speculator. Messrs. Todd and Pierce, the other members of the Land Committee, stated that the lots in question had been leased by poor men, from time to time, and had been improved. Small homes had been erected and they believed the poor man should have a chance to buy his small residence lot just as well as the corporation. They contended that as the property was sold at public auction all parties had an equal show.

Hearing Continued.

At the afternoon session of the Council the protest against the action of the Street Superintendent in accepting the improvement work on Grand avenue between First and Court streets was heard. W. C. Wolfe, who has recently bought considerable property on the street and expended about $10,000 on it, appeared on behalf of the protestants. He stated that he intended to expend several thousand dollars more on his property, and was anxious that the improvement work be in accordance with the specifications. This, he said, he understood was not the case and an examination by the Council was desired by the property owners. The hearing was continued until 2 o'clock next Monday.

High School Walk.

At the request of the Board of Education the Council instructed the City Engineer to secure bids for the construction of an asphaltum walk, twenty feet in width, across Hill street from the High School to the new annex. The board was afraid that the children might get their feet wet during the rainy season. The walk is to be made very wide owing to the many pupils that have to pass back and forth.

White European Swans.

The park department yesterday received two white European swans that are expected to attract much attention from the public. So far as known, no specimens of the European white swan have ever been on exhibition in the city before. The birds were forwarded by express from Winton Place, which is about six miles from Cincinnati, O. They will be placed in Westlake Park.

WHY DO YOU LOSE SLEEP
With headache when you can relieve it with Wright's Paragon Headache Remedy? It cures.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Socialist candidate for Congress, has greenbacks to burn if they will smoke McLachlan out of his hole and force him into a public debate.—[Adv.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]

GROSS INSULT CHARGED.

Hotel Owner Sued for Five Thousand Dollars as Damages.

W. B. Adams was made defendant yesterday in a $5000 damage suit begun by Miss Dora Usher, erstwhile proprietress of the Adams Hotel, situated at the corner of Third and Main streets in this city.

Miss Adams alleges that she has been subjected to gross insult from the defendant.

She avers that on the 23rd inst. Adams, without reason, became angry with her, and, taking the keys of the hotel from her, ordered her out of the house and attempted with force and violence to eject her. She resisted, whereupon he is alleged to have assailed her with obscene and disrespectful language.

For four days thereafter, until the 27th inst., it is alleged, Adams, without justification, forced himself into the rooms of Miss Usher, and in her apartments insulted her with varied language and assaulted her by taking hold of her in a rude and violent way, making the worst sort of an indecent proposal to her, and threatening her, unless she would comply with his alleged lustful demands, that she should be deprived of the occupancy of the hotel and all her goods and possessions thrown into the street.

On the 25th inst., says Miss Usher's complaint, Adams went into her apartments again by force and moved a great portion of her furniture into the hall, at the same time traducing her, and ordering her off the premises.

All these episodes, Miss Usher alleges, made her sick in mind and body, and greatly annoyed and humiliated her to her damage in $5000. In order to throw her out upon the street, she says, Adams actually took the door of her room off its hinges and made it impossible for her to stay in her denuded apartments.

Miss Usher is also suing Adams in the Township Court for $299, alleged to be due for services rendered as manager of his hotel. She pleads a contract, wherein it was agreed that she should receive as her remuneration half the profits and a reasonable prize for manual work, but she waives anything over $299 that may be coming to her.

SAVAGE DIVORCE CASE.

YOUNG WIFE'S UGLY STORY.

Sarah Daisy Savage, the young wife of the young money broker and warrant shaver, Frank Savage, of this city, took her divorce case to trial in Judge Fitzgerald's department of the Superior Court yesterday. The proceedings in the matter will probably conclude today.

It is the story of a love that didn't live. Then hate and distrust and unhappiness came, and broke up the little household. There are no children. Mrs. Savage wants back her maiden name.

They were married in April, 1895. She was 18; he was 22. Some of their married life was happy.

From the witness stand yesterday Mrs. Savage told a long story of extreme cruelty. She is a handsome little brunette, nicely dressed, quiet, demure, and with a way about her that was winning. She gave her testimony without apparent animus, and seemed frank and honest.

A synopsis of her woes would fill a book. Vile and ugly epithets; harsh and cruel treatment; cold indifference—all these she says she has suffered from her husband in the past two years. He wouldn't let her love and pet him. Once he became angry and, throwing her to the floor, he literally sat on her. Another time he bit her ear. She often got a slapping, and many a sound cursing. At dances he would have little or nothing to do with her. In the presence of other women he branded her with the awfulest stigma a woman can bear.

All these things Mrs. Savage testified to, and then told about her husband's visit to her residence at No. 1004 South Main street one Sunday night over a month ago, and how he disturbed the peace of the neighborhood by the discharge of a pistol. Her fright, how he handled her and how he tried in vain to make her "'fess to acts" of which she stoutly protested her innocence, were matters she told at length and in detail.

Prior to this time her husband had deserted her on August 12. Living with her was a Mrs. Helen Schappel. On the Sunday night when the revolver went off, Savage saw two men in the house. Mrs. Savage says they were Engene S. Gannon, a railway mail clerk, and J. E. Spence, a distributor in the local postoffice department. They were friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Schappel, she says, and they were passing the time at cards.

Then the young husband came roaring mad. Dr. Montgomery and the police finally interfered. The frightened wife thought that she was going to be shot at any moment.

To corroborate her testimony, Mrs. Savage's attorneys, Messrs. Dyer and Potter, have subpoenaed nineteen witnesses.

The defendant's case is in the hands of C. C. McComas, Esq. By way of answer, Savage sets up a general and specific denial of all his wife's allegations, and then, on cross-complaint, asks for a divorce from her on the ground of marital infidelity. "Divers occasions" are alluded to, and Gannon is named as a co-respondent.

Answering the cross-complaint, Mrs. Savage puts in a strenuous denial. Gannon's answer is also a straight denial, with averments to the effect that he had only a slight acquaintance with Mrs. Savage, having been introduced to her by Mrs. Schappel, who, he says, is his affianced wife. These facts, he also avers, have been long known by both Mr. and Mrs. Savage.

The defendant will testify today.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

STEWART ON BAIL. R. W. Stewart, known as "Bob" Stewart, whose jury was unable to agree last week as to his guilt on a charge of assaulting criminally little Gracie Cunningham in May, is now out of custody on $2500 bail. His case was called up in the criminal court yesterday and continued till tomorrow to be reset for trial.

FOR FORECLOSURE. J. W. Hendrick is suing C. G. Gellogg, as administrator of the estate of Moria H. Gish, deceased, to foreclose a $1000 mortgage.

EXTORTION CASE DISMISSED. The case against Marselino Lopez, charged with extorting $2.50 from Lorenzo Constantini, was dismissed by Judge Smith yesterday on the District Attorney's motion to the effect that the evidence available was insufficient to convict. Constantini conducts a saloon at the corner of San Fernando and Bellevue. He alleged that Lopez extorted $2.50 from him under threat that he would report him for selling liquor on Sunday unless the money was forthcoming.

SIMPLE ASSAULT. Horatio K. Hamilton was tried before a jury in the criminal court yesterday on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, and found guilty of simple assault. He struck John W. Fletcher, a Southern Pacific bridge builder, over the head with a shovel at Lang on September 1, after being called some vile epithets. Hamilton's behavior in the County Jail has led the officials to believe that he is mentally unbalanced. He imagines that he is owner of some wealthy mines somewhere and that everybody is trying to steal them from him. Otherwise he is non-communicative. His mental condition moved the jury to a compromise verdict.

ROCHE WINS BIG DAMAGES. The jury in the damage suit brought by Patrick L. Roche against the Llewellyn Iron Works Company to recover $5000 for personal injuries received on July 1, while working as boilermaker's helper in a boiler belonging to the Los Angeles Electric Company, returned a verdict for plaintiff in Judge Fitzgerald's court yesterday, assessing the damages at $5000 as prayed for. Roche was terribly scalded. While inside the boiler, a valve gave way, letting down steam and boiling water upon him. About two-thirds of the surface of his body was burned.

LICENSE GRANTED. The Supervisors granted a hotel license to Mrs. Margaret Fuller yesterday. Mrs. Fuller conducts the Savanna Hotel, in the town of Savanna.

NEW CITIZEN. Charles Limberg, a native of Sweden, was naturalized by Judge Allen yesterday.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED. Divorce suits were begun yesterday by Miriam R. Egbert against Adrian O. Egbert; Absalom F. Deeter against Elizabeth F. Deeter; Charles H. Buckbee against Elizabeth S. Buckbee, and Leone B. Harris against C. W. Harris.

[POLICE AND JUSTICE COURTS.]

MRS. PARKER USED HER FISTS.

Justice Austin Considers Such Conduct Unladylike—Lots of Petty Troubles.

Judge Austin's court worked overtime yesterday in solving the momentous question as to whether Mrs. Lizzie Parker disturbed the peace by defending her good name with her fists, instead of treating insinuations reflecting on her character with silent contempt. Mrs. Parker weighs 200 pounds and lives on Towne avenue. J. C. Kolff is an able-bodied man, also living on Towne avenue, and it was he who caused Mrs. Parker to be prosecuted.

Mrs. Parker employed two able lawyers to defend her and had nearly all her Towne-avenue neighbors subpoenaed as witnesses to prove her good reputation, but the court found her guilty as charged after hearing a great mass of testimony and voluminous arguments by counsel.

Mrs. Parker admitted that she had chastised Kolff with her hands, but justified the act by the fact that Kolff had insulted her by insinuating that she was not good enough to associate with his wife. He had also sung vulgar songs in front of her house and had otherwise made himself offensive. When she sailed into him, he fought back, but Mrs. Parker's 200 pounds of striking force were two much for him and he was compelled to retreat into his own castle. He got even by having her arrested for disturbing the peace.

Many witnesses testified to Mrs. Parker's good character, but the court held that she acted unladylike and committed a breach of the peace when she went into the street to fight with a man. Her penalty was fixed at $5 which was promptly paid.

LITTLE BROWN JUG.

GOT MEDINA INTO TROUBLE.

Justo Medina was found on Los Angeles street yesterday afternoon hugging a little brown jug. The jug was empty, but Medina was full. He had a big black bottle, which was about half full of wine, the other half having been consumed by Medina. The empty jug, the half-full bottle and the full man were sent to the Police Station to be taken care of pending investigation. Inquiry developed the fact that the jug, which was a brand new one, had been stolen from a Los Angeles-street store, it evidently being the thief's intent to have it filled with wine. Medina will be prosecuted for petty larceny as soon as he gets sober.

Davis Not Ready to Plead.

"Poker" Davis was not ready to state whether he was guilty or not guilty of having committed a misdemeanor by running a dice game, when his case was called by Justice Austin yesterday afternoon. He asked a little more time to reflect on the matter, so the case was continued for pleading till 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Murder Complaints Filed.

A complaint was filed in Justice Morgan's court yesterday, charging Ung Ah Wing, alias Ung Toy, with the murder of Wong Woon, the Chinaman who was shot in Chinatown last Saturday night, but the defendant was not arraigned, owing to the serious condition of the wound which he received by being shot by Officer Hugh Dixon while trying to escape after the murder. A complaint was also filed against Charley Fook, charging him with being an accessory to the murder.

Charged With Grand Larceny.

A complaint was filed in Justice Morgan's court yesterday against John Harrison, charging him with the theft of a diamond ring worth $300, from Florence Allen, an inmate of a house of ill-fame. The offense charged is grand larceny. Bail was fixed at $1500, but the date for examination has not yet been set. The police say Harrison served eighteen months in the penitentiary for a similar offense committed in San Francisco. It has been learned that he visited a number of bagnios Saturday night.

Joyce Arraigned for Forgery.

George Joyce, the gay Lothario who was brought back from San Francisco to answer for passing bogus checks, was arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday on the charge of passing a bogus check for $7 on the Los Angeles National Bank. This was the "Mr William Bates" check. Complaints will be filed against Joyce for passing three other worthless checks. He wanted his preliminary examination on the first charge put off for two weeks, but the court set it for next Friday and fixed bail at $150. Joyce will also probably be prosecuted for bigamy.

Wrong Man Arrested.

John Zimmerman was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on a complaint for disturbing the peace, issued thirteen months ago. About that time a team ran away and broke down a hitching post for John O'Laverty of Wilmington street. O'Laverty didn't know who the owner of the team was, but he wanted pay for his hitching post, so he swore out a John Doe complaint. A few days ago Zimmerman was pointed out to an officer as the man who was wanted, but it took him only a few minutes when the case came up for trial to prove that it was a case of mistaken identity. Justice Morgan accordingly discharged the defendant.

"Blind-pig" Cases.

H. Pierroni, the Central-avenue resort keeper who is charged with selling beer without license, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday, and demanded a jury trial, which was set for November 15. The case against Mrs. D. Bland, who is accused of conducting a "blind pig" on Broadway, was continued till 3 o'clock this afternoon for pleading, by Justice Morgan.

Tried to Steal a Ride.

Fred Brunemer pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to evade payment of railroad fare, when arraigned before Justice Morgan. Brunemer applied to a man in charge of a carload of race horses to allow him to ride out of the city with the equines. The horseman said he should get into the car and keep out of sight, but a railroad detective saw him enter the car and haled him out. Brunemer is to appear this afternoon for sentence.

Silent Slugger.

James Flanegan, a deaf mute, appeared before Justice Austin yesterday to answer the charge of battery preferred by Jasper Boles, an old man whom Flanegan is alleged to have beaten last Sunday. The defendant himself bore marks of the fray, as he sat in the dock with a swollen and bandaged head. He pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial, which was set for November 13.

Drunks and Vags.

A dozen drunks and two box-car vagrants were given fines ranging from $1 to $3 in the Police Court yesterday, with the usual alternative.

FIVE MINUTES BEHIND TIME.

Tragic Tale of the Man Who Got "Rattled" in Going to a Station.

It is generally supposed that after a man has lived in a place for five years or more he should be thoroughly conversant with the streets and cars and the points of the compass, but there is one Los Angeles citizen who became sadly "rattled" one day not long ago over this very thing.

The man and his family were going East on a visit over the Santa Fé route. He had a few little business items to transact before train time, and sent his family down to La Grande station ahead of him.

"I'll be right down inside of an hour," he remarked. "I have the tickets, so there is nothing to attend to except checking the baggage, and I'll attend to that when I come down."

The family started on the car ahead of the Old Resident, whom we will call Mr. Doe, because that is not his name. Meantime he hurriedly dressed and took the later car down town. The business was soon transacted, and, with the thoughts of the journey in his mind, he jumped aboard a car, opened the morning paper, and was soon deeply engrossed in its contents.

The Old Resident did not look about him until fifteen minutes had passed, when, glancing out of the window, he found himself at the corner of Washington street and Central avenue—hardly the place for a man who wanted to be at the Santa Fé station. He made a wild dash from the car, accompanied by several choice adjectives, and, glancing at his watch, found he had just half an hour to reach the station before train time.

Boarding a returning car, he asked for a transfer, which he hastily thrust in his pocket. When the car reached Second street the conductor shouted:

"There goes your car. Hurry or you'll miss it."

The Old Resident was in a hurry. He was in a tremendous hurry. By a lively spurt he caught the hand rail of the car and jumped aboard. After half a dozen blocks had [illegible] conductor came through [illegible] fares.

"You're on the wrong [illegible] when the Old Resident [illegible] transfer. "You should [illegible] First-street car. Must be [illegible] acquainted in Los Angeles[illegible]"

The Old Resident made [illegible] marks that would not [illegible] print, and the conductor [illegible]

"This car goes to the [illegible] Do you know where the [illegible] tion is? Ask that policeman [illegible] can tell you all about the [illegible] can also buy a hand guide [illegible] book store."

The Old Resident gave [illegible] a withering glance, and [illegible] marks about having lived [illegible] for 'steen years or more [illegible] started on a dead run [illegible] street.

Meantime the Old Re[illegible] had attended to the check[illegible] and valises and was pati[illegible] ing the arrival of her [illegible] passed and no hubby app[illegible] began to [illegible] a trifle une[illegible] sulted her watch with [illegible] quency.

"I just [illegible] that ma[illegible] here befo[illegible] train goes[illegible] ously exclaimed to her da[illegible]

Another five minutes [illegible] hubby. People were saying [illegible] their friends and began [illegible] of the gate and into the [illegible] John appeared.

The train dispatcher c[illegible] station shouting a last [illegible] the Old Resident's wife [illegible] wild with apprehension. [illegible] come of John? Finally [illegible] the situation to the train [illegible] then lacked but two mi[illegible] time.

"Is your husband ac[illegible] the city, madam? Po[illegible] gotten lost" ventured the [illegible]

"Lost?" snorted the [illegible] she snapped her watch [illegible] for the hundredth time, [illegible] lived here six years, and [illegible] ought to know where La [illegible] tion is."

"Well, I'll hold the train [illegible] utes, but it'll make us behind [illegible] siderably in the end," he [illegible] big gong clanged a warning [illegible] who still lingered to say [illegible] their friends.

The big engine puffed [illegible] and the engineer looked [illegible] for the expected signal to [illegible] conductor came running [illegible] tion with his watch in his [illegible] fire in his eyes.

"What's the matter?" he [illegible] of the train dispatcher. "[illegible] says we're two minutes late [illegible] off."

The train dispatcher [illegible] situation, while the tearful [illegible] ing wife begged him to "wait [illegible] other moment."

It was five minutes past [illegible] when a wild-eyed, red-faced, [illegible] ing, puffing man, with his [illegible] der his left ear and his derby [illegible] in, dashed into the station.

"There's papa!" shrieked [illegible] little Does.

"Oh, John!" sobbed the [illegible] wife.

"Thank the Lord!" panted the [illegible] Resident, slipping a gold piece [illegible] train dispatcher's hand.

"All aboard!" shouted the [illegible]

PERFECT womanhood depends on perfect health. Nature's rarest gifts of physical beauty vanish before pain.

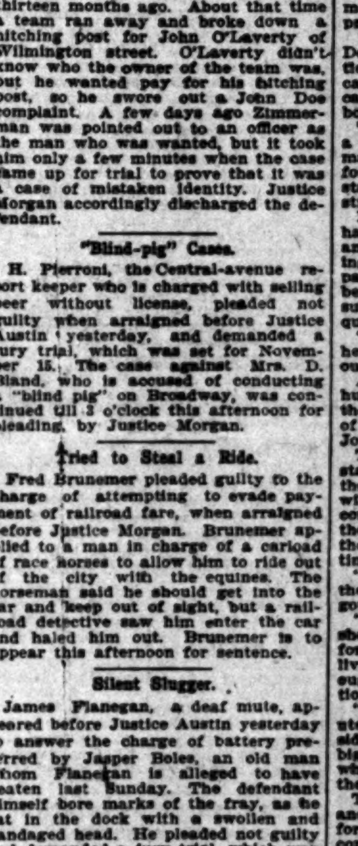
Sweet dispositions turn morbid and fretful.

The possessions that win good husbands and keep their love should be guarded by women every moment of their lives.

The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from derangement of the feminine organs.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their beauty, barely in time to save their lives. Many other thousands have availed of the generous invitation of Mrs. Pinkham to counsel all suffering women free of charge.

PERFECT WOMANHOOD



MRS. H. J. GARRETSON, Bound Brook, N. J., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with the best results and can say from my heart that your medicines are wonderful. My physician called my trouble chronic inflammation of the left ovary. For years I suffered very much, but thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kind advice, I am today a well woman. I would say to all suffering women, take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and your sufferings will vanish."

MRS. MAGGIE P[illegible]LIPPE, of Ladoga, Ind., writes:

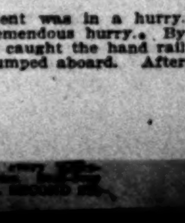
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For four years I suffered from [illegible] tion of the [illegible] I became so [illegible] could not walk [illegible] the room without help. After giving up all hopes of recovery I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wrote for special information. I began to improve from the first bottle, and am now fully restored to health."

Telephone Your Orders

For Wines and Liquors and I [illegible] deliver them at producers' prices. My California Wines stand [illegible] equaled for their purity, [illegible] blood-building qualities. Why not drink the best wine, the cost is no more?

H. J. Woollacott

124-126 N. SPRING



Deep Wri[illegible]

I treat [illegible] Freckles, Pimples, [illegible] HARRIS, [illegible]

Hours, 1 to 5 p. m.

[THE OIL INDUSTRY.]

LEASES SOUGHT.

...oven Ground Holds in Good Demand.

...d Crude Has Floor on 'Change.

...g Voyages Ten Thousand Miles With Oil Fuel—A Dull Market.

...ales were made on the Los An... Exchange yesterday. Reed ..., of which 2500 shares were sold, ...ged from ½ to 1 cent below Saturday's ...ation, while Fullerton Consoli... ..., which went at 43 on Saturday, ...ed to respond to a bid of 45 yester... ...

The transactions in listed stocks ... as follows:

	Shares.	Price.
...ton Consolidated	700	$ .19½
...ton Oil Co	700	.20
...ton Oil Co	1,000	.45½
...ton Oil Co	1,000	.45½
...ton	45	.45
... .	3,500	$1,541.75

...ids and offers in listed stocks were as follows: Alpha, bid 20 cents, asked ...; Don Cañon, asked $2.50; Central, ... bid $1.25; Columbia, bid 35 ..., asked 42; Fullerton Consolidated, ... 6 cents; Fullerton Oil, bid 15 ..., asked 15½; Globe, bid 22 cents, ...ked 26; Rommell, asked 25 cents; ...thern California O. and P., asked 25 ...; Turner, asked $1.30; Union, bid ..., asked 90c; Whittier, bid 5¾ cents, ...ked 6.

The following sales of unlisted stocks were made:

	Shares.	Price.
... .	500	$ .42
... .	2,000	.41½
... .	2,500	$25.00

KERN RIVER OIL.

SOME BIG PRODUCERS.

BAKERSFIELD, Oct. 29.—[Regular correspondence.] About 70 per cent. of the oil product of Kern River district has been signed to the Producers' Oil Purchase and Transportation Company. ... per cent. is still greater in the ... districts of the county. This was ... yesterday at a meeting of the ... company.

The holders of land in the demonstrated portion of Kern River district will make all kinds of leases now if ... willed. Every day brings men here ... doing such. Some Fresno parties re... ently obtained one of thirty acres on ... 28, agreeing to pay $6 per cent. ...

... & Whittier, who have so much ... land in 25, 28, have at last formed ... company, and it is called the Green... ... Oil Company. Its directorate ... composed of Burton E. Luther, H. ... Calvin C. Green, H. T. Lee and M. ...tier. The capitalization is $1,000,... ...

... is generally voted that Monte ... No. 4 is the best well in Kern ... district. It never fails to catch ... eye of the traveler among the der... ...ks. Its output is estimated at from ...ree to four hundred barrels a day. ... Nevada City Company is getting ...dy to work on 26, 28, 28. ... Kern Oil No. 2 has been perforated ... it is claimed that it will go 300 bar... ... It is 980 feet deep. ... F. Beck of the Petroleum Center ... returned from an eastern trip. ... Promoters of the Bakersfield Oil Ex... ...ange report good progress. ... report has reached here from Sun... ... that the Superior, 2, 11, 24, has un... ...ered oil.

FUEL OIL.

FIRST EXPERIMENT.

...Some interesting details are given ... the Oil Reporter concerning the ...t experiment with burning oil in a ...motive in 1894. The oil was first ...ed to the burners by an air pres... ...e of from 15 to 16 pounds in the ... tank, but it was soon discovered ... heating the oil by means of a ...am coil performed the work much ... The experimenters had been ... an engine and the use of a side ... at Santa Paula to play on, and ... and down this No. 10 spurted or ... or balked as things went better ... worse. During one-half day they ... stood and boiled water without ... able to raise above ninety pounds ... steam, so inefficient was the heat ...erated and used, and so much was ... waste of steam in compressing air ... keep it hot enough to raise more ... Then came the discovery of ... steam coil for heating the oil in ... tank. ... Finally the time came when it was ...ded to let No. 10 toddle off the side ... just a little. It was feared her ...ength would not hold out, and the ...neer was told not to undertake ... more than half a mile, but when No. ... got out onto a stretch of real Amer... ...an railroad she was master of the ... ... She ran from Santa Paula ... distance of four miles nd back, with... ...t feeding a cinder, and puffing in... ...ly a hint of her old form, and California ... had set the pace for the ... A year later oil came into gen... ...al use on the California roads. In ... ... experiments, compressed air ... also used for spraying the oil into ... fire box, but with the adoption of ... ... in the tank, steam was also ... as the agent for spraying the ...

The English steamer Cowrie has just ...ompleted a voyage of 10,000 miles with ... She consumed on the trip ... tons of oil, and it was so success... ...that the captain of the vessel says ... never wishes to see any more coal. ... extent to which oil is now used ... California railroads is demonstrated ... the fact that the Santa Fé Railroad ... week purchased 100 carloads.

BRIEF NOTES.

GENERAL OIL GOSSIP.

The Aztec Oil Company has a new ... in the Kern field, which is pump... ...ing barrels a day. It has a depth ... feet and 250 feet of this is said ... rich oil sand.

The Hanford Journal reports a strike ... section 28, but has no particulars.

The Echo Oil Company at Hanford ... purchased the rig and casing of ... St. Lawrence and will put down ... well at once.

The market has developed some ... of late, says the San Francisco ... Letter. "Companies become pro... ...ive and down go their shares like ... heap of lead, and holders are at a ... for an explanation. It used to be ... gaining on Pine street that a stock ... a good short when it got on a div... ...d paying basis, losing its specu... ...ive features when dee became a ... and the search for it had ended. ... same theory is now evidently ... ing on the Oil Exchange. ... of the most profitable shares ... found there are the least active ... the floor. The prestige of a man... ...ger carries the day there as it ... always does elsewhere, and the ... man who looks after his stock and is ever ready to protect it when support is needed, will attract money, when the suave promises of another, which do not amount to much in a bear attack upon values, only serve to deaden trade in anything he may offer. Manipulators are not born every minute like the festive sucker, and this is fully illustrated just now in the experience of operators in oil."

In the Whittier field the Central Oil Company has completed its 12,000 feet of water pipe line. This line will supply all their wells with water and the present water tanks will be used for oil storage.

Representatives of 70 per cent. of the oil holdings in the Kern River district have signed up in the Oil Producers' Association. They held an enthusiastic meeting at Bakersfield on Saturday.

JAIL-BREAKERS DO MURDER.

Keeper Killed and a Trusty Fatally Wounded—One of Fugitives Killed.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Two colored prisoners, in an attempt to escape from the prison attached to the Seventh District Court, in West Fifty-fourth street, today, killed Keeper Hugh McGovern, 51 years of age, and probably fatally injured George Wilson, 59 years old, a trusty, who had evidently tried to aid McGovern. One of the prisoners, Arthur Flanagan, escaped; the other, Frank Emerson, fell into the yard adjoining the prison and was instantly killed.

The three prisoners were together in a cell on the first tier, on a level with the fourth floor of the prison. They sawed through two bars in the lower part of the cell door and got into the corridor. They went to the nearest window, about six feet from the floor, and sawed one bar at the bottom, shoving it out and getting through. In doing this, it is supposed that they encountered McGovern and Wilson, killing one and wounding the other. The escaping prisoners used their bedding for a rope, and swung from a window. Flanagan succeeded in swinging to the roof of a car stable adjoining, but Emerson did not make it, and fell headlong to a pile of rails, crushing his skull.

The men must have left their cells several hours before the fact was known. At 4 o'clock Keeper John Brady, who had been in the office all night, went, as was his custom, to the male prison on the fourth floor. As he was walking around the corridor, he came across the body of McGovern. It lay face downward in a pool of blood with a great wound in the head. Near by lay the prisoner, Wilson, who was still groaning. The surgeon said Wilson would probably die. He is 59 years old, and for two years had been in the prison self-committed, as he had no home. He acted as a trusty and had the confidence of the officers. They believe he was hurt while aiding McGovern.

Emerson was under bail of $3000 on two charges of burglary. Flangan, who had been employed as a steward in a fashionable restaurant, also was under heavy bail for burglary. It is said that a woman, name unknown, came to the prison to see Emerson Saturday evening, and it is thought she smuggled in a file with which the bars were cut. The same woman had, prior to that time, secured a lawyer for Emerson.

When the body of Keeper McGovern was searched, it was found that his keys and revolver had been taken from him. Neither the keys nor the revolver were found on the dead prisoner, which leads to the belief that they are in the possession of Flanagan. When he was taken to the Police Station on the night on his arrest, he removed his shoes and then called Doorman Coghlan to the cell. The latter answered the call, and as he opened the door, Emerson sprang at him and brought the heel of the shoe down on his head, cutting it open. In the struggle which followed, it took the combined efforts of several policemen to subdue the prisoner.

PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

Cases Involving Its Constitutionality Will Be Heard by the Supreme Court in January.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Supreme Court today, on motion of John G. Carlisle, advanced and assigned for argument on the 7th of January next the case of Elias S. A. Delima, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George Bidwell, collector of customs of the port of New York. The question involved in the case is the right of the United States to collect duties on imports from Porto Rico under regulations prepared by the Treasury Department before the act of Congress prescribing the rates to be imposed was passed.

There are several cases now pending before the courts at New York in which the legality of the act is brought up, and as these are decided against the complainants the intention of the attorney is to appeal them to the Supreme Court, in which event they probably will be set for hearing on the 7th of January.

Another case before the Supreme Court seeks to prevent by injunction the collection of duties on Porto Rican imports. This is set for hearing on the 12th of November. It is possible this may be delayed until January and all the cases involving the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff in its several phases heard together.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR DREYER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Former Banker E. S. Dreyer, under conviction for withholding $221,000 from his successor as treasurer of the West Park Board, has been given another chance for his liberty. Judge Wellerman granted the defense leave to prepare a revised bill of exception, setting forth that the bailiff in charge of the jury which convicted the banker had not been sworn before taking charge of the twelve men.

UNTAPPED KEG O' BEER.

Charles Sumner Club Sends It Back.

A Presumptuous Candidate Given a Jolt.

Raymund, Democratic Aspirant for Supervisor, Rebuked. Republican Doings.

The Charles Sumner Marching Club, that has attracted so much attention with its striking uniforms of white duck, is not a prohibition club, although there is a Democratic candidate for Supervisor in the Second District who may be in doubt. The club, as nearly every one knows, is a colored marching organization of the Republican faith. How deeply that faith is rooted is shown by a little incident that happened last night.

The club was holding one of its enthusiastic meetings at the headquarters on San Pedro street, between Second and Third streets. There was a large attendance and everything ran along smoothly until it was announced that the club was the recipient of a present from one of the candidates for Supervisor. The candidate was W. H. Raymund, who would like to be the next representative of the Second District on the County Board of Supervisors; his present, a keg of beer.

It is quite needless to say that Mr. Raymund is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. Democrats, as a rule, are prone to make presents of beer, especially the local Democracy, which includes nearly all the brewers and saloon men.

The colored Republican club knew this.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, but the Charles Sumner Marching Club refused to barter its franchise for a keg of beer. There were one or two, of course, who advocated opening the keg to see whether it was sound beer or based on the doctrine of sixteen glasses of water to one of the pure article. Wiser counsel prevailed, however, fifty to one, and the present of Mr. Raymund was returned untapped, a frothing rebuke to the presumptuous sender.

The Democratic aspirant for office in the Second District is probably wondering this morning whether he himself had not been presented with several kegs of beer last night before he was so foolish as to send such a typical Democratic emblem to a sound Republican marching club. George Alexander, the Republican aspirant in the district, has a good laugh coming.

OTHER CLUB MEETINGS.

SECOND WARD ENTHUSIASM.

The members of the Second Ward Republican Club, and a number of visiting voters, were addressed at Bouttier Hall last evening by Henry E. Carter, candidate for the Assembly from the Seventy-fifth District, W. B. Matthews, Esq., candidate for City Attorney, and others. Mr. Carter particularly explained the proposed constitutional amendments. There was a large attendance at the meeting, which was an enthusiastic one, presided over by Mr. Dickerson.

TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT.

The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Precinct are to hold an important meeting this evening at No. 502 West Eighth street, here will be speaking, and the club will plan for the big demonstration Saturday night, and for work on election day.

AT UNIVERSITY.

The University Republican Club is preparing for a big rally tonight at Howard Hall, corner Thirty-eighth street and Wesley avenue. Among the speakers will be Fred M. Smith, candidate for State Senator, and W. M. Bowen, candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward. There will be good music, and a large attendance is expected.

THREE-FOURTHS REPUBLICAN.

The closing rally of the campaign under the auspices of the First Precinct Republican Club was announced for last evening at A.O.U.W. Hall, Garvanza, to be addressed by F. W. Wellington, but only a small audience materialized. This was due to the fact that there is little occasion for a Republican rally in the precinct, as a personal poll of the 200 registered voters, made by President J. K. Hawk of the club, shows 150 Republicans, 20 Democrats, and the remainder scattering. Among the doubtful are thought to be several Republicans also.

OCEAN PARK GATHERING.

In spite of the stiff gale which was blowing off the ocean, a large audience attended the Republican rally at Ocean Park last night. The opening address was made by Hon. L. H. Valentine, who spoke briefly but eloquently. Lieut. George L. McKeeby discussed the Philippine question from the standpoint of one who has been there and has personal knowledge of what he talks about. The address of the evening was made by C. L. Logan. He spoke for an hour upon the great general issues of the campaign, holding the closest attention of his audience throughout.

MEETING IN VERNON.

The Republicans of Vernon will hold a rally tonight in Akay's Hall, corner of Central and Vermont avenues, where all voters will be welcomed. The address of the evening will be made by L. C. Gates.

LOGAN TO SPEAK.

The meeting to be held on South Main street Thursday evening by the Army and Navy Republican League will be addressed by C. L. Logan and not by Hon. R. H. Morris, as heretofore announced.

First Actor—I shall not visit Chicago this season.
Second Actor—Why not?
First Actor—Well, I hear that there is a billion eggs in storage there.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

BURBANK THEATER. If one were to accept implicitly as truth the word of the modern playwright or novelist, he would almost be compelled to the conclusion that at least ninety-nine out of every hundred parents upon whom rests the reponsibility of raising children (especially girls,) are either fools or knaves, or both, bent upon wrecking the happiness of the young people under their care. It has come to be quite the fashion in play writing and in novel writing to exploit a type of parent who is harsh, unreasonable, tyrannical, penurious, or idiotic, and not infrequently all these undesirable qualities, with others too numerous to mention, are compressed into one character, usually the father of a beautiful maiden, whose young ideas are all ready to shoot, and yearning for a target.

Of course, the playwrights and the novelists make out a very strong case against the parents, placing them invariably in the wrong, and the Young Person invariably in the right. It must be confessed that the Young Person has a pretty hard time of it (in plays and novels,) until at last she escapes from thraldom. The escape is almost invariably effected through the connivance and active assistance of another Young Person of the opposite sex, who, as a matter of course, knows more about everything than all the parents that ever lived, moved, and habitually walked about upon the prostrate forms of young persons of both sexes.

If some playwright or some novelist would write a play or a novel exploiting the parents' side of the all-too-common story of the Young Person's tribulations, the idea would be so original and unique that it would certainly bring fame and fortune to the daring author. As a matter of fact, parents are not always despots or idiots, nor are they invariably in the wrong. And the Young Person is not always a saint, nor is she without exception in the right when waging her irrepressible conflict against authority.

The modern play and the modern novel are undoubtedly responsible in no small degree for much of the wretchedness of these fin de siecle days. The play now current at the Burbank Theater ("A Suit of Sable,") like many others of its class, exploits the tyrannical father and the much-wronged Young Person. It makes the parent one of the worst of his type—a cad, as well as a tyrant—and thus justifies the Young Person in her rebellion. But it will hardly do to admit that, because a young girl has a tyrannical and unsympathetic papa, it is quite the proper thing for her to steal away at night and dance in ballet costume before a house full of men-about-town, dudes and Johnnies.

As a matter of simple common sense, any person, young or old, male or female, is justified in resisting an unwarranted and palpably unjust exercise of authority. But there should be discrimination always. If all fathers were like the one in this play, rebellion against their authority would be a virtue, no doubt. But such rebellion need not involve as a part of the programme a ballet dance en costume. Fortunately, there was probably never in real life a father like the one in this play. Most parents seek to promote the welfare and the happiness of their children, the teachings of novelist and playwright to the contrary notwithstanding. The play under consideration is highly entertaining, in spite of its rather threadbare theme of parental despotism and girl martyrdom.

Miss Florence Roberts is not responsible for the play—at least, not for the moral side of it. Her interpretation of the leading role, that of Dorothea Van Dresser, is bright and breezy. The playwright (Charlotte Thompson) should be credited with having given to this character a superabundance of witty and "catchy" lines. The role affords many excellent opportunities, and these are embraced by Miss Roberts to the limit. She extracts from the role, seemingly, all that can be got out of it, in the way of fun and frolic and grotesquerie. Her impersonation is rounded out by the thousand and one delicate touches of art which save the work of the artist from an appearance of artificiality. The clever work of Miss Roberts lends vim and verve to the entire performance, and it could not well be bettered.

The other roles are contributary rather than essential. Mr. Beach does conscientious work, as usual, in the character of John Willoughby. Leslie Morosco is satisfactory as Robert McMahon. Frederick Hartley carries the role of Tom Follansbee for what there is in it. Harry G. Keenan gives a consistent character interpretation as Stuyvesant Van Dresser. Beatrice Ingram presents a good character sketch as Mlle. Cliquot. Margaret Marshall works conscientiously as Matilda Van Dresser, but is not adapted to the role. Nina Morris is satisfactory as Mrs. Ned Cruger, and Ida Banning gives an excellent character interpretation as Parker. The other roles are fairly well sustained.

All the week. Matinee Saturday.

ORPHEUM. The week opened with the usual full house and a programme quite to the liking of the many patrons of this popular place of amusement.

The twin sisters Hale were the curtain raisers, it being the first appearance in Los Angeles of this dainty pair of vocalists and terpsichorean artists. Rag-time songs and coon dances are their specialty.

The Willis troupe of instrumental artists were hold-overs from last week, and the reception accorded them showed decidedly that they have not out-stayed their welcome.

Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner appeared in Herbert Hall Winslow's new comedy sketch, "The Misfaid Tourists," a happy conceit of the year 1900, showing the embarrassments besetting American visitors to the Paris Exposition, on account of their ignorance of the French language. The strange adventure of Singleton Sykes, M. C., from Pike county, Missouri, and Miss Florence Floyd of New York, both of whom get lost in "gay Paree," and cannot find their respective hotels, or make themselves understood when they try to "parle vous Francais," are very laughable indeed. They have not been extricated from their dilemma when the curtain falls, but that makes the farce none the less enjoyable.

"Possibilities in dress of the future dude," is one of the great new attractions of the week. Edgar Atchison-Ely, a clever trans-Atlantic star, has invented some strikingly startling costumes for the chappies of the future. They are quite unlike any of the garbs affected by the dudes of the present time, but will no doubt be the prevailing styles during the twentieth century. But clothes do not make or unmake the man, nor the dude either, for that matter, and Mr. Atchison-Ely's accomplishments are not confined strictly to his wardrobe. He is a clever dancer and singer as well. "The great Everhart" well deserves his title, for he is a great artist in his line—juggling and hoop-rolling. There is no better number on the Orpheum programme this week than the marvelous exhibition given by this peerless ambidexter. Nothing better of the kind has ever been seen in Los Angeles.

Rauchle's impersonations of great men, past and present, are very good, many of the celebrated men of history being impersonated by the ingenious Frenchman with marvelous fidelity. Prince Bismarck, King Humbert, Oom Paul Kruger, Gov. Roosevelt, William J. Bryan and President McKinley are among his best characters. The political complexion of the audience last night was indicated by the much greater volume of applause given the mimic McKinley than to the counter presentment of Mr. Bryan.

Tom Nawn and company will again be seen throughout the week in Edmund Day's mythical comedietta, "Pat and the Genie" It is one of the strong features of the programme and does not stale by repetition.

The last number on the bill is the American biograph, showing many interesting and beautiful pictures, portraying a variety of subjects ranging from battle scenes in the Philippines to the home life of the Presidential candidates. The political sentiment of the audience showed itself last night by the increased volume of applause which was manifested after a moving picture of President McKinley succeeded a representation of Mr. Bryan mopping the sweat off his brow on the doorstep of his home at Lincoln, Neb.

LOS ANGELES THEATER. "Quo Vadis" will be presented at the Los Angeles Theater for four nights and a matinee, beginning tomorrow (Wednesday) evening. There are thirty-two speaking parts in the play. It is promised that the production will be given here in its entirety, and will be identical with that given last year in London, New York and Chicago. The cast is headed by Mason Mitchell, and includes many well-known names.

ST. LOUIS FLOODED.

Excessive Fall of Rain and Clogged Sewers Combined Turn the Streets into Rivers.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Sixty-eight hundredths of an inch of water fell in fifty-five minutes shortly before noon today, and because of the clogged condition of the sewers, which overflowed, a number of places in the city were flooded, the water rising in cellars and even the first floors of residences, churches and stores in some localities. Street railway travel was impeded for a time, and the roadways and walks after the water receded were left coated with mud.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

WANTS A BASE FOR STRATEGY.

Germany Reported to Be Seeking Coaling Station from Venezuela.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A cable dispatch from Port Au Spain has been received, conveying a rumor that the Venezuelan government is considering the advisability of leasing to Germany a port on the Island of Margarita, and it has attracted much attention.

Germany is anxious to acquire sites for coaling stations in the Western Hemisphere It has been frequently reported that she was endeavoring to establish a coaling station on the Brasilian coast, but no negotiations have been entered into. Naval officers say that Germany could have only one object in establishing a naval station in the Western Hemisphere—to prepare for hostilities against the United States.

The United States is the only power whose competition the Berlin government fears. When this government would not permit the acquisition of the Danish West Indies by any European state, reports were circulated that Germany was endeavoring to establish a coaling station at Santa Catharina, Brazil. These reports were not confirmed.

Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, say that he had heard nothing confirmatory of the report that his government is considering the advisability of leasing to Germany a port in the Island of Margarita. German claims on Venezuela arise from the contruction of the Trans-Andean Railroad from Caraccas to Valencia. Because of these Germany last year had a sharp correspondence with Venezuela, and notice was given that the claims must be paid by January 1, 1900.

Margarita Island would be valuable to Germany as a base, because of its strategic position in the Caribbean Sea. It is near the mouth of the Orinoco River, and could be used effectively in operations centering about the Nicaragua or Panama Canal. The island has several deep harbors that could be strongly fortified and easily held.

SPANISH HONOR HURT.

Former Premier Silvela Challenges Senator Almenas to a Duel—Result of an Old Feud.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Señor Don Manuel Silvela has challenged Senator Count De Las Almenas to a duel, says a Madrid dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser. The challenge was issued as soon as Señor Silvela had resigned as Premier. There is a long-standing grudge between the Señor Silvela at the conclusion of the Spanish-American war made a virulent attack on Gen. Weyler and other leaders. In this attack he had the sympathy of the people of Spain.

A year ago Senator Count Almenas arose in the Senate and made an attack on Premier Silvela that sent Spain by the ears. He wound up by accusing the Premier and Gen. Polovieja with plotting to overthrow the King and seize the government. It was Silvela's intention, he declared, to have himself made President of the proposed new Spanish republic.

Senator Count De Las Almenas says that he does not remember what he said about the former Premier so long ago. Silvela is believed to be in deadly earnest.

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All cures are lasting as life. Fees low, and may be paid in installments as patient sees improvement.

Offices and Hospital—Entire building over Wells Fargo Express Co.

COR. MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

Dr. Schiffman extracted a tooth for me by his new method easier than any tooth I ever had pulled. I take great pleasure in recommending him to all my friends. MRS. J. H. PHILLIPS, 279 N. Bichel Street, L. A.

Dr. Schiffman removed two very badly ulcerated teeth for me absolutely and positively without pain. H. E. WHITAKER, 14 Freeman Street

Today Dr. Schiffman extracted two teeth for me without the least bit of pain. ADA ELERATH, South of Vernon.

Dr. Schiffman took out a root from my lower jaw that was there 7 and left by another dentist. The root was ulcerated and I was in danger of having the lockjaw. F. C. HOLDERMAN, Foreman Bixby, Howard & Co. Howard 6 annals.

SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107 N. Spring St.

Pearline -better -handier than Soap

ADOLF FRESE, Optician And Manufacturing Opticians. 128 SOUTH SPRING STREET. Telephone Main 1062.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, 40 inches wide, black, brown or green, regular 60c goods. Bargain price 39c

GOODENOW-SHELDON CO., 128 S. Spring. 211 W. Second.

Trousers Tailor-Made

From $3.50 to $12.00. Fine selection—fit guaranteed.

BRAUER & KROHN, 114½ S. Main Street. Next to the Orpheum.

AUCTION.

Notice of Sale—Take notice that by reason of default in payment of principal and interest in chattel mortgage dated August 17th, 1897, made by Jno. H. Cone to Wm. Brill, and assigned to the undersigned E. L. Whittington, there will be sold by public auction at the auction rooms of Broades & Nachman, Number 435 South Spring Street, Los Angeles city and county, State of California, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m. on the 3d day of November 1900, the following goods and chattels, to wit: 1 book of stage, 1 carpet, stock, 1 roll top desk, 1 case with 1000 blanks, 1 black walnut case, 4 chairs, and 1 case of maps. Terms cash at time of sale. Dated October 27th, 1900. E. L. WHITTINGTON. BROADES & NACHMAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Furniture 11 Room Flat, 604½ S. Spring street, at 10 A.M.

Tuesday, October 30,

We will sell the contents of the above Flat as follows: Bedroom Sets, Bedding, Springs and Springs, Lace Curtains, Toilet Sets, Carpets, Matting, Rockers, Stands and Chairs, Kitchen and Dining-room Furniture, Stoves, Pictures, Sewing Machine, etc.

Sale positive and without reserve as Mrs. Dalton goes north.

BROADES & NACHMAN, Auctioneers. Office, 435-437 South Spring Street.

AUCTION.

We will sell at our salesroom, 435 and 437 S. Spring Street on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, at 10 a. m., a full line of Household Goods, consisting of Bedroom Sets, Chairs, Rockers, Stands and Tables, Carpets, Linoleum, Desks, Stoves, Heaters, also 2 Bicycles.

BROADES & NACHMAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION

At 543 South Olive St., Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 10 a.m.,

Consisting of Oak and Birch Bedroom Sets, Bedding, Lounges, Couches, Mattresses, Cold Dressers, one set of Carved Oak Leather-seat Chairs, Oak and Wicker Rockers, 16 vols. Am. Encyclopedia, Trunk, Pictures, Desk, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, 3 Coal Ranges, Feather Beds, Dishes, etc.

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer. Office—429 South Spring Street.

AUCTION.

Entire furniture of eleven rooms at No. 502½ South Broadway, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10 a.m., consisting of oak and maple bedroom suits, mattresses, bedding, couches, lounges, chairs, rockers, tables, wardrobes, toilet ware, lace curtains, portieres, brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hall tree, hall and stair carpets, stoves, kitchen utensils, etc.

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer. Office, 429 South Spring Street.

AILMENTS OF MEN

Permanently Cured by the Old Reliable Specialists.

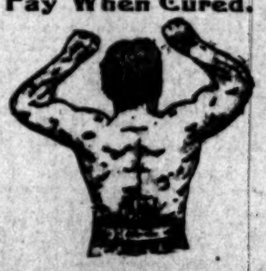
Patients Need Not Pay Till They Are Well.

HOURS—Daily, 8 to 5. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 9 to 11. Elevator entrance.

DR. MEYERS & CO., 218 SOUTH BROADWAY, Los Angeles.

AWAY WITH PAIN.

Pay When Cured.



MEN who have pains in the back, shoulders and limbs, who have nervous trembling and debility, whose energy is wasted, and who feel gloomy and sick of the things of life which should bring them pleasure—

WOMEN who have that awful dragging, bearing down pain, whose nerves are racked, whose stomach is out of order, and who suffer the tortures of complaints peculiar to their sex: To you

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the dawn of new life. In it you will find relief from your pains, new strength for your nerves, good digestion, perfect sleep, a clear brain, and in all respects the joys of health.

IT CURES Pains in the Back, Pains in the Hips, Shoulders and Joints. It cures Lumbago, Weak Kidneys, Rheumatism, Varicocele, Indigestion, Constipation, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Dyspepsia, Nervous Weakness, and all stomach and liver troubles. It gives new strength and health to ailing men or women.

You Wear It While You Sleep—It fills your body with the soothing, warming electric life without shock or burn, and you awake in the morning with a feeling of strength in every part. It cures quickly and forever.

FREE BOOK—Call, if possible, and test this grand remedy. See how wonderfully it works. If you cannot call, let me send you my 80-page book about it, free.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 129½ W. Second Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. H. Crippen Cycle and Supply House

(FORMERLY AVERY CYCLERY.)

Removed from 408 and 410 South Broadway to

439 and 441 South Main Street.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBING.

All accounts due Avery Cyclery payable at new location.

VITALITY RESTORED "CUPIDENE." This great vegetable Vitalizer the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous diseases, such as Lost Vitality, Insomnia, Pain in the Back, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores. The reason sufferers are not cured by doctors is because 90 per cent. are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDINE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for Free circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076 San Francisco, Cal. For sale by OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

House Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.

Pears'

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

Pears' shaving soap is the best in all the world.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate for Brain Workers.

Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache, and induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
Los Angeles, Oct. 29, 1900.

BANK EXPANSION. A statement prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency shows that applications have been approved under the act of March 14, 1900, for the organization of 496 new national banks, with a total capital of $23,805,000. Of this number 373 will have a capital of less than $50,000 each and 123 of $50,000 or more. The number already organized and started in business is 321, having made deposits of bonds amounting to $5,132,450.

COMMERCIAL.

CANNED CORN. The price of canned corn is advanced to $1 for western, spot or futures.

GERMAN BEET SUGAR. Though the consumption of raw-sugar beets in Germany was greater during the season 1896-1899 than in the previous season, it was considerably less than for any one of the two preceding seasons. There were consumed last year 12,466,432 tons of raw beets, against 12,150,644 tons the season before. But consumption for 1897-98 was somewhat in excess of either of the two years named—13,697,582 tons—the same being eclipsed by the returns of 1898-99, when consumption amounted to 13,731,601 tons. And in the season recently ending the production of raw sugar was 1,576,672 tons, while that of refined was 1,212,471 tons, to which must be added 1,791,252 tons of crystallized sugar, nine parts of crystallized sugar being reckoned as ten parts of raw sugar. The production of raw sugar was much larger in recently preceding seasons than in the one now ended, but the output of refined sugar, as indicated by the figures given, was certainly never larger. It is to be noted, however, that while production has been conducted on a large scale, the export was not up to the preceding year, the total over-sea trade in sugar of all kinds being 924,562 tons, against 956,214 tons, the export for 1898-99. For the last four years the quantity of sugar exported has shown a steady decline. Great Britain, the principal customer for German sugar, decreased its takings last year by 85,614 tons, whereas shipments to the United States were 218,540 tons, an increase of almost 30,000 tons over the export of 1898-99. This fact is significant, especially if one recalls that tariff changes prescribed higher duties on sugars exported from premium-paying countries.

CAN THIS BE? The Baltimore canned pineapple industry is threatened with almost total extinction by the rapid growth of the demand for Singapore pineapples, which has been referred to before, says the Grocery World, in these columns. Although it has been but about two years since Singapore canned pineapple was introduced, and but a much shorter time since it could be found at all but one jobber's in most large markets, nearly all jobbers are making arrangements to sell it this fall and winter.

The Singapore pineapple involves a serious problem to the Baltimore people. Although grown and packed in India, and shipped via England, it can be delivered in this country about 25 per cent. cheaper than the Baltimore pineapple. Added to that most important factor, it is generally admitted that the Singapore pineapple is far better than that packed in Baltimore. It is grown in the extreme tropics and packed in tin cans fresh on the plantations. The packed fruit when opened presents a golden yellow color. It is packed both with syrup and in its natural juice, and is prepared in three ways—whole, sliced and in chunks. The fact that it is grown in the heart of the tropics is said to make it much richer and more luscious.

The low price at which the Singapore pineapple is sold—the labor by which it is grown and packed being very cheap—makes it impossible for the Baltimore people to compete with it on any score whatever. For example, the two-pound Singapore fruit costs the retailer about $1.85 per dozen, as against $2.25 per dozen for Baltimore-packed pineapple of equal quality.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

COST OF LIVING LESS. The interesting disclosure is made, says Leslie's Weekly, that the cost of living is less in the United States today than it was in 1860. Carefully-compiled statistics show that articles costing $100 then cost only $75 now. It is true that a few things are more expensive, but commodities consumed generally by families, such as breadstuffs, sugar, rice, salt, woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes and silk and rubber goods, are considerably cheaper now than they were thirty years ago. All manufactured goods, with hardly an exception, are cheaper, mainly because of improved processes of manufacture, which enable the maker to reduce the cost to the lowest point. The development of our vast arable territory in the West, Northwest and Southwest and the striking results of irrigation, when applied to what were formerly considered desert lands, have increased our crop supplies more rapidly than the increase of population. Despite the dire predictions that prices of wheat, corn and cotton must inevitably advance because little land remained to be cultivated in the West and South, the fact is that millions of acres are still awaiting tillage. In Texas alone an area almost as extensive as that of the original thirteen States is virgin soil. The emigrant may have to go further and work harder to establish a homestead in the United States, but the country is still rich enough to give every able-bodied, industrious newcomer a chance to own a farm.

Citrus-fruit Shipments.

There were shipped out from Southern California Saturday and Sunday eight carloads of lemons and two of oranges, making a total for the season of all citrus fruits of 17,812 carloads.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

No quotable changes were reported in provisions yesterday. The market opens steady to firm.

Dried fruits and nuts of kinds are quiet but prices are firm here.

The week opens with butter ruling firm for all good and fancy grades of fresh and tub. Merchants have to rely almost entirely on local creameries for receipts of fresh, with a little coast creamery and dairy. Stocks are kept well cleaned up.

Eggs are firm at quoted prices. Some ranch are selling 1 to 2 cents above quotations to special lines of trade that want large white eggs.

Cheese is unchanged. California steady, eastern firm.

Good and choice potatoes are firm at $1.15 to $1.30 for northern, and 90 cents to $1.00 a central for local.

Onions are firm at $1.40 to $1.50 a cental.

Pink and Lady Washington new beans are firm. Recent northern rains damaged some beans and they will have to be sold as No. 2 stock.

Apples and bananas are the principal fresh fruits in demand and are moving freely at quoted prices. More Cape Cod cranberries arrived yesterday. They will be put on the market at $6.50 to $8.75 per barrel.

Live poultry is moving pretty freely. Young turkeys that will weigh over twelve pounds are in demand and wanted. Any under this weight are not salable. Receipts of game are sufficient to meet the demand.

Provisions.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 14½; fancy wrapped, 13½; plain wrapped, 13½; mild cured, 12@13½; medium, 11; Gilbert bacon, 12½; Winchester, 14@15; 40's, 16@16½; Orange Blossom, 14.

HAMS—Per lb., Rex brand, 12; Gilbert hams, 10½; picnic, 8½@9½; Winchester, 12@13½; 40's, 14@15; Orange Blossom, 12.

DRY SALT PORK—Per lb., clear bellies, 10½@11½; short clears, 10½@11½; clear backs, 10½@11½.

DRIED BEEF—Per lb., insides, 13½@15½.

PICKLED BEEF—Per bbl., 14.00; rump butts, 17.00.

PICKLED PORK—Per bbl., Sunderland, 16.50.

LARD—Per lb., in tierces, Rex, pure leaf, 8½; Ivory compound, 7½; Puritene, 7½; special bottle-rendered leaf lard, 9½; Silver Leaf, 9½; White Label, 9½; Orange Blossom, 9½.

Dried Fruits, Nuts and Raisins.

RAISINS—Fancy clusters, per box, 2.25; London Layers, per box, 2.00; loose, 6 per lb.; Seedless Sultanas, 7@8.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, 9½@12½; apricots, 7½@9; peaches, fancy, 8½; choice, 7½@8; pears, fancy, sun-dried, 12@15; plums, pitted, choice, 10@12; prunes, choice, 6; fancy, 6½; dates, 5@7; Sayasacks, California, white, per lb., 6@7; Californias black, per lb., 4; California, fancy layers, per lb., 10@12½; imported Smyrna, 22½@25.

NUTS—Walnuts, paper-shells, 10½; fancy softshells, 9; hardshells, 8; almonds, softshells, 16½@17; paper-shells, 17@17½; hardshells, 10@11; pecans, 10@15; filberts, 15@16; Brazils, 9@10; pinons, 8@9; peanuts, eastern, raw, 6@6½; roasted, 7@7½; California's, 5.

Live Stock.

HOGS—Per cwt., 5.0@5.50.

CATTLE—Per cwt., 3.7.@4.00 for prime steers; 3.00@3.75 for cows and heifers; calves, 4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Per head, wethers, 4.00@5.00; ewes, 3.00@3.50; lambs, 5.00@5.75.

Flour and Feedstuffs.

FLOUR—Per bbl., local extra roller process, 3.80@4.00; northern, 3.50@4.00; Eastern Pillsbury's Best, 6.25; other brands, 4.25@6.00; Oregon, 3.50; graham flour, 1.50 per 100 lbs.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, per ton, 22.00; rolled barley, 29.00; cracked corn, 1.20 per cwt.

Hides, Wool and Tallow.

HIDES—Dry basis, 12½ per lb.; kip, 10; calf, 12½; bulls, 6½.

WOOL—Per lb., 9@10.

TALLOW—Per lb., No. 1, 3½; No. 2, 3.

Fresh Meats.

BEEF—Per lb., 6½@7.

VEAL—7@8.

MUTTON—Per lb., 8; lamb, 9½@9.

PORK—Per lb., 8½.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

BUTTER—Fancy Board of Trade creamery, per square, 23½; southern creamery, 21½@22½; fancy, 21½@22½; other creamery, 20@20½; eastern tub, tubs, fancy, per lb., 21@21½; tub, 20.

EGGS—Per doz., fresh ranch, 21@23; eastern standard, 22; extra select, 25.

CHEESE—Per lb., eastern, full cream, 15@16½; Coast, full cream, 14½@15½; Anchor, 15½; Downey, 12½; Young America, 13½; 3-lb. hand, 14½; domestic Swiss, 16@17; imported Swiss, 28@31; Edam, fancy, per doz., 8.50.50.

Honey and Beeswax.

HONEY—Per lb., in comb, frames, 12@15; strained, 7@8½.

BEESWAX—Per lb., 21@23.

Potatoes, Onions and Vegetables.

POTATOES—Per cental: Choice to fancy, 1.00@1.30; River Burbanks, 90@1.00; sweet, per cental, 1.25@1.50.

ONIONS—New, per cental, 1.40@1.50.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per cwt., 90@1.00; cabbage, 60@90; carrots, 85 per cwt.; green chiles, 4@5 per lb.; dry chiles, per string, 50@65; lettuce, per doz., 20@25; parsley, 20@25 per cwt.; green peas, 5@6; radishes, per dozen bunches, 15@20; string beans, 3½@4½; turnips, 85 per cwt.; garlic, per lb., 3½@6½; cucumbers, per doz., 15@20; summer squash, per box, 35@40; asparagus, per lb., 5@6; cucumbers, per box, 50; rhubarb, per box, 40@75; corn, per box, 3½@4½; green corn, per sack, 1.25@1.40; tomatoes, per box, 1.50@1.80; cantaloupes, 40@1.50; Lima beans, per lb., 7½; celery, per dozen, 30@40; cauliflower, per doz., 40@50.

Beans.

BEANS — Pink, 3.45@3.75; Limas, 3.20@4.00; small white, 4.00@4.25; large white, 3.25@3.40.

Fresh Fruits and Berries.

LEMONS—Per box, choice to fancy, 1.50@2.00; green, 1.00@1.50.

ORANGES—Per box, Valencias, 2.50@3.50.

LIMES—Per 100, 1.00.

COCOANUTS—Per doz., 90@1.00.

PINEAPPLES—Per doz., 4.00@4.50.

STRAWBERRIES—Fancy, 75@; common, 50@75.

GRAPE FRUIT—Per box, 2.00@2.50.

BLACKBERRIES—Per box, 50@.

RASPBERRIES—Per box, 75@.

APPLES—New, per box, 1.00@1.25.

BANANAS—Per bunch, 1.50@2.25.

CRANBERRIES—Per bbl., 7.50@8.75.

Poultry.

POULTRY—Dealers pay live weight for stock in good condition: 5@6 per lb. for poultry; ducks, 7@8; for turkeys, 12@13; geese, 7@9.

GAME — Doves, per doz., 75@1.00; plover, 65@75; rabbits, 1.00@1.25; quail, 1.00@1.25; mallard, 1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, 2.50@3.00; sprig-tailed, 1.75@2.25; widgeon, 2.50@3.00; wild ducks, teal

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

Plans to Lay Methodist Corner Stone.

Mode of Ceremony May Be Changed.

Presbyterian Young People Have a Hallowe'en Social. Brief Notes.

PASADENA, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] The foundation of the new First Methodist Episcopal Church is being hastened to completion and the walls of the building soon will begin to rise. One man, a master mason, has charge of the laying of every stone in the foundation, and the matter is one of infinite nicety, each one of the large blocks of granite being cut especially for the place it is to occupy and being found to rest absolutely level before being set. It had been hoped to have the corner stone-laying ceremony on November 20 and Bishop J. H. Hamilton was expected to be present. That gentleman, however, is now in New York and it is thought he may not be able to be on hand, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. M. Huston, Presiding Elder Howard called a meeting of the official board of the church this afternoon at the office of P. M. Green for the purpose of completing plans for the corner stone laying. A committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. G. Howard, Dr. Solon Briggs, Rev. J. M. Huston, F. S. Wallace and F. S. Green, to carry out the further details of the ceremony. If Bishop Hamilton cannot be present it is likely the corner stone will be laid at an earlier date than had been decided upon.

HALLOWE'EN SOCIAL.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church gave a Hallowe'en social this evening at the church parlors. A short programme of recitations and vocal and instrumental music was taken part in by Misses Merle Sweesy, Jessie York, Miss Crawford, and Clyde Seavey, and a "ghost orchestra" furnished weird and uncanny melodies. The rooms were decorated with jack o' lanterns, there were coquabbible game, fortune-telling, apple-bobbing and refreshment booths. Apples and nuts were served.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The Y.M.C.A. and the Ladies' Auxiliary are arranging for the reception which is to be given Friday evening next to the new president of the young Men's Christian Association, Dr. Thomas T. Bane. The invitations to the occasion are general, including women as well as men, and a large attendance is expected. Brief addresses will be made and a social time will be had.

The work of renewing the tracks of the electric railway company is being pushed. Today the crossing and curves were placed in position at the intersection of Colorado street and Raymond avenue, and patrons of the Colorado-street and loop lines were obliged to transfer at that point. The contract calls for the completion of the work in the downtown streets by November 10.

Rev. C. R. Allen, Jr., of Omaha, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of this city. This announcement came in a telegram which was read at the church yesterday, in which Mr. Allen quoted Romans i, 8-13. The congregation responded by quoting Psalms cxxvi, 3. A formal letter of acceptance is on the way to Pasadena.

Sylvester Holmes, a colored youth who is employed at the hospital, was on trial this afternoon before Justice Monteith, charged with assaulting Arthur Williams, another member of his race. The investigation was postponed pending the taking of further testimony. Williams claims that Holmes struck him in the face. Holmes denies the charge.

Col. N. S. Bangham, Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, and former Consul of the Americus Club, will come to Pasadena in a few days to vote. Mrs. Bangham has arrived, bringing her husband's Americus Club uniform, and it is probable he will make his appearance in one demonstration of the club prior to the close of the campaign.

The Twilight Club will open the season next Tuesday evening at the Shakespeare clubhouse. Prof. W. A. Edwards and Dr. F. C. E. Mattison will tell of their vacation experiences, and the annual election of officers will be held.

The Woman's League of the Universalist Church will be entertained this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank B. Conner, No. 44 South Orange Grove avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dilworth and wife of Oxford came to Pasadena to attend the funeral of Dr. N. A. Dalrymple. The physicians were close associates in life.

Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Chalfant, returned missionaries from China, will come to this winter in the Thomas Carey house, North Pasadena.

The Nineteenth Century Club, which is studying "Austria" this season, met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Allcutt on East Marengo avenue.

Arthur H. Fleming and wife arrived today from Grand Rapids and are visiting at their Orange Grove avenue home.

Rev. J. M. Huston and family have gone to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado for the benefit of Mr. Huston's health.

Pasadena was visited today by a band of "Jackies" from the warships which are lying at San Pedro.

Joseph Allen of No. 321 Winona avenue fell from a trapeze yesterday and broke his collar bone.

Mrs. L. K. Johnston has returned from Long Beach and is at the Spalding for the winter.

Miss Katherine Studder of North Fair Oaks avenue has returned from a European trip.

Miss Bertha Brstner of Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting her brother, John Brstner.

Miss Amanda Vogel of Jacksonville, Ill., is a guest of Mrs. M. J. McCabe.

Harry Jepson, who has been studying art abroad, returned this morning.

Prof. George Conant arrived last night from Europe and the East.

Mr. Deane Bailey and wife have returned from their eastern visit.

Lost—Sunday, ladies' jacket. Please notify this office.

Pictures framed at Wadsworth's.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

NEWS OF THE SHIPPING.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] The California and Oriental steamer Bergenhus, which arrived in the harbor, has passed the quarantine station, showing a clean bill of health and this morning began discharging her cargo of mixed Oriental goods. Los Angeles merchants will get 1563 parcels of freight consisting of tea, matting, Japanese curios, etc. Eight hundred tons of freight in all will be left here, and the remainder, three hundred tons, taken on to San Francisco.

The steam lumber schooner Homer has completed discharging her cargo of shingles for McFadden Bros., and started on the return trip to Eureka, carrying a large number of passengers for San Francisco.

The battleship Iowa and cruiser Philadelphia are expected to arrive here Thursday.

MARRIED AT YUMA.

James McNair and bride, formerly Miss Edna Ingalls of this city, arrived yesterday from Los Angeles, having been married at Yuma Friday last. McNair's former wife secured a divorce from him but recently. Miss Ingalls left her home in this city Thursday last, as her family supposed, to visit a cousin in Los Angeles.

ANTI-SALOON RALLY.

The anti-saloon rally held on the plaza Sunday afternoon drew a large crowd. E. J. Swayne, chairman of the meeting, made the opening address. Rev. S. A. Norton of the First Congregational Church and Rev. C. T. Wilson of the First Methodist Church made lengthy speeches. A number of prohibition meetings are to be held this week throughout the city and county.

CORONADO BEACH.

FINE PIER FISHING.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] Yesterday was a great day for pier fishing. The big landing stage just completed at the Hotel del Coronado pier extension makes a fine place to fish from, and Sunday found the 1200-foot pier well occupied by fishing and picnic parties. Mullet spearing is one of the greatest attractions for sportsmen just now, as these fish are running in numbers. Albicore are also among the fish that are being brought in in quantities this month.

CORONADO BREVITIES.

James G. Blair, a well-known golf player of New York city has arrived at Coronado for a three-months' stay. Although an entire stranger to the Coronado links, on his first trip around Mr. Blair made a score of 46, within 2 of the best record ever made by non-professional players on these links.

Mrs. Raymond F. Stocking of Rampart avenue, Los Angeles, is visiting relatives at Coronado this week.

A. M. Waitt of New York city and a private-car party arrived here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Waitt were host and hostess of a fishing party on a launch yesterday, and today W. J. Batcheldor of Colorado Springs, is doing the honors on a yachting excursion.

Mrs. S. P. Stow and Miss Stow of San Francisco have gone to Pasadena.

ORANGE COUNTY EVENTS.

Republicans Preparing for a Cyclonic Wind-up of the Campaign.

SANTA ANA, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] Republicans in this vicinity are now preparing for the closing events of the campaign. Arrangements have been made for the reception of "Teddy's Terrors" from Los Angeles Friday evening, when the Columbia Marching Club will turn out its full membership to meet the "busters" at the depot with a brass band. Saturday forenoon the club will go to Buena Park, the home of Dr. D. W. Hasson, Republican candidate for the Assembly from this district, on a special train, and will be given a rousing reception. It is already conceded that Dr. Hasson will receive the largest vote in his precinct that has ever before been given to a Republican candidate. In all probability the club will return from Buena Park in time to go on to Capistrano for an evening meeting where Don Marco Forster will officiate as master of ceremonies. Capistrano is the banner Republican precinct in the county. It now holds a beautiful silken banner which was presented to it four years ago by the Republican party of the county, and it is not likely that the residents of the mission precinct will permit the banner to be taken from them if they can possibly prevent it. Buena Park precinct will put forth its best efforts to capture the banner this year.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Jud Rush, Esq., of Los Angeles, discussed politics in Spurgeon's Hall Saturday night from a Democratic standpoint. Aguinaldo and the Filipinos were praised, and the United States government was criticised for carrying on what the speaker was pleased to term a war of conquest.

There was a game of baseball Sunday at Capistrano between the El Toro club and the Capistrano nine. But five innings were played when there was a row which concluded the afternoon's sport. The score stood 14 to 2 in favor of Capistrano at the end of the fifth inning.

C. H. Meredith, who died at the Sisters' Hospital in Los Angeles, will be buried in this city. The funeral services will be held Tuesday morning from the residence of J. W. Blee in this city. The deceased was 29 years of age. Death resulted from consumption.

Henry A. Strodthoff of Jerome, Ariz., and Miss Edith Fay of Anaheim were married today.

FULLERTON.

DEMOCRATS OUT.

FULLERTON, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Democratic rally held in the Bank hall Saturday evening was well attended. Earl Rogers, Esq., of Los Angeles, was the speaker of the evening. The Buena Park, Anaheim and Fullerton marching clubs, headed by the Fullerton band, attended. H. C. Head, Esq., was the chairman.

TAMPA CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

TAMPA (Fla.,) Oct. 29.—The cigar makers belonging to the international union in the factories of the Yber Manrara Company and Arguelles, Lopez & Bro., went on a strike today. The trouble arose over a disagreement between this union and the Spanish union. About five hundred persons are affected.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Burglars Make a Rich Haul at a Lodging-house—Death of Norman Lord.

SANTA BARBARA, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] About 2:30 o'clock this morning burglars entered the apartments of G. H. Rice, who is staying at the Islamar, on Victoria street, and made away with $250 worth of jewelry by cutting the screen from the window. Mr. Rice was asleep when the room was entered, but the noise made by the thieves awakened him. Being helpless from a prolonged attack of rheumatism he could only call out, which he did lustily and succeeded in arousing the inmates of the house, but the thieves escaped.

It is supposed that the robbery was committed by persons who had been watching Mr. Rice for some time and were familiar with the apartments. Mr. Rice's clothing was found scattered about the garden. The articles stolen included a valuable watch and several diamond charms.

NORMAN LORD DEAD.

Norman Lord died at his home in Montecito yesterday at 12:30 p.m. of consumption. Mr. Lord was a man of wealth and came here for his health about a years ago. He bought the Coleman place in Montecito, where he had since resided with his sister. He was about 30 years of age, a native of Cheshire, Eng., and unmarried. With his sister, Miss Edith Lord, he had traveled all over the world, having spent some time in South Africa. The remains will be sent to England for interment.

STEAMER AGROUND.

The steamer Santa Barbara returned yesterday morning from San Pedro, where she met with an accident in leaving port. After discharging her cargo at the freight dock she started across the bay, but being of rather heavy draught, ran aground. A hawser was put out astern and she was pulled off without difficulty. On her return trip about two weeks hence, she will take a basket picnic party of about two hundred persons to the Channel Islands.

STILL CAMPAIGNING.

Excellent work for the Republican ticket is being done in the northern part of this county, where Hon. B. F. Crawshaw and Tax Collector Edmund M. Purke are making a tour. At the little town of Gerry, which has always been considered a Populistic stronghold, they were welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd, headed by the McKinley and Roosevelt Club. The club's membership is composed of a strictly rural population. It includes many prominent Spanish people of the Sisquoc and Tepesquet districts, and has made its influence felt in the campaign.

MUCH-TRIED CASE.

The case of Kate Snyder vs. H. H. Jack is on trial in the Superior Court for the sixth time, three trials having taken place in the Superior Court of San Luis Obispo county and two here. It has been before the Supreme Court three times, the lower court having each time given a verdict for the defense. The case involves the settlement of an estate of one J. Brown, a contractor, who was interested in the building of a lighthouse in San Luis Obispo county. His estate was settled in the courts of this county by his widow as sole legatee, according to the deceased Brown's will, and a claim of the San Luis Obispo County Bank, represented by Mr. Jack, its former president, was satisfied by her. Since the death of Mrs. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Snyder, as administratrix of her mother's will, sued the bank for recovery of the money paid on its claim, alleging irregularity in the administration of the contractor's estate. The present trial is proceeding before Judge B. T. Williams of Ventura.

AGED CONFIDENCE MAN.

Peter F. Fischering, aged about 70, was placed under arrest by Constable Peter Storni this morning, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. Some days ago he went to the local marble cutter and ordered a monument to cost $950 for a friend in Ventura. He said he was broke, but had plenty of money in Ventura, for which he wished to telegraph. For this purpose he worked the marble cutter for $1.50 and was arrested. He pleaded guilty in the justice's court and was sentenced. On his person were found two checks on the Safford, Ariz., Bank aggregating $11,700. Another for $4200 on the Santa Barbara County National Bank bore what purported to be the signature of John J. Baumann. He had not tried to cash any of these.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

The agreement between the United Electric, Gas and Power Company of Los Angeles and the Chamber of Commerce, the city of Santa Barbara and the trustees of the Thomas Dibblee estate was filed with the County Clerk today. It had been in escrow for some weeks pending a slight change. Nothing now stands in the way of the erection of the bath-house at Plasa del Mar. The preliminary work of grading will be done by the city.

Giles Farnum, about 55 years of age, was arrested this morning for disturbing the peace. In court he made a long talk in defense of his actions, stating that the Republicans were trying to have him put in prison because they knew that if he was not suppressed McKinley would be defeated. He will be examined as to his sanity.

Dr. Hester has just returned from a trip to one of the big cattle ranges up the Coast, where he was engaged in inoculating a herd of imported thoroughbreds against Texas fever. As far as is known this is the first attempt to secure cattle against the fever in this part of the State.

Ruby Brown, alleged to be a member of the Mexican shoplifters' gang which was captured last week, left on this afternoon south-bound train. She was released on her own recognizance, and her case was set for hearing tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Henry Burke, a bartender, was arrested today charged with stealing $4 from the cash drawer of his employer. He pleaded not guilty and will be tried later.

The golf links recently planned by E. P. Dunn of the Arlington will be finished by November 15.

FERRELL'S DEFENSE INSANITY.

MARYSVILLE (O.,) Oct. 29.—The third week of the trial of Rosslyn Ferrell, on the charge of murdering Express Messenger Lane, began today. Judge McCambell began the arguments, speaking for the prosecution. Hon. L. R. Woodburn, for the defense, pleaded insanity, and argued against capital punishment.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] P. J. Keeler is at the Everett.

ARIZONA.

Benefits of Cave-in of the United Verde.

Routes for Extension of a Railroad.

Great Possibilities of Salton Plain—Construction of International Canal.

PRESCOTT (Ariz.,) Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] The management of the United Verde mine is acting on the late cave-in in a matter-of-fact way. A few furnaces have been started up again already. The hole is to be filled in, the machinery foundations readjusted, and everything set in action as before the accident. The superintendent believes the cave was really a good thing, in its way. A dangerous bit of ground down below has been filled by the earth from above and there need be no further anxiety on that score. The foundry and machine shops, which were on the ground that gave away, will be changed to firmer ground in the side of the hill. The shaft has not been injured in the least. The railroad, under which was the deepest cave, is still out of shape, but will be repaired in a few days.

The engineers looking up routes for the extension of the Prescott and Eastern Railroad into the Bradshaw property have completed their work and have handed in specifications of two feasible ways. The new road will be of great value to the Crowned King and other Bradshaw Basin mines, which have large quantities of low-grade ores that may not be worked now, owing to the cost of transportation.

George Ruffner has formally announced his independent candidacy for the office of Sheriff. Ruffner is a Democrat and has filled the office before. He is the only opponent of Democratic Sheriff John Munda, who seeks reelection.

PRESCOTT BUILDING.

Builders in Prescott are advertising for workmen. At the same time a committee of carpenters advertises, warning all carpenters to stay away from Prescott, as there is a strike on for equality of wages, and that there are already more carpenters here than can be supplied with work. This disagreement between employer and employed has caused the suspension of operations on a number of the new buildings that are to grace the new Prescott.

The new buildings in course of construction in this city in cost aggregate $1,200,000. The latest building plans matured are those of F. M. Murphy and the Prescott National Bank, who, on Cortes and Gurley streets, will erect a joint brick block to cost about $200,000. J. W. Wilson has purchased the old Kelly & Stephens property, opposite his former place of business, and will place on the site a two-story brick, in size 50x150 feet.

A new stone depot is to be built by the Santa Fé company at Williams. The station buildings at Williams have heretofore consisted largely of metamorphosed box cars.

Because of love for a man whom her parents would not allow her to marry, Maggie Belle Farrell committed suicide at her home on Clear Creek, east of Camp Verde. She used strychnine. She was a mere school girl, 15 years of age.

At the last term of District Court in Kingman, the main case was that of Samuel Grieves, the Chloride saloon keeper who shot and seriously wounded Richard Wright, better known as "Whistling Dick." The defense was insanity, but the jury found the prisoner guilty of assault with intent to kill. "Old Man Johnson," the aged Hualpai Indian, who ran amuck among his tribesmen, was also found guilty of that crime.

In Jerome is a remarkable lawsuit that grows out of the last big fire. J. C. Talbott, appropriated a number of blankets, the property of George Bagnall, and hung them, water-soaked, as a protection against the spread of the fire from the steam laundry. The Town Council allowed Bagnall $20 for the damage done the blankets. Talbott objected to the grant of funds. He said the use of the blankets had saved Bagnall's property, together with other buildings, and that Bagnall was not entitled to a cent. So the Council reconsidered its action and withdrew the appropriation. Now Mr. Bagnall is suing Mr. Talbott personally for the value of the blankets used.

HUMAN SKELETON FOUND.

The skeleton of an unknown man has been found in the pine woods east of Eldon Mountain, about eight miles from Flagstaff. A revolver and fifteen cents in coin were the only articles that might lead to identification. Harry Hoxworth of Flagstaff, believes the remains those of a tie cutter, William Hieman, who was in his employ in January, 1899. Hieman left the main tie camp one bitterly cold night, to go to another camp, but was never heard of afterward, although a diligent search was made for him later through the heavy snow.

Coconino county's District Attorney, James Loy, is a disappointed individual, in that he failed to secure the Democratic nomination for reelection to the office he holds. One of those who supported his opponent in the convention was Max Salzman, a merchant of Williams. Loy went to Williams the other day and was genially greeted by Salzman. Loy responded by assaulting the merchant, attempting to kick him across the main street of the town. A Williams magistrate put the irate District Attorney under a $500 peace bond.

Prof. A. E. Douglass, director of the Lowell Observatory, has surveyed the San Francisco Mountains back of Flagstaff, and reports that the highest of the three main peaks is 12,606 feet above sea level. Heretofore it has been estimated anywhere from 13,000 to 14,000 feet. The other peaks are, respectively, 276 feet and 405 feet lower than the highest.

Coconino county's great register contains about 1250 names, more than 200 less than last year, owing to the operation of the poll tax law.

The platinum fields near Cataract Creek, north of Williams, are practically deserted. If ever there was platinum in the district, the University of Arizona assayers were not able to find it. In one sample sent from Williams a wag included some platinum from the base of an incandescent electric lamp filament. Prof. Hinks returned an estimate of the platinum contained in the sample, but advised the sender that he had better in the future take care not to send any acid with his specimens to betray the manufactured article of platinum.

Several trainloads of range cattle have been shipped lately from Mayer station on the Prescott and Eastern Railway to Los Angeles.

Kingman's lodge of Elks, contributed $85 to the Galveston relief fund.

SANTA MONICA.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

SANTA MONICA, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] Construction of the school building for the Sisters of the Holy Name, a Catholic order, on the west corner of Third street and Arizona avenue is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the structure may be occupied early in January. The building and furnishings will cost about $15,000.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

A considerable colony of western Canadians is expected in Ocean Park for the winter. Seventeen families from Winnipeg spent last winter in cottages on Hill street.

Chauncey Hubbill reurned to Santa Monica today after having spent nearly a year at a mine not far from Suaqui Grande, Sonora, Mex. He had several narrow escapes from the hostile Yaquis who are still active. He is recovering from a wasting attack of fever. For several weeks the disease kept him in camp ninety miles from the nearest railroad and far out of reach of needed medicines.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

BARD'S INSPECTION TOUR.

RIVERSIDE, Oct. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] United States Senator Bard arrived here from Los Angeles this morning. He was met at the Santa Fe station by Assemblyman Miller, William Collier, Esq., and Judge Harvey Potter, and driven to the Glenwood. In the afternoon he was driven to the site recently purchased on lower Magnolia avenue for the proposed new Indian school, the trip being made in a coach and four with fifteen representative Republicans. In the evening, from 7 to 10, the Senator was tendered a public reception at the Rubidoux Club rooms. Tomorrow he will visit the Indian school near Perris and drive over the Perris valley, returning to Riverside in the evening.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

District Attorney Evans went to San Jacinto today to conduct the examination of Juan Venesuela, the half-breed Indian, who killed Jesus Lesalde Friday night with an ax.

Rupert Shaw, who has been connected with the Orange Growers' Bank for some years, left today for Bakersfield, where he has secured a lucrative position with an oil company.

The wind blew great guns here today. It was the first "norther" of the season.

FIXED THE DATES.

La Fiesta de los Flores to Be Held During the Latter Part of April. Prizes for Designs.

When several weeks ago several cities in this part of the State had held very successful street fairs the suggestion was made that Los Angeles have such a fair which would be in keeping with the size and importance of the city. The suggestion was instantly adopted, but too late to hold such a fair this season, and it was announced that Los Angeles would have a street fair next spring.

Since then it has been decided that instead of having a fair consisting merely of a street display like the other smaller cities have held, this city's celebration shall be on a more elaborate scale, and be something of the nature of the old fiestas which were famous throughout this part of the country, and which brought thousands of visitors to the city. The name of the entertainment selected by the committee which is making the arrangements for it is La Fiesta de los Flores.

A meeting of the committee was held last evening, and after some discussion the dates were selected for the city's big show. The fiesta will begin April 24 and continue four days. The committee also decided to adopt the old fiesta colors, red, yellow and green. Three prizes, $50, $15 and $10, were offered for the best designs to be used on the official stationery. Those competing must have their designs in the hands of the secretary by noon on November 12, and there must be no games of the artists on their sketches.

[Atchison Globe:] An Atchison man has agreed to invite his wife's mother to spend the winter with them, if she will build the fires.

If "coming events cast their shadows before," those shadows on the blind presage a wedding in the near future. The young lady may even be "all ready" to marry, that is, she thinks she's "all ready" for her trousseau's prepared, the "trip" has been planned, and the house picked out and "everything."

When we see a young woman go out to meet fate that way it brings to mind the Frenchman's saying of the Charge of the Light Brigade. "It was magnificent but it was not war." It is magnificent to see the young girl face the future so fearlessly, but it is not life. No young woman is ready for married life unless her physical condition is up to the standard of marriage, in the health of all the delicate womanly organs, and rarely is that the case.

Young women entering upon the state of marriage will find no friend so helpful as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and elasticity to the organs peculiarly feminine, prevents the drains that ruin the health, and makes the ordeal of motherhood so easy that it is practically almost painless.

"At an early stage of married life," writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo., "I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a troublesome drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got me two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser answers every question. It is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. For the cloth-bound edition send 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CARLISTS MEET DISASTER.

Armed Band Attempts to Seize Badalona Treasury, but is Repulsed by Gendarmes.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

MADRID, Oct. 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A conflict between 240 armed Carlists and a detachment of gendarmes occurred yesterday near Badalona. The chief of the Carlists was killed and another man was wounded. Three Remington rifles were captured. The band retreated in the direction of Moncada, pursued by cavalry and infantry.

The Carlist, Gen. Solivar, has been arrested at Barcelona, and a number of other arrests have been made in connection with the Badalona movement. It appears the Badalona band of Carlists, who wore red caps, summoned the gendarmes of Badalona to surrender, but the latter attacked and dispersed them.

The aim of the Carlists was to seize the municipal treasury, as on the body of their chief was found a receipt thus worded: "Received from the Mayor of Badalona —— pesetas, which will be surrendered when His Majesty, King Carlos, occupies the throne of his ancestors."

[Kansas City Journal:] There is every reason to believe that Col. Roosevelt is enjoying himself immensely. He had no idea that campaigning through the country was such exciting sport, or he would never have hesitated about accepting that nomination. It is almost as good as hunting buffalo or chasing Spaniards.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system ALL MORBID, EFFETE MATTER. A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM. When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 295, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA

Big Sale.

Porcelain Ware.

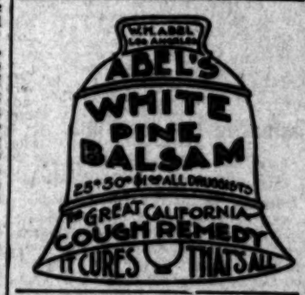
Flower Decorations. Gilt Handles.

Cream Pitcher	18 cts
Berry Saucers	12 cts
Cups and Saucers	12½ cts
Bowls	16 cts
Plates	7 cts
44 Piece Dinner Set	$4.70
100 Piece Dinner Set	$10.45
Gold Tracings	
Meat Dish	25 cts
Salad Dish	23 cts
Sugar Bowl	45 cts
Milk Pitcher	24 cts
Sauce Boat	36 cts
Pickle Dish	20 cts
Plate	8 cts
Cups and Saucers	18 cts
44 Piece Dinner Set	$ 9.90
100 Piece Dinner Set	$11.75

We are Cutting Prices all to Pieces During Our Big Clearance Sale.

Great American Importing Tea Co.

LOS ANGELES:
220 S. SPRING ST., NEAR SECOND.
261 S. SPRING ST., NEAR FOURTH.
402 W. SECOND ST., POMONA.
28 E. STATE, REDLANDS.
261 MAIN ST., RIVERSIDE.
42 N. FAIR OAKS AVE., PASADENA.
327 THIRD ST., SANTA MONICA.
728 STATE ST., SANTA BARBARA.
221 E. FOURTH ST., SANTA ANA.



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Shells and native wood souvenirs manufactured, wholesale and retail.
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It is but natural that a specialist in his work is superior to those who make the important science of optics but a side issue.

We are, as is well known, opticians-specialists.

We can and will give you satisfaction.

Prices low and reasonable.

Marshutz OPTICIAN 344 S. SPRING

CHALLENGE SALE Of Tailor-Made Suits, Jackets, Waists, Skirts, etc. Immense actual bargains.
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Stricture CURED WHILE You Sleep. 12,000 CURES Last Year.
CHAN-SOLVENT CRAYONS will dissolve, digest and forever remove Stricture in 10 days, reducing
ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND.
Crayons are inserted at night and dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. No recital about queer work or stomach dragging, rest a direct, local application to the entire Urethral Tract. The slightest inconvenience in
VARICOCELE
is expelled by restoring healthy circulation through the Prostate Gland. FREE
VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED TREATISE
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BIG PANOCHE OIL CO.
Operations Surrounded By Producing Wells.
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LOS ANGELES.

Buy Copper Bullion Mining Company
Non-assessable stock—$1.00 shares for 10c.
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106 South Broadway.

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Cyco-Bearing Carpet Sweepers,
Grand Rapids.....$2.50
Cheapest.....$2.50
Light running, easy work.

I. T. MARTIN,
321-3-5 S. Spring St. Wheel chairs to rent or sold

WEAK MEN AND WOMEN should use Dr. Parker's Cook Remedy; gives health and strength to parts needed. Nature, Aids & Brace, 4 pounds. Market St., S. F.—[Send for Circulars.]

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME CARD—SANTA FE ROUTE
Southern California Railway, to Grand Station, Foot of First Street.
Overland Express — Leave 12:25 p.m. daily. Arrive 7:30 a.m. daily.
San Bernardino, via Pasadena — Leave, 9:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 9:10 a.m., 5:20 p.m., 6:30 p.m.
San Bernardino, via Orange — Leave, 7:35 a.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrive from, 11:05 a.m., 4:30 p.m.
Redlands, via Pasadena — Leave, 9:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Arrive from, 9:30 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
Redlands, via Orange — Leave, 7:35 a.m. Arrive from, 11:15 a.m., 4:30 p.m.
Riverside, via Pasadena — Leave, 9:00 a.m. Arrive from, 9:30 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
Riverside, via Orange — Leave, 7:35 a.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrive from, 11:15 a.m., 4:30 p.m.
Pasadena, Monrovia and Azusa — Leave, 9:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 7:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
Duarte and Monte Vista — Leave, 9:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Arrive from, 7:00 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temecula, via Pasadena — Leave, 9:00 a.m. Arrive from, 11:15 a.m.
Fallbrook — Leave, 9:00 a.m. Arrive from, 11:15 a.m.
San Diego and Coronado Beach — Leave, 9:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Arrive from, 11:15 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
Redondo Beach — Leave, 9:00 a.m. Arrive from, 11:15 a.m.
Santa Monica and Ocean Park — Leave, 9:00 a.m., 1:34 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, 11:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, 11:15 p.m.
Santa Monica and Ocean Park — Leave, 9:00 a.m., 1:34 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, 11:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, 11:15 p.m.
Kite-Shaped Track — Leave, 9:00 a.m. Arrive, 4:30 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday. †Sundays only. Daily to Pasadena only. ‡ Orange only. All other trains daily.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The company's elegant steamers SANTA ROSA and CORONADO leave REDONDO at 9 a.m. and PORT LOS ANGELES at 2:30 p.m. for SAN FRANCISCO via Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) Oct. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Nov. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, Dec. 3 and every fourth day thereafter.
Leave PORT LOS ANGELES at 9:30 a.m. and REDONDO at 10:45 a.m. for San Diego, Oct. 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, Nov. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, Dec. 4 and every fourth day thereafter.
Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:00 a.m., or Redondo Ry. depot at 9:15 a.m. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S.P.R.R. depot at 12:15 p.m. for steamer north-bound.
The steamers COOS BAY and NOSHTA leave SAN PEDRO for San Francisco via SANTA BARBARA, Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 9 p.m. Oct. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, Nov. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, Dec. 4, and every fourth day thereafter.
Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.P.R.R. (Arcade depot) at 1:00 p.m. and Terminal Ry's depot at 1:30 p.m. Sunday at 1:30 p.m. For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.
W. PARRIS, Agent, 222 W. Second street, Los Angeles. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

["SPRECKLES LINE"]
OCEANIC S. S. Co.—Honolulu, Apia, Auckland, Sydney, Tahiti.
S. S. ALAMEDA, Sydney, via Honolulu, Samoa and Auckland.....
.....Wednesday, October 31, 5 p.m.
S. S. AUSTRALIA to Tahiti.....
.....Thursday, November 1, 5 p.m.
S. S. ZEALANDIA (Honolulu only).....
.....Saturday, November 10, 2 p.m.
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HOW ARE YOU GOING EAST?
Why not via Salt Lake City and Denver—through the Heart of the Rockies—the finest mountain scenery on the globe!
Join one of the Burlington Personally Conducted Excursions which leave Los Angeles every Wednesday and you will be in Chicago in 44 hours. Thence to Colorado and St. Louis without change.
W. W. ELLIOTT, Agent, 222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK—A Suit of Sable.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Admitted to Practice.

Charles J. Willett, Esq., was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts yesterday morning on motion of E. T. Dunning, Esq.

Kenagy Still Alive.

The condition of A. S. Kenagy, County Clerk of Ventura county, who is critically ill with consumption at No. 234 West Fifth street, was unchanged last evening.

Bad Bulldog.

The ferocious bulldog that lives on Date street and has sent several of his victims to the Receiving Hospital, misbehaved again yesterday afternoon and bit fourteen-year-old Ida Clark, who lives at No. 238 Quetrola street. The girl was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

House Afire.

The one-story house at No. 2227 Laurel street, occupied by C. F. Adams and owned by E. L. Burnett, was damaged $100 by fire last evening at 6:45 o'clock, and the furniture was damaged in the same amount. An alarm was turned in from box 416. The origin of the fire is unknown.

University Extension.

A meeting in the interest of university extension work is to be held on Thursday, at 2:30 p.m., in Blanchard Hall. The various educational institutions of the city, public and private, and the women's clubs will all have representatives present to assist in deciding upon work for the winter.

Sneak Thieves.

Sneak thieves were active yesterday. One of the gentry entered the room of Mrs. Helen McFarland, No. 607½ South Broadway, between the hours of 11:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. and purloined a large brown leather valise, two dress skirts, two waists, and a fancy jacket. Mrs. Ella Strausman of room 1, No. 213½ South Spring street, also reported that her room was entered and some dress goods stolen.

Lottery Raided.

The police raided a Chinese lottery establishment at No. 134 East Third street last night and confiscated several bunches of tickets and other paraphernalia. Chueng Go, a diminutive heathen who conducted the place, was arrested. The officers yesterday forced the door to the back room and found the proprietor busily engaged in checking up tickets. The place has been raided before, but a conviction has never been secured.

Bankruptcy Petitions.

Walter R. Powell, a liquor dealer of Oxnard, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday, placing his liabilities at $2719.16, and his assets at $1345. F. S. Morehead, a dairyman and farmer of Lompoc, has petitioned to be declared a bankrupt, giving his liabilities as $1811.65, and his assets as $1200, heavily incumbered, however. The principal claim is that of H. B. Sprague of Marshfield, Mass., for borrowed money.

Paid for the Lot.

Congregation Beth Israel has made its final payment on the lot on Olive street near Temple, on which it is proposed to build a handsome new synagogue as soon as sufficient money can be raised. In celebration of the success of the efforts of the board of managers, B. Forer, treasurer of the congregation, entertained the trustees at his home Sunday evening. In order to increase the building fund the ladies' society will give a social dance on the evening of November 11.

Looked 'Way Back.

Prof. A. R. Sprague addressed the Christian Socialists last night at the rooms of the Camera Club at No. 323 South Hill street, speaking on Prof. Edward Bellamy's book, "Equality." Prof. Sprague's conclusions were that the laboring classes are "in harness." In the short after discussion, the question was raised as to the comparative intellectual development of the world 3000 years ago and now. The general opinion was that the ancients were as well supplied with gray matter as ourselves, but were not tortured by hello girls.

Talked Temperance.

At a meeting of the Methodist Ministers' Association yesterday, Rev. W. K. Beans, who recently came here from Spokane, Wash., read a paper on temperance, or rather on the liquor traffic and how to control it. He does not believe in the license system, which he said was the liquor dealers' strategy and the politicians' moral whitewash to cheat the people. He voiced this sentiment: "The minister should keep before his people the fact that when the barkeeper and the Christian vote the same ticket and by their vote sustain license laws, that there is no moral difference between the two."

BREVITIES.

Although The Times business office is open day and night, year in and year out, when it is not possible to bring your ads. in, you can telephone them in at any hour of the day or night at the standard "liner" rate, 1 cent per word per insertion.

For time of arrival and departure of Santa Fé trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

The Times Job Office is equipped to do machine composition, 13 ems, at short notice.

Nettie E. Hammond, physician and surgeon, 420 and 422 Laughlin building.

Persian and Turkish rugs sent to your home for approval. 122 W. Fourth.

Forty finest stamp photos only 25 cents. "Sunbeam," 226 South Main st.

Dr. Minnie Wells, 127 E. 3d. See card.

Whitney's trunk factory 423 S. Spring

Furs remodeled, D.Bonoff,247 S. B'way

Photo supplies, 536 S. Broadway.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Rev. W. J. Speer, Foster Magurn, Oline M. Sampson, Everett O. Fiske & Co., J. Yollober, H. M. Reed, Arthur Gore, Willie J. Burton and Mrs. Meseley.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

Speeches at Banquet at Buenos Ayres Show Close Friendship Between the Two Nations.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Close friendship between Brazil and Argentina was signalized at Buenos Ayres at a banquet given by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs to Olintho de Magalhaes, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, says a Herald dispatch.

Señor Magalhaes, in response to a toast, made an important speech on the relations of the two countries. He said that the American republics are giving to the world a glorious example of the application of arbitration to the settlement of international questions.

He added that President Roca during his recent visit to Rio de Janeiro expressed the sentiment that the friendship of Brazil is worth more than any piece of Brazilian territory. The Brazilian people, Señor Magalhaes declared, will indorse distinctly in any contingency such a thought.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 10, A.G.O., dated October 10, and directing that the annual inspection and muster of the National Guard shall be held during the month of November, Brig.-Gen. C. F. A. Last, commanding the First Brigade, N.G.C., has issued general orders giving the specific dates for the muster and inspection of the several commands which make up his brigade as follows:

Co. A, Seventh Infantry, Wednesday, November 7, 9 a.m., inspection of property.

Co. C, Seventh Infantry, Thursday, November 8, 9 a.m., inspection of property.

Co. F, Seventh Infantry, Friday, November 9, 9 a.m., inspection of property.

Headquarters Seventh Infantry, Friday, November 9, 3 p.m., inspection of property.

Cos. A, C and F, headquarters, field and staff Seventh Infantry, Friday, November 9, 8 p.m., annual muster and inspection of troops.

Co. G, Seventh Infantry, Saturday, November 10, 1:30 p.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Co. K, Seventh Infantry, Monday, November 12, 10 a.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Co. M, Seventh Infantry, Tuesday, November 13, 1:30 p.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Co. D, Seventh Infantry, Wednesday, November 14, 11 a.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Co. I, Pasadena, Thursday, November 15, 2 p.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Troop D, First Brigade, Friday, November 16, 10 a.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of troop, dismounted.

Signal Corps, First Brigade, Saturday, November 17, 10 a.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of corps, dismounted.

Co. B, Seventh Infantry, Monday, November 19, 9 a.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Co. L, Seventh Infantry, Tuesday, November 20, 1 p.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Co. E, Seventh Infantry, Wednesday, November 21, 2 p.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of company.

Seventh Regiment Band, Thursday, November 22, 12 m., muster and inspection.

Troop C, First Brigade, Saturday, November 24, 1 p.m., inspection of property; 8 p.m., muster and inspection of troop, dismounted.

Organizations will be paraded in undress uniforms, with campaign hats and leggings. Full field equipment will be worn, with blankets and shelter tents rolled.

The inspections and muster will be under the supervision of Maj. J. W. F. Dins, brigade inspector.

A commission has been issued to John D. Mathews to be first lieutenant of Co. K, Seventh Infantry, with rank from May 21, 1900, vice Seccombe, promoted.

"Service-in-war" chevrons of gold lace as prescribed by the regulations of the United States army have been authorized to be worn by members of the California National Guard on undress blouses, but not on field or khaki blouses. This permission, of course, applies only to the members of the National Guard who are entitled by reason of such service to wear this decoration.

An amendment has been made to paragraph 327, Rules and Regulations of the National Guard of California, so that it now reads as follows: "Any person elected or appointed as a commissioned officer, who fails to pass the examination ordered by the examining board, as provided in sections 1974 and 1975 of the Political Code, State of California, shall not be eligible to reelection or reappointment for the same office or for election or appointment to any other commissioned office of higher grade until after the expiration of six months from the date of his failure to pass said examination."

The Los Angeles companies of the Seventh Infantry will be mustered and inspected as a battalion.

Maj. W. W. Robiee, regimental surgeon, Riverside, has just returned from a trip to Illinois.

Col. N. S. Bangham, assistant Adjutant-General, will come from Sacramento to Pasadena to vote and while in the south will muster and inspect the divisions of the Naval Militia at San Diego and Santa Barbara.

ACCUSED HIGHBINDER.

Coroner's Jury Investigates the Killing of Wong Woon, and Holds Wing and Fook Responsible for It.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Wong Woon, the Chinaman who was shot Saturday night by a highbinder assassin, was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Booth & Boylson's undertaking establishment. The verdict finds that Woon came to his death by being feloniously shot by Ung Ah Wing, alias Ung Toy, and that Foo Chi Fook, alias Charley Fook, was an accessory before the fact in that he hired the murderer to do the dastardly deed.

While the ante-mortem statement, made by Wong Woon on Sunday afternoon after it was seen that the surgical operation performed on him could not prevent death, was not presented to the Coroner's jury, Joseph Sanders, the Chinese interpreter through whom the dead Mongolian made his dying declaration, testified and gave the gist of the statement.

Wong Woon claimed that he was indebted to Charley Fook in the sum of $190, and that he had been unable to pay the bill. He further alleged that threats of violence were made against him if he did not liquidate, and he positively averred that Fook had encompassed his death, solely to gratify his anger at the non-payment of his bill. Woon also swore that Ung Wing, alias Ung Toy, fired the fatal shot.

WORKING FOR STANFORD.

Local Club Making Arrangements to Promote Passage of Proposed Amendment at the Election Next Tuesday.

The local branch of the Stanford University Constitutional Amendment Club met last evening in room 205, Hellman Block, to receive the reports of the committees appointed at the meeting last week. Clubs have been organized throughout State to aid in the adoption of constitutional amendment No. 23, which is intended to remedy many flaws in the original act authorizing the founding of Stanford University. The Los Angeles branch is actively assisting in the work,

The plan followed is to secure one worker in each precinct to labor for the proposed amendment on election day. Workers have already been assigned to look out for the amendment in fifty of the Los Angeles precincts, and it is expected that every precinct will have its special lieutenant. A quantity of printed matter, describing the intent of the amendment, has been provided and will be distributed to the voters, so that the matter may be generally understood, and not fall of adoption because of the ignorance of voters of what the amendment proposes.

The last gathering of the local club will be held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the usual meeting place, in the Hellman Block, and final preparations for the election will be made at that time.

PERSONAL.

N. F. Hill of St. Louis is at the Van Nuys.

F. M. Montgomery of New York is at the Van Nuys.

B. F. Brooks, a Bakersfield oil man, is at the Hollenbeck.

Frank R. Woodill of St. Louis is a guest at the Hollenbeck.

Sherwood Hopkins of San Francisco is staying at the Westminster.

D. F. J. Austin of the City of Mexico is a guest at the Hollenbeck.

J. H. West, a mining man of The Needles, is at the Hollenbeck.

H. Hains, a dry goods merchant of Santa Ana, is at the Ramona.

A. D. Mackay and wife of Winnipeg, Can., are staying at the Nadeau.

William Wood, a sailor of the Iowa crew, is staying at the Nadeau.

D. E. Hamilton and J. B. Black of Des Moines, Iowa, are at the Hollenbeck.

A. Sidney Smith, a San Diego merchant, is staying at the Hotel Ramona.

J. W. McCutchon, a Santa Paula walnut grower, is registered at the Ramona.

Albert E. Metcalf has returned from San Diego, where he spent several weeks.

B. F. Priest of San Francisco, a wholesale tobacco merchant, is at the Ramona.

J. J. Byrne, general passenger agent of the Santa Fé, is home from San Francisco.

H. F. Livingston and H. D. Dietrich of New York are among the guests at the Van Nuys.

Edgar Atchison Ely, playing the Orpheum circuit, is registered from London at the Nadeau.

J. J. Cunningham, pay clerk of the Iowa, and Mrs. Cunningham, are staying at the Van Nuys.

Mrs. Scott McKeown has returned from Patagonia, Ariz., and registered yesterday at the Van Nuys Broadway.

Lieutenant - Commander W. H. Scheutze and Dr. M. H. Simons of the cruiser Philadelphia are registered at the Van Nuys.

Earnest Whitehead, commercial freight agent of the Santa Fé at San Francisco, spent Sunday here, returning home yesterday.

Mrs. P. H. Cooper, the wife of Capt. Cooper of the battleship Iowa, has joined her husband at the Van Nuys, with their daughters, Misses Marion and Dorothy, and son, Leslie B. Cooper.

The following officers of the warships at San Pedro are registered at the Westminster: Capt. W. W. Mead, commanding the Philadelphia; Ensign H. W. Judson, flag secretary; Surgeon D. V. Lewis of the Iowa, and Lieut. Robert Morris, also of the Iowa.

PATERSON OUTRAGE.

Police Now Seeking to Identify the Purchaser of the Poison That Killed Jennie Bosschieter.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The only link that seems to be lacking in the chain of evidence against the alleged murderers of Jennie Bosschieter, the Paterson mill hand, is the identification of the purchaser of the drug. There is no question that she died from the effects of the chloral poisoning, but it is not known where the drug was bought or by whom it was obtained. The police say that they know McAllister tried to get a bottle refilled at Kent's drug store on the evening of the tragedy and they say that they have the affidavit of one of the clerks there that he refused to sell chloral to McAllister on that night.

The police have been canvassing the list of McAllister's friends in drug stores. There is no law in New Jersey against the sale of chloral.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Enos Clark, aged 71, a native of Vermont, and Mrs. Mary A. Hill, aged 56, a native of England; both residents of Arapahoe, Neb.

Felice Vanoni, aged 28, a native of Italy and a resident of El Rio, Ventura county, and Cecilia Fatterelli, aged 26, a native of Italy and a resident of Los Angeles.

William Manning, aged 38, a native of England, and Catherine Flood, aged 25, a native of Ireland; both residents of Los Angeles.

Paul D. Robinson, aged 24, a native of California, and Louise F. Donnatin, aged 20, also a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Herbert A. Wilson, aged 21, a native of Kansas, and Gertrude L. Walker, aged 21, a native of Indiana; both residents of Long Beach.

Oscar J. Goodwin, aged 24, a native of Texas, and Ella Neal, aged 19, a native of Kansas; both residents of Los Angeles.

Merton R. Curtis, aged 35, a native of Ohio and a resident of Santa Monica, and Hazel Scott, aged 19, a native of California and a resident of Los Angeles.

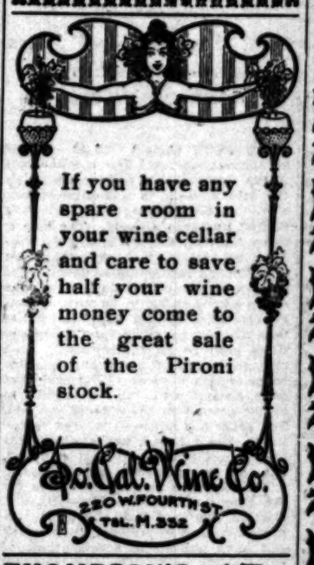
DEATH RECORD.

MURDOCK—October 28, 1900, Charles Murdock. Leaves a widow, mother and sister to mourn his death.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.
Will check baggage at your residence to any point. Office, 423 S. Spring. Tel. M. 43, or 561.

ORR & HINES CO., UNDERTAKERS.
Mrs. M. H. Connell has charge of all ladies and children intrusted to our care. Tel. Main 45; 647 S. Broadway.

Bring Your Eyes Here
And have them fitted with a comfortable pair of glasses — best lenses—gold-filled rims—
$3.00
EYES EXAMINED FREE.
GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO., 305 SOUTH BROADWAY
GEO. M. WILLIAMS, Prop.



If you have any spare room in your wine cellar and care to save half your wine money come to the great sale of the Pironi stock.
So. Cal. Wine Co.
220 W. FOURTH ST.
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THOMPSON'S PILLS - - - - 17c
ELLINGTON'S
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SANBORN VAIL & CO
Leather Articles
All ready for burning. Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Ink Stands, Coin Purses, Calendars, Picture Frames. It's about time to burn some leather articles for Christmas. Nothing more appropriate for Eastern friends.
357 S. BROADWAY

A Tonic That Tones
Up your system is what you need.
A tonic that will give new life and greater vitality; a tonic that is pleasant to take and one that is not expensive, is
Canadian Malt Extract.
15c a bottle; $1.75 a dozen.
We Sell Everything Low.
Williams' Pink Pills 30c.
Swamp Root 85c.
Wizard Oil 35c.
Warner's Safe Cure 85c.
3 Day Corn Cure 10c.
Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.,
Reliable Prescription Druggists.
Third and Broadway.

It will be a better pie than grandma used to make, if you will shorten the crust with
WHITE COTTOLENE
for grandma had nothing better than lard.

The N.K.Fairbank Company, Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.
FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For one 2c stamp we will send free our 128 page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Horer.

Montebello—Place to grow winter vegetables. Books free.
K. COHN & CO., 415 N. Main.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

BERLIN DYE WORKS.
Men's suits cleaned and pressed..... $1.25
Ladies' dress skirts cleaned and pressed, 50c and..... 75c
343 S. Broadway.

Dean's for Leather Goods.
Very Nice Purses.
If you will notice our Spring Street windows you will see as fine a line of leather goods as was ever shown in this city. Especially is this true in regard to very fine ladies' purses. All the very latest shapes and newest mountings, in the most fashionable leathers. Don't fail to see them.
Dean's Drug Store
Second and Spring Sts.

A. Hamburger & Sons
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE
Rich Silks at Auction Prices.
This Tremendous Silk Sale goes merrily on. Yesterday the crowds were something immense. Today they promise to be even greater, yet no one can be carefully served because the selling space extends from 8th Street to New High, a solid block of silk gains. These goods from the Clifton Silk sold by the order of McCreery & Co. Those of dollars worth are Among them you will

59c Figured Taffetas for
69c Taffeta Silks for 49c.
$1.00 Fancy Waist Silks
Black Satin Duchesse at
$1.25 Waist Silks for 69c.
$1.19 Black Peau de Soie
$1.50 Crochet Stripes
79c.
$2.50 Appliqued Mousseline de Soie 79c.
$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse
$2.00 Fancy Silks for 98c.
$1.35 Crepe de Chene for
$1.35 Black Corded Silks
$1.39 Peau de Soie for
$3.00 High Art Novelties
$2.25 Black Grenadine

Fashionable Feathers
For beautifying hats and making those effects that are so charmingly becoming.
Ostrich Plumes, Exquisitely dainty.
Ostrich Tips, Signifying refinement.
Birds, Giving a graceful effect.
Fancy Breasts, Elegant and stylish.
Spangled Feathers, Very rich and dressy.
Military Coque Feathers, Smart—nobby.
Novelty Quills, Progressive looking.
And all the feathered fancies that good form dictates at prices that bring the best and most costly effects within the reach of every purse. Finest stock in Los Angeles.
Marvel Millinery,
241-243 SOUTH BROADWAY.

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Foot-Form Shoes
The only Retail Shoe Store on the Pacific Coast Running Its Own Factory.
"So-e-Z" Shoes Gain Popularity
Among the careful dressers. No one can deny that their finish, their design, their wearing qualities, are altogether superior to any other $3.50 shoe. We make the "So-e-Z" shoes ourselves—you are asked to pay but one small profit.
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At J. KORN'S 348 S. Broadway.
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New arrival consisting of C
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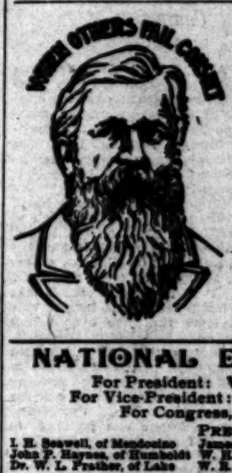
Rich Plates,
Boullion Cups and Saucers,
After-Dinner Coffees
and other novelties not to be seen el
H. F. Vollmer & Co.,
Corner Third and Broadway.



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For Vice-President: ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of
For Congress, Sixth District: W. C. GRAVES
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
I. E. Boswell, of Mendocino — James N. Block, of San Francisco — Wm. T.
John F. Haynes, of Humboldt — W. E. Stimson, of Los Angeles — Thomas A.
Dr. W. L. Prather, of Lake — W. E. Jacobs, of San Joaquin — John A.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY TICKET:
For Superior Judge (for the unexpired term): M. T. C.
For Superior Judge (for the full term): D. M.
For Supervisor from the Second District, W. F.
For Supervisor from the Fourth District, J. W.
For Supervisor from the Fifth District, JAMES
Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, W. W. STEPHENS
FOR ASSEMBLYMEN:
Seventieth District, JOHN T. WILSON. — Seventy-third District,
Seventy-first Dist., ARTHUR L. WELLINGON. — Seventy-fourth District,
Seventy-second District, JOHN WOLFSKILL. — Seventy-fifth District,

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Seems to me that the express applied to me
now as nearly perfect as skill and endeavor
so nearly perfect that, if you know, you
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Don't you know?
Then let's have a talk.
No charge at all for talk.
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Phone Red 2261. Spinks Block, over Fish

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Gold Crowns, $5; Bridge
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The Kind that Nourishes
MEEK'S AERATED BR
Contains phosphates. Most easily digested. All grocers
MEEK BAKING CO., Retail Store, 226 W. F

Genuine High Grade Turkish Rugs
Without Reserve or Limit: boza 58x
This is an opportunity of a lifetime, as everything
must be sold without any reservation, by order of the Bank.
320 West F

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COMING!
OSTRICH FARM
TIMELY SPECIAL
CARBONS—
SUPERB ROUTE
The California Limited Santa Fe Route.
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$5.35 TO SAN FRA
HOTELS, RESORTS
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BELLEVUE TERRACE HOTEL
THE WESTLAKE HOTEL
SUICIDE OF A LOS ANGEL
Edward J. Farrell Dies
Room of a Stranger
Kansas City.
BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIM
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—[Ex
Dispatch.] Edward J. Farrell, u
cently of Los Angeles, Cal., died
fice headquarters at 1:20 o'clo
afternoon. Farrell was found
room at No. 20 West Missouri
in which Charles Haug, forme
messenger, roomed. Haug le
room about 11 o'clock this morni
returning two hours later, fou
door locked. Breaking open the d
entered and found Farrell on th
unconscious from the effects of
of morphine. Haug summoned t
ice and Farrell was removed